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4 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1914

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1913

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA

PRINTED BY C. H. PARMELEE, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1913

[No. 28—1914.]

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., etc., etc., etc., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1913.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council.

NOVEMBER 12, 1913.

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REPORT

ON THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, November 1, 1913.

To The Right Honourable

R. L. BORDEN, P.C., K.C., M.P., &c.,

President of the Privy Council,

Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ending 30th September, 1913.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30 the strength of the force was: 55 officers, 708 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 572 horses.

Compared with last year there is an increase of 1 officer, 108 non-commissioned officers and constables, and a decrease of 14 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	1	5	11	1	16	24	31	162	39	290	256	13			
Saskatchewan	1	5	22	1	17	24	25	269	23	390	292	8			
New Manitoba		1	1			4	2	9	5	22	54				
Northwest Territories						2	3	5	2	12	14				
Yukon Territory		1	3		3	5	3	31	3	49	24	11			
Total	1	2	12	37	2	1	36	59	64	1	476	72	763	572	100

Compared with last year, the strength in Alberta has been increased by 38; in Saskatchewan by 55, and in the Northwest Territories by 7.

The strength in Saskatchewan is the greatest because the headquarters and depot are at Regina, and therefore all the administration staff and recruits under training are included.

The force is distributed in the different provinces, etc., as follows:—

	Divisional posts.	Detachments.
Alberta.....	5	95
Saskatchewan.....	4	92
Manitoba.....	1	8
Yukon Territory.....	1	11
Northwest Territories .....	..	5
	11	211

There is an increase of 26 detachments over last year. The substantial increase of strength authorized last year has placed the force in a much better position to meet the reasonable demands made upon it.

Three new detachments were established on the route to the Chesana gold-fields, in Alaska, which passes through Canadian territory.

Two detachments were opened at Fort Simpson and Fort Resolution on the Mackenzie river in the Northwest Territories. Outposts were also established at Fort McMurray, Dunvegan and Lake Saskatoon in the Peace River district, and at Port Nelson on Hudson bay.

The wide distribution over such a vast area creates difficult problems in efficient control and supply.

CRIME.

A classified summary of the cases entered and the convictions secured is attached to this report. This summary does not include summary convictions dealt with in cities, towns and villages which have municipal police, but includes all cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts.

The following table is a recapitulation:—

RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, Manitoba and Yukon Territory, from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.

Cases entered in	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	8,335	7,050	1,117	168
" Alberta.....	6,745	5,626	979	140
" Manitoba.....	170	154	15	1
Yukon Territory	193	155	35	3
Grand total.	15,443	12,985	2,146	312

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There is a total of 12,985 convictions, 1,550 more than last year.

Crimes of violence are on the increase. In the appendix will be found a summary of each case in which the motives and causes are set forth as far as known by us.

In the 44 charges of murder, 12 were the direct result of excessive drinking and drunken brawls, 5 for purposes of gain, 3 by insane persons, 3 infanticide, and the remainder were caused by jealousy, lust, or for revenge.

The amendment to the Criminal Code passed last session with regard to firearms ought to greatly strengthen the hands of the police in preventing the carrying of revolvers, and thus remove the ready weapon which, in the hands of a drunken or angry man, precipitates a tragedy.

I have recently brought to the notice of the immigration authorities the fact that newly-arrived immigrants are found in possession of high-power automatic pistols, and suggested that all such weapons should be confiscated at the port of entry.

With a varied population such as we have in Western Canada, a large percentage of which is floating, there is bound to be an excess of crime as compared with old settled countries where conditions are stable and all classes are well known.

Police work is difficult amongst a floating population. Often the victim of violence is not known and his identity only established after long search, and not always then. The police are handicapped in dealing with foreigners who do not speak English, and who often withhold vital information and evidence.

The 2,135 cases of vagrancy illustrate the floating character of the population. Many are tramps beating their way along the railroads, others are railroad navvies drifting from point to point where work is to be found, whilst others have come in with the yearly migration of harvesters.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered and convictions made from October 1, 1912 to September 30, 1913.

	SASKATCHEWAN.	ALBERTA.	YUKON.	MANITOBA.	(Grand total.)
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	26	11	9	6	26
" attempted.....	13	6	4	3	13
" aiding and abetting.....	2			2	2
" conspiracy to.....	5	1		4	5
Manslaughter.....	4	2	1	1	4
Threatening to kill.....	4	3	2	4	9
Shooting with intent.....	5	3	2	4	9
Wounding.....	4	2	3	3	5
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	4	2	2	2	4
Assault, common.....	902	747	134	1	902
" aggravated.....	10	9	1	1	10
" causing bodily harm.....	51	23	19	9	51
" indecent.....	31	25	5	1	31
Rape and attempted.....	19	8	10	1	19
Attempted suicide.....	7	2	2	3	7
Abortion.....	2	1	1	1	2
" supplying drugs to procure.....	1	1			1
Bigamy.....	5	3	2		5
Abduction and aiding.....	13	1	10	2	13
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	11	3	6	2	11
" " idiot.....	1	1			1
" " and attempted.....	5	2	2	2	5
Non-support of wife and family.....	13	5	6	2	13
Wife desertion.....	2	1			2
Cruelty to children.....	1		1		1
Child desertion.....	2	2			2
Criminal neglect.....	6	1	2	3	6
Intimidation and threatening.....	21	11	7	3	21
Libel.....	1	1	1	1	1
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	8	7	1		8
Extortion.....	3	1		2	3
Cohabitation.....	5	5			5
Ill-treating wife.....	3	3			3

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Violence to officiating clergyman.....	8	8	1	56	1,204	943	672	221	50	943	2											
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	1	22	829	724	525	172	27	724	5	6	2	3	1	10	3	1	14	2,178	8	7
Offences against the property—																						
Theft.....	829	578	229	4	2	11	2	1	2	6	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	3	1,564	17	8
Theft from person.....	11	5	4	1	2	2	2	2	4	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	8	2	2
Theft by juveniles.....	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Theft from H. M. mails.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Theft by conversion.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Theft from dwelling.....	37	10	19	8	37	55	24	22	9	55	4	2	1	1	4	4	4	4	4	92	59	
Horse stealing.....	15	4	9	2	15	44	18	23	3	44	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	5	5	
Cattle killing.....	2	1	1	1	2	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	47	47	
Cattle shooting or wounding.....	29	8	16	5	29	18	10	5	3	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	246	246	
Cruelty to animals.....	169	144	25	2	169	76	69	7	5	76	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	79	79	
House and shop breaking.....	32	16	14	2	32	46	33	8	5	46	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	25	25	
Burglarly and attempted.....	19	10	6	3	19	5	2	2	1	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	34	
Fraud and intent to defraud.....	17	6	8	3	17	17	6	6	5	17	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Dynamiting dredge.....	167	88	52	27	167	164	101	51	12	164	4	2	2	4	2	1	1	2	337	5	5	
False pretenses.....	63	50	8	5	63	53	36	10	7	53	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	116	11	11	
Conspiracy.....	7	5	2	2	7	7	4	4	4	7	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	11	11	11	
Forgery and uttering.....	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	3	3	3	
Embezzlement.....	6	3	3	3	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	19	19	19	
Robbery.....	23	8	6	9	23	18	15	2	2	18	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	13	41	41	41	
Robbery with violence.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	4	4	
Receiving stolen property.....	20	14	6	20	20	29	26	3	1	29	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	17	17	17	
Having stolen property in possession.....	12	1	9	2	12	4	1	1	2	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	136	136	
Wilful damage.....	52	37	14	1	52	84	58	26	2	84	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	54	54	54	
Arson and attempted.....	3	3	3	3	3	51	49	2	2	51	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	9	9	9	
Mischief.....	5	4	1	1	5	4	3	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	
Breach of contract.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Fraudulent branding.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Unlawful selling horses and cattle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Dogging cattle.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Keeping savage dogs.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	
Trespass.....	17	3	12	2	17	10	9	1	1	10	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	27	27	27	
Miscellaneous.....	2,747	1,897	700	150	2,747	2,400	1,688	584	128	2,400	37	27	9	37	21	16	4	1	21	5,203	5,203	

* Suicided before being arrested.

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Keeping opium den.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	3													1
Nuisance.....	3	2	1	3	7	4	3	7	5	1												10
Procuring.....	3	2	1	3	7	5	1	1	7													7
Threatening and insulting language.....					9	5	4		9													9
Miscellaneous.....	3	2		1	8	1			4	1												4
Misleading justice— Perjury.....	5,314	4,335	817	162	5,314	4,451	3,609	708	133	4,451	128	102	23	3	128	78	72	5	1	78	9,971	
	4	1	1	2	4	19	5	11	3	19											23	
Corruption and disobedience— Unlawfully administering oath. Fabricating evidence. Disobeying summons. Contempt of court.....	5,318	4,336	818	164	5,318	4,470	3,614	719	137	4,470	128	102	23	3	128	78	72	5	1	78	9,994	
Escaping from custody and attempted Assisting to escape.....									1	1											1	
Obstructing peace officer.	4	4			4	1	1	1	1	1											1	
Assaulting peace officer.	6	6			6	7	6	1	7	7											5	
Assaulting peace officer.	10	6		4	10	11	10	1	11	11											13	
Bribery and attempted.	2	1	1		2																21	
Resisting arrest.	17	12	5		17	31	24	6	1	31											50	
Miscellaneous.....	8	6	2		18	14	12	2		14											22	
								3	1	4											4	
	4	3	1		4	4	3	1		4											8	
	6	6			6	1	1			1											7	
Offences against Railway Act— Stealing rides.....	5,375	4,380	827	168	5,375	4,545	3,671	734	140	4,545	128	102	23	3	128	80	73	6	1	80	10,128	
Trespass.....	193	187	6		193	55	50	5		55											248	
Employees drunk on duty.	89	86	3		89	22	20	2		22											111	
Mischief on railway.	1	1			1	1	1	1		1											2	
Non-compliance order Ry. Commission.	1	1	1		1	1	1			1											1	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1			1																2	
Offences against Customs Act— Smuggling.....	5,659	4,656	835	168	5,659	4,624	3,743	741	140	4,624	128	102	23	3	128	80	73	6	1	80	10,491	
	1	1			1	3	2	1		3											4	
Offences against Indian Act— Supplying liquor to Indians.	5,660	4,657	835	168	5,660	4,629	3,745	742	140	4,627	128	102	23	3	128	80	73	6	1	80	10,495	
Indians intoxicated.	60	40	14		60	93	81	12		93	9	6	3		9	13	12	1		13*	175	
Intoxicated on reserve.	36	33	3		36	80	76	4		80	27	26	1		27	8	8			8	151	
Trespassing on reserve.	38	37	1		38	85	85	3		88						8	8			8	134	
Liquor in possession.	1	1			1	6	4	2		6											7	
Liquor in possession on reserve.	17	17			17	22	20	2		22	2	2			2	3	3			3	44	
Truant school children.	6	6			6	7	1	1		7											13	
Prostitution of Indian women.						1	1			1					2						1	
Gambling on reserve.	2	2			2										1	2					4	
Miscellaneous.....						5	5			5					5	5					5	
						1	1			1											6	
	5,821	4,799	854	168	5,821	4,931	4,024	767	140	4,931	168	137	28	3	168	117	109	7	1	117	11,037	

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made from October 1 1912 to September 30, 1913—*Concluded.*

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.					YUKON.					MANITOBA.					Grand Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.	Total.	
Offences against the—																					
Lord's Day Act	8	7	1		8	1	1			1											
Fisheries Act	15	15			15	27	23	4		27											
Mining Act						8	8			8											
Rocky Mt. Park Regulations						187	178	9		187											
Immigration Act	1	1			1	6	6			6											
Juvenile Tobacco Act						1	1			1											
Opium Act						16	16			16											
Militia Act	1	1			1																
Stock Inspection Act						2	2			2											
Selling liquor in proclaimed territory	3	3			3	2	2			2						6	6			6	
Ticket-of-Leave Act						1	1			1											
Canada Grain Act	1	1			1	4	2	2		4											
Poison Act						1	1			1											
Selling liquor in prohibited territory						24	20	4		24											
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
Masters and Servants	884	779	105		884	541	472	69		541						20	16	4		20	
Game	209	202	7		209	105	100	5		105											
Hide and Brand	17	16	1		17	7	4	3		7											
Prairie and Forest Fires	176	161	15		176	101	92	9		101						14	17	2		19	
Liquor License	383	330	53		383	325	287	38		325	14	13	1		14	19	17	2		37	
Insanity	188	171	17		188	178	143	35		178	8	4	4		8	3	2	1		3	
Horsebreeders	29	26	3		29	1	1			1											
Estray Animals.	16	13	3		16	45	38	7		45											
Pound	85	67	18		85	15	13	2		15											
Herd	8	6	2		8																
Pool Room Ordinance						10	10			10											
Boarding-house	4	3	1		4																
Village	3	3			3																
Livery Stable	22	22			22	3	3			3											
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
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	5,850	4,827	855	168	5,850	5,211	4,285	786	140	5,211	168	137	28	3	168	123	115	7	1	123	
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COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Convictions between the years 1900 and 1913, under general headings.

Offences against	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person.....	1,500	1,413	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	500	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property.....	2,038	1,790	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order.....	154	103	103	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals.....	4,336	3,870	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice.....	6	6	5	5	5	6	4	6	3	4	7	7	3	3
Corruption and Disobedience.....	102	73	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Carriage Act.....	348	319	151	118	83	169	60	34	61	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act.....	3	11	13	9	18	18	4	17	11	228	296	236	180	143
Indian Act.....	492	514	411	447	273	265	336	239	229	24	9	2	2	2
Animals Contagious Disease Act.....	8	5	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9	9	5	5	5
Lord's Day Act.....	38	23	6	12	21	28	11	11	6	6	6	6	6	6
Fisheries Act.....	8	3	9	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11	11
Mining Act.....	2	2	14	4	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Dominion Lands Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Elections Act.....	178	113	62	98	34	10	20	25	1	4	4	4	4	4
Rocky Mountain Parks Regulations.....	1	1	15	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
Militia Act.....	7	33	16	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Immigration Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Irrigation Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Inland Revenue Act.....	1	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Penitentiaries Act.....	16	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3
Opium Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Manitoba Grain Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Post Office Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Trades Union Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Extradition Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Industrial Disputes Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Stock Inspection Act.....	2	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4	4
Northwest Territories Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Ticket of Leave Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Canada Grain Act.....	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Poison Act.....	1	2	2	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.).....	11	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	8
Selling liquor, proclaimed territory.....	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20	20
" " prohibited.....	3,621	3,065	2,068	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances.....	12,985	11,435	7,875	9,042	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,258	3,705	3,465	2,613	1,518	1,250	936

* Eleven months.

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In the appended crime statistics, fifty-four cases of murder are recorded. Forty-four new cases were dealt with during the past twelve months, and ten carried over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1912). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

- Five convicted and sentenced to death, but all latterly commuted to life imprisonment.
- Three convicted of manslaughter.
- One jury acquitted.
- One withdrawn.

Of the forty-four new cases recorded, twelve occurred within the jurisdiction of city police forces, and thirty-two were dealt with by us. For the purpose of this summary, cases handled by the city police and the Mounted Police, are shown separately.

As to the disposition of the twelve city police cases:—

- Two are at present awaiting trial (1 Calgary, 1 Edmonton).
 - Two convicted of manslaughter (Regina).
 - Two withdrawn prior to preliminary hearing (Edmonton).
 - Two jury acquitted (1 Calgary, 1 Saskatoon).
 - Four not yet brought to justice (1 Calgary, 3 Edmonton).
- And, as to the disposition of the thirty-two cases which came to our notice:—
- Twelve are at present awaiting trial.
 - Two convicted and sentenced to death.
 - One convicted for accessory after the fact.
 - One convicted and sentenced to death, but new trial ordered by court *en banc*.
 - Three convicted of manslaughter.
 - Three suicided before arrest could be effected.
 - One jury acquitted owing to temporary insanity.
 - Four jury acquitted.
 - One withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.
 - One in process of extradition from Missouri, U.S.A.
 - Three not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Jasbec, (Galician)*.—Crown withdrew indictment of murder and substituted one of attempted burglary. To this charge he pleaded guilty; and, as he had already spent nearly a year in custody, the judge released him on suspended sentence on his personal bond of \$1,000 to be of good behaviour for a term of two years.

The murder charge against Jasbec arose in connection with the case of *Rex vs. Eberts*, who was indicted and convicted of the murder of Reg. No. 4584 Constable G. E. Willmett of this force, and whom he brutally shot and killed at Frank, Alta., on the night of April 12, 1908. It was thought that Jasbec was an accessory to the fact, inasmuch as he accompanied Eberts on the night in question, and was present when the murder was committed.

2. *Rex vs. Jim Ham alias Mike Running Wolf (Indian)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to life imprisonment.

He was charged with having at near Southesk, Alta., wilfully shot and killed Reg. No. 4837 Constable F. W. Davis of this force, whilst in the execution of his duty, attempting to effect the arrest of the former.

The tragedy was directly attributable to liquor. Jim Ham was intoxicated at the time when he fired the fatal shot, and had three bottles of whisky in his possession, supplied him at Bassano, Alta., by a half-breed.

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No defence was offered at the trial, and the argument of the prisoner's counsel was mainly that the Indian was so crazed by liquor that he did not know what he was doing.

3. *Rex vs. Bertrand*.—Convicted and sentenced to death; latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

A cold-blooded case of uxoricide. He was charged with having murdered his wife at High River, Alta., by wilfully shooting her with a shot gun.

It appears that Mrs. Bertrand owned certain property which her husband endeavoured to get control and possession of, but she steadily refused to let him get title or control. This matter seems to have been a bone of contention between them for some time, leading to violent quarrels, and ultimately to the crime of which Bertrand was convicted.

4. *Rex vs. Verri (half-breed)*.—Convicted and condemned to death, but latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

A Calgary city police case, result of drunken brawl. Verri stood indicted with the murder of another half-breed by name of Alfred Glenn. It appears that the former was intoxicated, quarrelled with his wife, went out of the tent in which he was living and announced that he was ready to fight anyone. The late Alfred Glenn, a neighbour who lived in an adjoining tent, and had nothing whatever to do with the family quarrel, stuck his head out of the flap of the tent to ascertain the cause of the trouble, whereupon Verri smashed him on the head with a beer bottle, and inflicted serious injuries. Glenn was taken into hospital, but succumbed in about ten days' time.

5. *Rex vs. Garland*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 10 years penitentiary.

A Saskatoon city police case. Result of drunken brawl which occurred in a hotel at Saskatoon, Sask., and which finally led to the stabbing of two men by name of Maloney and Hall, at the hands of Garland. Maloney received a serious wound in the abdomen, and died a few days later in hospital.

6. *Rex vs. Stokely*.—Convicted and condemned to death, but latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

Edwin Stokely stood here charged with having wilfully shot and killed his brother, Frederick Stokely. They resided on adjoining quarter sections near Webber, Alta., and were recent arrivals from the United States.

Bad blood seemed to have existed between them for some time over certain family affairs, and to which, latterly, difficulties over money matters were added.

7. *Rex vs. Ewaniuk (Galician)*.—Convicted and sentenced to death, but latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

He was indicted with having wilfully shot and killed at near Foam lake, Sask., another Galician by name of Hanko Boyitas.

The crime appears to have been actuated out of jealousy over a young Galician girl, for whom the two men were rivals.

8. *Rex vs. Aurischuk (Galician)*.—Jury acquitted. He was tried on a charge of having wilfully murdered at near Goodeve, Sask., one Joseph Czernowski, a Galician priest of the Independent Greek Church.

The frightfully mutilated and dismembered body of the murdered priest was found on the railway track of the Grand Trunk Pacific. An inquest was held, and in accordance with the finding of the coroner's jury, Aurischuk was arrested and

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charged with the crime. All the evidence available was wholly of a circumstantial nature, however, and the jury empanelled at the trial before the Supreme Court rendered a verdict of 'Not guilty owing to insufficient evidence.'

9. *Rex vs. Luzinski (Galician)*.—Convicted and sentenced to death; latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

The body of an unknown man—afterwards identified as one Paul Malowski, a Galician in the employ of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway, was found in a small bluff covered with brush, within the town limits of Melville, Sask. The left side of the deceased's face had evidently been struck by some heavy instrument, and the post mortem revealed that the jaw and cheek bones had been badly fractured.

One of the Crown witnesses at the trial deposed that on Saturday evening, December 30, 1911, the accused persuaded Malowski to go out with him on the pretext of visiting a farmer three miles away. Malowski at first demurred, because he said he had not suitable or sufficient clothes for the journey, and Luzinski thereupon lent him some of his own. The two men left together, and in about an hour afterwards Luzinski came back alone. He explained that they had met the party on the road, whom they went out to visit, and that Malowski drove on with the farmer, while he (Luzinski) turned back. Malowski was never seen alive again. It was known that Malowski was carrying a considerable amount of money on his person.

Robbery was undoubtedly the motive of the crime, because, when the dead body of Malowski was discovered his pockets were rifled, and all his money and valuables missing.

10. *Rex vs. Thiel (German-American)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter with a very strong recommendation to mercy; sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment.

He was charged with having wilfully shot and killed at near Grand Coulee, Sask., one Wm. Parkin, a wealthy farmer (his employer); and shot and seriously wounded the latter's foreman, Leo. Prine. Revenge appears to have been the motive, as Thiel had on the day of the tragedy been convicted by the local City Police Magistrate on proceedings taken against him by the late Mr. Parkin, under the Masters and Servants Act, on a charge of breach of contract.

Thiel admitted the crime, but pleaded he acted in self-defence.

New cases entered during the current year:—

11. *Rex vs. Brown (Irishman)*.—Jury acquitted. Outcome of drunken revelry.

Seven men, in addition to the defendant and John Daly (the deceased victim) congregated in the shack of F. Carley, a homesteader near Russthorn, Sask., on the first Sunday in the New Year. They proceeded to have a drunken spree on two jugs of whisky provided by Daly. The latter grew quarrelsome, and applied a vulgar expression to one Frank W. Hughson, who formed a member of the party. Brown, the accused, intervened and endeavoured to pacify Daly, whereupon Daly then promptly turned on Brown, struck him, which led to a desperate fight between them, while the other members of the party seem to have gazed stupidly on, too intoxicated to interfere. While reeling about the little room, one of the combatants overturned a lamp without extinguishing it, but breaking the chimney, and the fight went on in semi-darkness. Daly, who was bleeding profusely, soon weakened and collapsed unconscious on the floor. They then put him to bed, and found next morning that Daly had expired during the night.

A post mortem was held and established that death was due owing to a fracture of skull. Brown was found culpably responsible by the coroner's jury, and an indictment preferred accordingly.

Brown claimed that Daly had been the aggressor throughout the fatal fight, and successfully pleaded self-defence.

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12. *Rex vs. Henke*.—Jury rendered verdict of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation to mercy; sentenced to two years penitentiary.

Another case where liquor was primarily responsible for a tragedy.

It appears that Henke, in the company of two other men, were drinking in the bar room of a hotel at Morse, Sask. Henke had a dispute with one of his companions, Shanroth by name, and the former left the hotel intending to get his horses from the livery stable, and return to his homestead, some sixteen miles south of Morse. Shanroth and several others followed him to the barn, where a fight ensued, during which Henke was very severely handled. After the fight, he picked up a bottle, threw it at his assailant and struck an onlooker, one A. Mantz, on the head, causing his death.

13. *Rex vs. Mudri (Russian)*.—Awaiting trial. Another instance where a drunken carousal resolved itself into a tragedy.

Some seven foreigners, mostly Russians, and two Italians, gathered, on Sunday, April 27, last, which was the Russian Easter Sunday, in John Moustak's shack at Passburg, Alta., to celebrate the occasion, which of course meant getting drunk. Mudri swore at one man of the party, whereupon Ignace Kalzek requested him to keep quiet and not to profane the Easter Day. Mudri resented, struck Kalzek and a fight ensued, which ended by Mudri striking Kalzek on the head with a glass, badly cutting the latter's face.

An information was laid against Mudri for assault, causing bodily harm, and the charge tried before two Justices of the Peace at Burmis, Alta., when the accused pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to a fine of \$20 and costs.

Later on Kalzek grew worse, blood poisoning setting in, and he died on the 12th May, 1913.

An inquest was held, and after hearing the evidence, the coroner's jury returned the following verdict:—

'That the deceased, Ignace Kalzek, died in the Frank hospital on May 12, 1913, of blood poisoning, which developed from a wound on the face, inflicted by a glass in the hand of Wasyl Mudri, during a drunken brawl in a shack at Police Flats, Passburg, Alta., on the afternoon of April 27, 1913.'

A capital charge was then preferred against Mudri, and he was, in due course, committed for trial to the next court of competent jurisdiction.

The case has since been disposed of at the fall sessions of the Criminal Assizes, when the original charge of murder was reduced by the Crown to manslaughter. The accused pleaded self-defence, and the jury brought in a verdict of 'Not guilty.'

14. *Rex vs. Dionne (French-Canadian)*.—Awaiting trial. This is a Calgary city police case, and our connection only commenced after the defendant had been committed to our custody in our guard-room, awaiting his trial before the Supreme Court.

Dionne is indicted with a particularly fiendish murder of a little girl of about five years of age, whom, it is alleged, he lured to his shack, criminally assaulted, and then in order to hide his crime, brutally murdered the child by almost severing the head from her body with a razor.

15. *Rex vs. Anderson (American-Swede)*.—Awaiting trial. Case of Uxoricide. He is charged with wilfully murdering his wife, Anna Axel Anderson at their homestead near Cereal, Alta., by assaulting her with a hammer and pitch fork, fracturing her skull, and causing almost instant death.

After the crime, Anderson attempted to suicide, and all but succeeded. He, however, is now recovered, and will be tried for his life at the fall sittings of the Supreme Court.

Suspensions of infidelity appear to have been the motive.

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16. *Rex vs. Sullivan, alias Salvatore Sarravalli (American-Italian)*.—Not yet arrested. This man is wanted by the city police of Calgary for shooting and killing one of his compatriots, one John Mayo, at Ogden, a suburb of the city of Calgary.

It is claimed that the crime followed a heated dispute which Mayo had with the accused regarding the respective fighting abilities of the Greeks and Turks.

17. *Rex vs. McDougall (Half-breed)*.—Jury acquitted. Calgary city police case. Outcome of drunken brawl between the defendant and another half-breed by name of Joseph Paul. They had been drinking heavily for some time, picked a quarrel, and McDougall knocked Paul down, jumped on him, and ruptured his stomach, with fatal consequences.

18. *Rex vs. Collins*.—In process of extradition from Missouri, U.S.A.

Collins is charged with the murder of his employer, John Benson, at Clemens, Alta., where they were engaged in settling. Robbery appears to have been the motive.

19. *The Robinson Murder and Suicide*.—Suicided before arrest could be effected.

Robinson shot and killed his wife and two children at Rumsey, Alta., and then immediately after, suicided.

From the evidence taken at the inquest it would appear that Robinson was a violent-tempered man, who frequently quarrelled and abused his wife. The immediate cause of the crime is not known, but is seemed to have been unpremeditated, as the breakfast table was found laid in the house, in readiness for the next morning.

20. *Rex vs. Racz (Hungarian)*.—Awaiting new trial. Convicted and condemned to death. Case appealed to court *en banc* and a new trial ordered. He had to answer to the murder of one Chas. Bruggencate, a Boer, who was proving up a homestead near La Colle Falls, Sask.

Bruggencate was found lying dead on the Colleston trail some seven miles from Prince Albert, with his throat cut and skull fractured. Suspicions pointed to two Hungarian (Emeri Kovach and Louis Racz). They were arrested on a charge of vagrancy, pending further inquiries. Later Kovach made a voluntary statement, practically accusing Racz of the crime. Racz then retaliated and put all the blame on Kovach.

From the evidence it appears that Bruggencate visited the shack jointly occupied by Kovach and Racz. The deceased, it is claimed, was drunk, and in a fighting mood, and his entrance was objected to. He would not leave and they ejected him from the cabin by force. Racz claimed that Kovach then procured a stick from the wood pile and battered Bruggencate to death. In order to hide the crime, they decided to haul the body away from the immediate vicinity of their shack with the deceased's sleigh and horses. While on the way, much to their surprise, the body began to move and Kovach thought 'they had better 'finish him off' and pulled his knife and cut Bruggencate's throat. They then got off the sleigh and turned the horses loose.

21. *Rex vs. Kovach (Hungarian)*.—Convicted and sentenced to death; latterly commuted to life imprisonment.

The details of the crime of which Kovach was convicted are exactly similar to those quoted in *Rex vs. Racz*, only that Kovach shouldered all the blame on to Racz; and each endeavoured to convict the other.

22. *Rex vs. Simon (female) Hungarian*.—Awaiting trial. The defendant is a girl 12½ years old and the victim Julian Janik, a child of only a little over nine years. Her body was found battered to death some nine miles east of Wakaw, Sask.

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The police investigation connected the Simon girl with the crime, and she made a voluntary confession as follows:—

‘On 21st June, 1913, at about 11 a.m., Julian Janik, who was picking roots with me, found a dead chicken on the ground. She picked up the prairie chicken and hit me in the right eye with it. She then picked up some pieces of hard earth and threw them at me. I then took Julian’s shovel from her and hit her on the head with it, and was very angry and cannot remember how many times I hit her over the head with the shovel. Julian fell to the ground and I left her there and went on picking roots until 5 p.m., at which time I arrived home. When I left Julian, she was dead. The reason I have not confessed to this before is because I forgot all about it until the present time.’

23. *Rex vs. Schmidt. (Ruthenian).*—Jury acquitted. Saskatoon city police case. Outcome of a drunken brawl at a wedding party held at the Ruthenian hall at Saskatoon. Considerable liquor was consumed, and several quarrels and fights ensued between the guests, resulting in the eviction of the accused and several others. In a spirit of revenge, he then waylaid the wedding party, and the first man to run foul of him happened to be his best friend, one Alex. Polanski, whom it was alleged he struck with a stick, inflicting injuries with fatal results.

24. *Rex vs. Mogush (female) Roumanian.*—Awaiting trial. Maria Mogush was initially charged on the information of her husband, Radu Mogush, with the attempted murder of her stepson, Akim Mogush, a lad of 12 years of age, by wilfully shooting him in the head with a 22 calibre rifle.

The subjoined statement taken from the boy’s sister, Forcina Mogush, gives a very clear account of the attending circumstances. Her statement is as follows.—

‘I am nine years old. The morning my brother was shot I was with him in the kitchen. Stepmother started thrashing us both with a stick and chased us outside into the snow without any boots on. She chased us back into the house into the bedroom. Gust. Franks was in the kitchen. My stepmother went into the kitchen and came back into the room and loaded a 22 rifle, knocked me down on the floor and told my brother she was going to shoot him, and then she shot him. I saw her shoot my brother. After she shot my brother she went into the kitchen. My brother was lying on the floor bleeding. After she had shot my brother she pointed the gun at me and told me she would shoot me if I told father. I was afraid to tell father; after mother shot my brother she laid the rifle down on the table.’

Akim Mogush, after an operation for the relief of a compound fracture of the skull caused by the rifle bullet, died in hospital at Camrose, Alta., the 13th April last, and consequently a capital charge has been substituted for the initial attempted murder one.

25. *Rex vs. Fonberg (Swede).*—Awaiting trial. Oscar Fonberg is awaiting his trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction for the murder of Reg. No. 4968 the late Corporal Maxwell George Bailey, of this force, whom he wilfully shot and killed at Ross Creek, some twenty miles north of Tofield, Alta., whilst in the lawful discharge of his duty, attempting to effect the arrest of the accused on a warrant under the Insanity Act.

Up to the present, and Fonberg has been in custody since the 25th April last, he has shown no indications of being mentally unbalanced.

26. *Rex vs. Main (Canadian).*—Awaiting trial. He, it is alleged, wilfully shot and killed, at the farmhouse of Clyde Smith, some nine miles south of Coronation,

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one Robert G. Metcalf. He calmly walked up to Metcalf and deliberately fired at him point blank, killing him instantly. No tangible motive can be assigned.

27. *Rex vs. Lope (Spaniard)*.—Awaiting trial. Lope shot and killed at Jasper, Alta., a Finlander by name of Fredrickson, the crime resulting out of a dispute over a game of cards.

28. *Rex vs. Rudolph (German)*.—Awaiting trial. The accused is a youth of 17 years of age, and only recently immigrated from Germany in company of one Carl Gneiting, alias Mall, and Fritz Maurer. They came to Edmonton and from there proceeded to Peers, Alta., a German colony north of Edmonton.

On the 28th July last, the three went out rabbit shooting and whilst in the bush, it is alleged Rudolph wilfully shot and killed Carl Gneiting with a Browning automatic revolver, and also shot at and seriously wounded Fritz Maurer.

The coroner's jury found a true bill against Rudolph without retiring to consider their verdict.

Rudolph claims that both the killing of Gneiting and shooting of Maurer were entirely accidental.

The case has just been disposed of before the fall sessions, when the jury found him 'not guilty' on the homicide charge, but 'Guilty' for the unlawful wounding of Maurer, and was sentenced to 25 years penitentiary.

29. *Rex vs. King (female)*.—Jury acquitted. Case of infanticide. The body of a newly-born infant was found in the cesspool of the Wainwright hotel at Wainwright, Alta. From the evidence given at the inquest, strong suspicions of foul play pointed to the accused, a widow employed as a chambermaid at the hotel.

30-31. *Rex vs. Vale and Butler*.—Withdrawn prior to coming up before preliminary hearing. Edmonton city police case. Alice Butler and James Vale were held some time in connection with the murder of Sidney Butler on 28th February last, who was found shot and killed in the Hudson's Bay reserve at Edmonton, Alta. Not sufficient evidence could be gathered, and the two were released.

32. *Rex vs. Roberto (Italian)*.—Not yet arrested. Edmonton city police case. Roberto is suspected of the murder of one of his compatriots by name Salvator Demase, in an Italian boarding-house at Edmonton. The suspect is still at large.

33. *The Hargraves Murder*.—No arrest made as yet. This is also an Edmonton city police case. The deceased body was found on the Hudson's Bay Reserve on Sunday, June 29, 1913. He had been shot.

34. *The McNulty Murder*.—No arrest made as yet. Another city of Edmonton police case. J. A. McNulty's dead body was found in the shack in which he lived on the Hudson's Bay Reserve at Edmonton. He had been shot and killed with a shot-gun.

35. *Rex vs. Davis (female)*.—Awaiting trial. Edmonton city police case. Mrs. Dean Davis shot and killed one, Sydney Pallant, a bartender of the Empress hotel, Lacombe, Alta., who was spending a day in Edmonton visiting at the Davis House.

36. *Rex vs. Hunzak (Russian)*.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to 20 years penitentiary.

Outcome of drunken brawl. Mike Hunzak and another Russian by name of William Walaitis, employed as section hands on the Canadian Pacific railway at Redcliff, together with a dozen other railway employees, gathered on the 22nd September, 1912, in the section house at Redcliff and appeared to have had a general drunk.

The statement taken by our constable from Carl Bishof, one of the eye-witnesses of the tragedy, gives a clear version of what happened. He deposed as follows:—

‘I work on the section C.P.R. On the night of the 22nd instant, there were 14 of us drinking a little and singing songs. There was nobody drunk. Mike Hunzak got his rifle and bringing it to the present shouted, ‘Who wants to die?’ Walaitis came and took the rifle away from him. There were no shells for the rifle. Mike Hunzak went out to the men’s shack and came back with a shot-gun. Walaitis was, in the meantime, coming out of the section house on his way home. Mike came up with the shot-gun and before saying a word, fired at Walaitis, who fell to the ground, Mike threw his gun down and took to his heels, and Frank Bisul and Jery Lopeter and myself chased him. William Bisul and Jack Mazur went and helped Walaitis and took him into the section house.’

Walaitis was taken into hospital at Medicine Hat for treatment, and died there shortly afterwards as a result of the shot-gun wounds.

37. *The John Durda Murder.*—No arrest made as yet. The deceased formed a member of a Russian wedding party at Stafford village, Alta., and at which some eighty foreigners attended, all being employees of the local coal mines. The following morning his battered body was found lying dead in the street in the village.

An inquest was held and the jury returned an open verdict.

38. *The Smith-Kelly Murder.*—Smith suicided before arrest could be effected.

William Franklin Smith, proprietor of the Black Hills Roadhouse on the Dawson-Whitehorse trail, shot and killed his wife, Hannah Smith, and also a man named Miles Colin Kelly, and then immediately afterwards suicided. Smith had been drinking heavily, and when intoxicated was of a very violent temper. The real cause of the tragedy is, however, not known.

39. *Rex vs. Hammond.*—Convicted and at present awaiting execution. A revolting case of infanticide of very sordid details.

The accused is a farmer of near Wynyard, Sask., and was indicted with the wilful murder of the illegitimate infant of his wife’s sister, he being the father of the child.

40. *Rex vs. Stich (female) Austrian.*—Acquitted. This is also a case of infanticide, and the defendant a young Austrian girl of about 16 years of age. The prosecution failed, owing to inability of medical expert to positively swear as to whether the child had been born alive or dead.

41. *Rex vs. Gibbons (female).*—Jury found verdict of ‘Not guilty,’ owing to temporary insanity.

At the fall assizes of last year, Matilda Gibbons, the wife of a farmer residing at Meadowvale, Sask., was tried for the murder of her five-year-old daughter. She gave Paris green to her two eldest children, but almost immediately afterwards repented, and did all in her power to save their lives by administering antidotes. The eldest recovered, but the other died from the effects of the poison.

42. *Rex vs. Szewezuk (Galician).*—Awaiting trial. The defendant and his unfortunate victim, a fellow countryman by name of Steve Solingski, seemed to have had some little difference in the past. They met again at Yorkton, Sask., at a wedding party, and at which considerable liquor was consumed. Szewezuk appears to

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have been more or less intoxicated, and quarreled with Solingski. Later on during the evening, Szewezuk attacked the deceased with a fence post, fracturing the skull, death ensuing the following morning in hospital.

43. *Rex vs. Walters*.—Awaiting trial. A practical joke enacted at Verigin, terminated here into a tragedy. The deceased, H. E. Whelham, together with a number of others, decided to play a prank upon the accused. He greatly resented, procured a 22 rifle and shot Whelham in the stomach, with fatal results.

44-45. *Rex vs. Caldwell (female) and Foy*.—Awaiting trial. A very cold-blooded case of infanticide.

Mrs. Jane Caldwell and Austin Foy stand here indicted with the wilful murder of the newly-born illegitimate infant daughter of Mrs. Maude Greenman, a widow, living on a farm some ten miles north of Eyebrow, Sask. Mrs. Caldwell acted as mid-wife, and Foy is the father of Mrs. Greenman, and made his home with his daughter, and, it is alleged, actively assisted in the crime.

It is asserted that in order to hide the disgrace, the child shortly after birth, was placed in an outhouse during bitterly cold winter weather, and allowed to die of exposure.

Mrs. Greenman, the prosecution claims, was a consenting party, and she has been charged with conspiracy to the murder.

46. *Rex vs. Donisan (Roumanian)*.—Jury acquitted. He shot and killed, some 16 miles northwest of Viceroy, his brother-in-law, William Paluik. The defendant pleaded self-defence, and the jury returned a verdict of 'Not guilty.'

47-48. *Rex vs. White (female) and Goldspink*.—The former was found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years penitentiary. The latter, the jury acquitted on a capital charge, but subsequently convicted for an accessory after the fact, and was sentenced to five years penitentiary.

Mrs. Dora White had to answer for the murder of her husband, who was in the dray business at Govan, Sask. From the evidence adduced, it appears that the deceased was a regular drunkard, and frequently quarrelled with his wife and abused her. On the night of the crime in question, he came home intoxicated and started to abuse her as usual, whereupon she belaboured him with a hatchet, and badly fractured his skull. Goldspink, the hired man, was in the house at the time, and assisted to carry the body out to the stable late at night. Next morning, Goldspink gave out that he had found White's body in the stable, and was apparently kicked to death by the horses.

49-50. *Rex vs. Buckvigczuk and Gordeczuk (Poles)*.—Convicted of manslaughter; sentenced each to 15 years penitentiary.

A Regina city police case. A pre-arranged murderous attack on another Pole by name of Szatowski, whom they jointly assaulted in the streets of Regina with heavy lead weights, and battered to death.

Revenge over a beating which the deceased gave to one of their compatriots, some two or three weeks previously, is said to have been the motive.

51-52. *Rex vs. Price and Stortle*.—The former suicided before arrest could be effected, and the latter was discharged prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.

The body of Ralph Warwick was found in the stable on his farm near Invernairn, Sask., apparently kicked to death by the horses. There were, however, certain suspicious circumstances which, on a thorough investigation, establish beyond doubt that Price had beaten Warwick to death, and placed the body in the stable in

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order to hide the crime. A warrant for Price's apprehension was issued, but before it could be executed, he suicided in a hotel at Moosejaw.

Stortle was Price's hired man, and it was thought likely that he might have been implicated, but no incriminating evidence could be found, and he was accordingly released from custody.

Mrs. Amy Christine Warwick, the wife of the late Ralph Warwick, had a charge of conspiracy to murder preferred against her, but was found not guilty by the jury.

53. *The Allan McKay Murder.*—No arrest made as yet. During the early part of July last a dead body, latterly identified as Allan McKay, was found in the Bow river, near Banff, Alta. The post mortem established that the skull was fractured, and that there was no water in the lungs, showing that the man was dead before he entered the water.

McKay had been working as a labourer at the C.P.R. hotel at Banff, and was last seen on the 6th June. He drank considerably and had given up work at the end of May. These, briefly, are the facts, and as the case is still under investigation, further details would here hardly serve any useful purpose.

54. *The D'Anna Bruno Murder.*—No arrest made as yet. The deceased is an Italian, and was employed as a section hand on the C.P.R. at Pasqua, Sask., for only about a week prior to his death. His dead body, with a bullet wound in the abdomen, was found on the 11th September last beside the trail between Moosejaw and Pasqua, and his pockets rifled. Bruno only arrived in Canada during the middle of May last and has no relatives in this country.

ATTEMPTED MURDER.

A total of forty-two cases are shown under this heading; six carried over as awaiting trial from last year. The latter resulted as follows:—

One still at present awaiting trial.

Two convicted as charged.

One found insane and committed as such to asylum.

One convicted on reduced charge of assault on peace officer.

One convicted on charge of pointing a revolver.

As to the thirty-six new cases dealt with during the past twelve months:—

Thirteen are at present awaiting trial.

Four convicted as charged.

Two convicted on reduced charges of assault with intent.

Three convicted of unlawful wounding.

Four convicted of common assault.

One dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Three withdrawn.

Five dismissed.

One suicided before arrest could be effected.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Finer.*—Convicted, sentenced to one year's imprisonment.

The accused and one, Robert Younger, met in a restaurant at Swift Current, Sask., and had some words and came to blows. Younger knocked Finer down, bystanders interfered, separated them, and they then left the premises.

Shortly afterwards, Younger was standing on the street talking to another man, when Finer again appeared on the scene. Younger went up to see what he wanted, whereupon Finer stabbed him twice with a knife, inflicting two serious wounds in the neck.

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2. *Rex vs. Leshures*.—Committed to the Brandon Asylum for the insane, by order of the Attorney General.

Arthur Leshures (son of Geo. A. Leshures) a farmer living some seven miles north of Swift Current, was charged by his father with wounding with intent to murder, by striking him on the head with a large garden hoe.

The crime appears to have resulted out of a general family squabble. From the evidence it appeared that the accused was an epileptic, and not quite responsible for his actions after a violent fit of temper. By order of the Attorney General he was committed to the Brandon Asylum for the insane, for treatment.

3. *Rex vs. Banside (Syrian)*.—Still awaiting trial. One of Banside's compatriots, by name of M. Kazil, charges the defendant with attempted stabbing with intent there and then to murder the said M. Kazil.

Both are farmers residing at a small Syrian settlement near Waldeck, Sask. The charge appears to have been the outcome of a quarrel over certain alleged damages done by Kazil's cattle to a flax crop of a neighbouring settler. Banside was committed for trial on the 20th September, 1912, but the case has not yet been finally disposed of.

4. *Rex vs. Warasail*.—Convicted on a reduced charge of assault on peace officer; sentenced to two years penitentiary.

Result of drunken brawl. Warasail was employed on the Canadian Northern railway near Blackfalds, Alta., and, with a number of his fellow labourers, came into town and proceeded to have a spree at the local hotel. As a matter of course, they got unruly, and the proprietor of the establishment called in the village constable. He attempted to arrest one of the gang, a man by name of Robertson, but he violently resisted. At this stage Warasail interfered and tried to stab the constable from behind, and was only prevented from doing so by the timely aid of the porter of the hotel, who knocked the accused's hand away.

The agent of the Attorney General reduced the attempted murder charge to one of assault on peace officer. To this charge Warasail pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to two years penitentiary.

5. *Rex vs. Carroll*.—Found not guilty of attempted murder, but guilty of pointing a revolver; sentenced to 30 days' imprisonment, with hard labour, in the Lethbridge guard-room.

The case was handled by the municipal police of Taber, Alta.

From the evidence it appears that Carroll, just prior to the offence with which he stood indicted, was visiting a house of ill-fame at Blairmore, Alta., and told an inmate of the resort that he intended to shoot a man by name of H. F. Annable, of Taber, Alta.

Early next morning, the accused was found with a gun in Mr. Annable's house at Taber, and threatened to shoot him. The gun was eventually, however, taken away from him, and it appears also that he had been drinking heavily for some time, and was evidently not quite responsible for his actions.

Jealousy over an alleged intrigue with a married woman appears to have been the motive.

6. *Rex vs. Christian*.—Convicted; sentenced to three years penitentiary. A Lethbridge city police case.

The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot, with intent to murder, one Pat Egan, formerly a detective in the employ of the city police at Lethbridge, Alta.

Revenge seems to have been the motive, as Egan, whilst still a member of the city force, had, on two previous occasions, ordered the defendant out of the city.

New cases entered during the current year:—

7. *Rex vs. Peterson (Swede)*.—Convicted and sentenced to three years, penitentiary. Peterson was convicted on three indictments:—

(a) Shooting with intent to kill Hannah Pettersen, at Unity, on February 12, 1913.

(b) At Unity, on February 12, 1913, did assault one Annie Christiansan, occasioning bodily harm.

(c) At the same place and date did assault Annie Christiansan with intent to commit the indictable offence of rape.

Peterson, prior to the commission of the crime, had been staying for some five weeks at the home of Andrew Christiansan, a settler living about eleven miles south of Unity.

Hannah Pettersen, whom he attempted to murder, is a Norwegian woman of 55 years of age, and was employed as housekeeper at the Christiansan farm. Peterson followed the poor old woman into a chicken coop and shot her twice in the head with a revolver, simply to have her out of the way, and then intended to ravish his host's 15-year old daughter, Annie Christiansan, whom he actually indecently assaulted, directly after the shooting, but fortunately did not succeed.

8. *Rex vs. Thunder Blanket (Indian)*.—Convicted on a reduced charge of assault with intent to cause bodily harm; sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Thunder Blanket shot and wounded four young Indians whilst they were on their way home from a feast on Sweetgrass reserve.

The accused claimed that he fired at these men in order to scare them as they had thrown some stones at his shack while passing, but did not intend to hit them.

9. *Rex vs. Drant*.—Awaiting trial. The defendant is a restaurant-keeper at Cadogan, Alta., and was charged on the information of his wife, Elizabeth Drant, with the attempted murder of the informant.

Mrs. Drant made the following statement:—

'I know the accused, he is my husband. Yesterday, the 21st day of February, he attempted to shoot me with the gun. (Gun produced.) Yes, that is the gun. He had a holster full of shells. (Holster produced.) Yes, that is the same. (Gun marked Exhibit A, belt full of shells marked Exhibit B.) He was slightly intoxicated when he came into the house yesterday about 6 p.m., sat down, had a plate of supper, said "this will be the last supper I'll have." Said I will finish you and myself too. Before he had his supper he went up stairs and got his gun, and belt of shells, the gun and shells were beside him when he had his supper. After he had his supper, he grabbed the gun and shells, and threatened to shoot me. He said, "I am going to shoot you." He was stopped by Walter Carter, who took the gun away from him. He went behind him and took the gun. I went out of the house then and went to R. P. Legate, J.P., and had him arrested. This is not the first time he has threatened to take my life, and once, last October, he shot three times at myself and daughter, while we were out walking.'

10. *Rex vs. Harvey*.—Convicted and sentenced to seven years' penitentiary.

Harvey seriously wounded, at or near Yarrow, Alta., one John McRae, by shooting him in the head with a shot-gun. On examination at the hospital McRae was found to have been struck by no less than 60 lead pellets.

Revenge, resulting out of an alleged grievance over a hay lease, appears to have been the motive.

11. *Rex vs. Salvatore (Italian)*.—Awaiting trial. The accused had a dispute outside of a hotel at Passburg, Alta., with one of his compatriots, Bill Mustica by

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name, and threatened to kill him. On reaching home, Salvadore then deliberately fired a number of shots out of a shot-gun into Mustica's shack, but fortunately only one pellet took effect.

The case has since been disposed of at the fall sessions of the Criminal Assizes, when the jury convicted him of common assault, and Salvadore was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. His Lordship, Chief Justice Harvey, in passing sentence commented that the case was too serious to be passed over lightly, and that the verdict returned was not a true one under the circumstances. He would therefore impose the limit that the law allowed.

12. *Rex vs. Wilkinson (female)*.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. This case occurred at Bowden, Alta., The defendant is an old woman of about 70 years of age, said to be weak-minded and possessed of a most violent temper. She got into a heated altercation with a Chinaman over some chickens which both claimed, and finally ended with her picking up an iron sleigh shoe and hitting the Chinaman over the head with it. He was quite badly hurt and in a precarious condition for some time.

13. *Rex vs. Froby*.—Dismissed. The complainant, Jessie Froby, charged her husband, R. E. Froby, for that he on the 17th April, 1913, at near Rowley, Alta., did attempt to shoot her with intent to commit murder.

Afer hearing the evidence of the two principal witnesses the judge dismissed the case, saying that a charge of common assault could not be placed against Froby on the evidence produced.

14-17. *Rex vs. Marketo, Matrullo, Carona and Sam City (Italians)*.—The two former were convicted of assault and sentenced to seven days' imprisonment, while the two latter were discharged. Calgary city police case.

The above named were charged with the shooting and wounding of one of their compatriots, Sposito by name. The murderous assault is said to have been quite unprovoked as far as Sposito is concerned.

18-19. *Rex vs Pritchard and Irwin*.—The jury found the former guilty of causing actual bodily harm; sentenced to a fine of \$200 to be paid forthwith, or in default, one year hard labour in the Prince Albert common jail. The latter was acquitted.

The crime occurred in the Halcrow district, some eighteen miles from Prince Albert, Sask. The attending circumstances are fully detailed in the subjoined statement taken from Herman Bird, the complainant in the case. His version is as follows:—

'I am a farmer living at Halcrow. On the evening of November 30, Middleton Pritchard called at my house at 5 p.m. and told me that Ned Irwin wanted to see me outside to give me a drink. I went out, and Irwin was standing beside a sleigh about eighty yards from my house. Pritchard gave me about a teaspoonful of whisky and then started to talk about a fight I had had with his brother-in-law two years ago. He told me that if I licked his brother-in-law I could not lick him. He then threw off his coat and got hold of me. Irwin then said I am in this too, and also took off his coat. I got away and ran for the house. I had gone about 30 yards when I heard a shot and felt my heel was numb. I kept on running and heard another shot. My wife met me near the house. We both went in. We heard them say afterwards. "We will drive past the house and shoot through the window." I also heard Irwin say. "What did you shoot at him for." I was wearing a leather boot and an overshoe at the time I was shot.'

20. *The Frank Hannan Attempted Murder and Suicide*.—Suicided before arrest could be effected. Frank Hannan, a farmer of near Brock, Sask., attempted to

murder his wife, Winnifred Hannan, with a razor. An idea of how frightfully the poor woman was cut about the face and neck can be gathered from the fact that the doctor found it necessary to put between 50 and 60 stitches in her wounds.

Her deceased husband is said to have been a very quiet and orderly man, and was apparently on the best of terms with his wife. It also appears that he owned some land in Illinois, U.S.A., which was heavily mortgaged. A few days prior to the crime, he was advised that foreclosure proceedings of the mortgage would be taken, and this appears to have preyed heavily on his mind, and is the only tangible motive which can be assigned.

Mrs. Hannan's story of the murderous assault is as follows:—

'I am the wife of Mr. Hannan; my husband got out of bed about 7.30 a.m. on the morning of the 3rd instant, and then he went out into the barn and did his morning's work. I was still in bed when he came back to the house. He went into the closet and I asked him what he was looking for. He said his smoking tobacco. I got up and sat on the bed to dress, and he sat down beside me. He had his hand in his hip pocket. He caught me by the shoulders and threw me on the bed. I saw a razor in his hand and screamed for help. He did not speak a word. He put his knees on my chest, and slashed me with a razor across the face and neck, but I struggled with him and in the struggle fell on the floor. I got the razor out of his grasp, he ran to the window and jumped through it to the ground, about 12 feet. I got up and ran down stairs. I still had the razor in my hand. I did not see him after he jumped through the window. We were married in 1899 and my husband seemed to act quite rationally until he made the attack on me. I can ascribe no motive for his act.'

Hannan immediately afterwards suicided by hanging himself.

21. *Rex vs Harpool*.—Convicted of unlawful wounding; released on suspended sentence on furnishing surety in two thousand dollars for good behaviour.

The defendant was employed in a railway contractor's camp near Burtonville, Alta; Harpool, it appears, whilst intoxicated, went into his wife's tent and without any provocation whatever, started to beat her, whereupon the men around the camp interfered, and was himself set upon. During the ensuing struggle he drew a razor, and badly slashed a man named Frayne.

22. *Rex vs Pozaza (Italian)*.—Convicted on a reduced charge of unlawful wounding; sentenced to two years penitentiary.

Pozaza stabbed, at near Lac Ste. Anne, Alta., one Felix Plante, a half-breed. The crime resulted out of a dispute over a bottle of whisky.

23. *Rex vs. Ess (Negro)*.—Convicted on a reduced charge of unlawful wounding. Sentenced to two months' imprisonment.

This case arose over a small sum of money owed by Charles Ess to one T. E. Sikes, another coloured man, which resulted in a quarrel in the Commercial hotel at Edson, Alta., and which ended in the stabbing of the complainant.

24. *Rex vs. Ring*.—Awaiting trial. The accused was freighting some billiard tables from St. Albert to Onway, Alta., for Messrs. Bowser and Matzger, two young Englishmen who own a pool room at Onway. On delivering the tables at Onway, Ring demanded immediate payment of cartage charges. Matzger had not sufficient funds on his person and asked Ring to accompany him to their store when he would settle the account, Ring however appears to have been unreasonable and replied, 'I want it right now' and then walked to his house some 150 yards away.

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He immediately returned armed with a .45 Colts revolver, threatened 'to fix' Matzger and struck him over the head with it causing a fracture of the skull.

Matzger was in a very critical condition for some time, but ultimately recovered.

25-26. *Rex vs. Peter and Gust. Franks (Roumanians)*.—Awaiting trial. These two men are brothers of Mary Mogush, who is at present awaiting trial for the murder of her stepson, Akim Mogush. His father, Rader Mogush was shot and seriously injured in the stomach by some men who had collected outside of his house after dark, and who the complainant claims were Peter and Gust Franks.

27. *Rex vs. Calvin*.—Awaiting trial. The accused was employed as hired man on the farm of Mr. John Parr, near Castor, Alta. It is alleged he attempted to poison the whole family by putting strychnine in their food.

28. *Rex vs. Du Duit (Mexican)*. Awaiting trial. Result of dispute over the payment of a bill which Du Duit claimed was due him by one Carl Lindfors, a Swede, at Clyde, Alta. They came to blows, and when matters looked serious. Lindfors took to his heels, and Du Duit accelerated his retreat by firing a couple of shots from a revolver after him.

29-31. *Rex vs. Vernon, Martin and Johnson*.—Withdrawn. During the early hours of the morning of September 20, 1912, Messrs. Fowler & Co.'s store at Wetaskiwin was broken into. The town constable on night duty noticed that the door of the store was open and was about to enter to investigate when he was shot down from within. He reports that three men made up the gang, but the night was so intensely dark that he could give only a very meagre description.

We were called in to assist, and after an exhaustive investigation and search, found that the gang consisted of John McKay alias O'Brien, Victor Vernon alias Lawson, and James Johnson alias Beall.

The first named was in the meantime arrested at Lethbridge on charges of burglary and attempted murder, convicted and sentenced to 20 years penitentiary. The others had in the interim made their way to Edmonton, Alta., and were arrested by the city police at that point on a variety of charges of burglary, robbery, etc. Whilst confined in our guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan, awaiting their trial before the next court of competent jurisdiction, every endeavour was made to connect them with the shooting of Town Constable Allen at Wetaskiwin. Owing to the intense darkness at the time when the shooting occurred, he was, however, unable to positively identify them, and it was therefore not deemed advisable to bring the case to court, particularly as Vernon and Martin were sentenced on the Edmonton charges to four years and one year respectively.

32. *Rex vs. Ross*.—Convicted; sentenced to one year's imprisonment. An Edmonton city police case.

Ross entered Messrs. Lewis Bros. café and tried to hold up a number of diners at the point of a gun. Failing to get the money he wanted, he began shooting up the place. He then ran out into the street and several men started in pursuit of him, one of whom he shot in the head. He made good his escape but was traced to Seattle, Wash., U.S.A., and brought back from there to stand his trial.

33. *Rex vs. O'Brien*.—Awaiting trial. This is also an Edmonton city police case. He shot a bartender in the Castle hotel in June last at Edmonton, Alta.

34. *Rex vs. McKay*.—Convicted; sentenced to 20 years Alberta penitentiary. A Lethbridge city police case. He was caught trying to burglarize a private house at Lethbridge, and used his gun in attempting to escape.

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35. *Rex vs. Stemco (Galician)*.—Awaiting trial. A Medicine Hat city police case. Outcome of a drunken brawl among a number of Galicians, during the course of which the defendant struck one of his countrymen, Andrew Chiswick, three times over the head with a large stone, causing three serious fractures of the skull.

36. *Rex vs. Lotella (Italian)*.—Awaiting trial. The accused attacked, at Hardieville, Alta., one of his compatriots, Tony Lombard, with a razor and slashed his throat. Lotella must have used considerable force because the razor broke, and a piece of the blade had to be removed from the wound by the doctor.

The crime appears to have been actuated out of a motive of jealousy over a woman.

37. *Rex vs. Lombard (Italian)*.—Awaiting trial. Lethbridge city police case. Shortly after Lotella, the defendant in the foregoing case, had been released on bail, he met Lombard, who produced a revolver and threatened to shoot him. By-standers interfered and prevented him from carrying his threat into effect.

38. *Rex vs. Scott*.—Dismissed. Regina city police case, and aroused a lot of interest at the time as both the defendant, J. D. Scott, and the complainant, H. B. Lewis, were well-known young men. The former was the president of the Northwest Canada Lands Co., and the latter, the manager and business partner. On the 1st of March, 1913, an explosion occurred on their premises while Lewis was in the office, slightly hurting him, and he charged Scott with having wilfully caused the explosion with intent to murder the said Lewis. Scott was duly committed at the preliminary hearing. Lewis, the principal Crown witness, in the meantime, went over to the United States, and was not on hand when the case came up for trial before the Supreme Court. A remand was asked for and the case allowed to stand over until the next Court sittings. Lewis was communicated with and signified that he had no intentions of returning and the case was therefore dropped at the next Criminal Assizes.

39. *Rex vs. Atz (German-American)*.—Awaiting trial. Atz was employed on the C. D. Bennison farm near Wauchope, Sask., and murderously assaulted his employer with a single-tree, beating him into unconsciousness. Immediately afterwards he also brutally attacked his fellow employee on the farm, one Leonard Warne, clubbing him with a .22 rifle, causing a fracture of the jaw and other serious injuries.

It was an entirely unprovoked assault, and no real motive can be assigned. It is said however that Atz is somewhat 'queer' at times.

40. *Rex vs. Wrolson (American)*.—Awaiting trial. The defendant drove into Preeceville, Sask., accompanied by Mrs. Annie Sather, to do some shopping. Whilst in town, he appeared to have employed his time in getting more or less intoxicated. On their return journey he quarrelled with Mrs. Sather, and on reaching home, went into the house, procured a rifle and threatened her. She hurriedly endeavoured to seek shelter behind the house, whereupon he fired a couple of shots out of the rifle at the retreating woman, fortunately without taking effect.

41. *Rex vs. Kostinuk (Galician)*.—Jury found verdict of common assault; sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Kostinuk, a homesteader near Stenen, Sask., stood here charged with the attempted murder of his mother-in-law. The evidence of his wife, Nettie Kostinuk, given at the preliminary hearing, sets forth a clear account of the circumstances which led up to the shooting.

She deposed as follows:—

'I have been out in this country since last fall. I am forty-three years of age. I have two children alive (three dead) to the accused, two boys, one 6 and the other 3 years. My husband, the accused, came home from Stetten on

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Monday, February 3. He was not drunk. He had dinner and started talking about a dream that he had had the night before. He said that he dreamt that he caught me in bed with another fellow. He said that it was not only one, but lots of fellows slept with me. Then he told me to put the gun in my mouth and swear if his dream was true or not. "Tell me, you ——, if I am right or not," he said, "or I will shoot you." I hid myself behind my mother, and he hit me on the chin with his fist, and I fell down. Then he went to my daughter, his step-daughter and said, "Tell the truth you ——, or I will kill you." Then he went to my mother and put the gun to her stomach and George Churnsky struck the gun down and the shot went under the bed. The accused then shouted, "Shells, shells, more shells, and I will shoot you." He intended this for me. He got more shells, but George Churnsky took them away from him, and told the accused that it was bad to shoot.'

42. *Rex vs. Kowal (Galician)*.—Jury convicted of common assault; sentenced to four months' imprisonment.

Result of family differences. The crime took place near Ebenezer, Sask., where the defendant was proving up a homestead. It appears that his wife, Polly Kowal, whom he accused of infidelity, had been living apart from her husband for some time, making her home with her parents on a farm near Hamton, Sask. He went to his father-in-law's house, and asked for his wife. On her appearance, he threatened to shoot her with a loaded revolver. She attempted to wrest the weapon from him, and during the ensuing struggle, it exploded, striking her brother, George Usik, in the arm, causing a compound fracture.

MANSLAUGHTER.

Twelve cases are recorded under this heading; one carried over from last year, while eleven new cases were dealt with during the past twelve months.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. *Rex vs. Lawrence (half-breed)*.—Jury acquitted. Pierre Thoma and the accused, accompanied by a boy of the Beaver Indian tribe, went on a moose hunt.

Lawrence and the boy returned some days later to their camp at Spirit River, Alta., and, on being questioned what had become of Pierre Thoma, stated that they had separated and followed different routes, suggesting that he (Thoma) might have lost his way in the bush. A search party was sent out, who, a few days later, located Thoma's dead body some thirty miles out in the bush west of Spirit river, with a bullet wound in the back and neck, apparently having been shot from behind. On investigation, Lawrence was found responsible, as it was established that he had shot the deceased in mistake for a moose.

2. *Rex vs. Duck (Menonite)*.—Awaiting trial. Elizabeth Duck, wife of the defendant, John Duck, a farmer of near Neville, Sask., complained that her four year old boy Peter was taken ill a fortnight ago with pneumonia; that her husband steadily refused to call medical aid, although strongly urged by her to do so; and that, in consequence of the neglect, the boy died.

She also complained that the fall previous she had lost a child under similar circumstances.

3-4. *Rex vs. McKenna and Burnett*.—Discharged prior to coming up before preliminary hearing.

The charge arose out of a head-on collision between two freight trains at near Claresholm, Alta., on the Macleod-Calgary branch of the Canadian Pacific Railway

Company, a foreman by name of Ulley, losing his life in consequence. It was alleged that the accident was due owing to the misreading of orders by conductor McKenna and Engineer Burnett.

An inquest was held and the coroner's jury attributed the accident not only to the mis-reading of orders, but also to the fact that the oil head-light of the approaching train was not visible owing to escaping steam.

On this verdict being rendered, the Attorney General's Department decided to take no further action.

5. *Rex vs. Clutterbuck*.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. This is another shooting tragedy with the proverbial 'Didn't know it was loaded.' Lawrence Clutterbuck, aged 15, accidentally shot and killed, at Red Deer, Alta., with a revolver, his brother Bernard, two years his junior.

The coroner's jury held that the accident was due owing to the culpable negligence of Lawrence Clutterbuck, and he was charged accordingly, but the case was thrown out by the magistrate at the preliminary hearing.

6. *Rex vs. Irvine*.—Jury acquitted. Religious mania resulted here into a fatality. The coroner at Calgary reported to the Mounted Police on 12th December last that certain suspicious circumstances surrounded the death of two persons on the farm of one Alfred Henry Irvine, living some 12 miles north of Calgary, Alta.

On inquiry, Mrs. Irvine was found lying dead in bed, fully dressed, apparently as she had died; and, in an adjoining room, the dead body of an infant, badly decomposed.

The inquest established that the child had died some time during October, and that Mrs. Irvine, two weeks prior to her demise, had deprived herself of all food and drink, hoping through fasting and praying the child would be restored to life through her sanctification.

It appears Mrs. Irvine was an adherent of the Apostolic or Pentecostal faith, a new religious sect which believes in divine healing.

The coroner's jury found that Mrs. Henrietta Irvine came to her death as a result of voluntary starvation. Further, that her husband was guilty of negligence in that he permitted his wife to conceal the death of his infant son, and later, permitted his wife to inflict upon herself such privations as would, by law of nature, cause death following starvation.

7. *Rex vs. Pelkey*.—Jury acquitted. Arthur Pelkey, in a boxing match held at Burns' arena, just outside of the city limits of Calgary, Alta., between the defendant and one Luther McCarthy, rendered the latter unconscious from a blow to the jaw, and died some three hours later on the same evening. Although the coroner's jury did not find Pelkey culpably responsible the police preferred a charge of manslaughter against him, which resulted as above stated.

8. *Rex vs. Fisher*.—Convicted, sentenced to one month's imprisonment. A party of men from Prince Albert were hunting big game north of that city. Two of the party, Charles and William Porter, started out for a day's hunt by themselves. Another hunter, who later turned out to be Adam Fisher, but not a member of the party, came across William Porter, mistook him for a wild animal and shot him in the upper part of the leg. The injured man was rushed into hospital, but died there shortly afterwards.

9. *Rex vs. Carson*.—Awaiting trial. A miner by name of Samuel Popovitch, employed in the Lethbridge collieries, was accidentally injured through the premature explosion of a blasting charge in the mine.

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On an inquest being held, the coroner's jury charged carelessness on the part of defendant, the fire boss of the Lethbridge collieries, and an indictment of manslaughter was accordingly preferred against him.

10-12. *Rex vs. John Cojocari, Nicolai Cojocari and Mordari Puscar (Roumanians).*—Awaiting trial. These men, it is alleged, assaulted one of their compatriots, John Paicu, at a christening, and fatally injured him, death resulting shortly after.

The case has since been brought to trial, when the Crown withdrew the charge owing to lack of evidence.

Drunks, petty thefts and stealing rides on railways, which form a large percentage of convictions, come from the same class.

Convictions under provincial statutes, which are not criminal, account for one-quarter of the convictions.

Our duties in connection with crime are carried out for the Department of the Attorneys General of the provinces.

I desire to acknowledge the support and assistance which we have invariably received from them.

GUARD-ROOMS.

Thirteen guard-rooms are still used as places of detention for prisoners; 5,626 were received during the year, and on 30th September, 1913, 378 were in custody. This is about the average number held by us daily throughout the year.

Our accommodation is entirely inadequate, and has been for many years. I have recently brought these conditions to the notice of the Comptroller.

The only modern guard-room is at Edmonton, erected this year. It was only intended as a place of detention for persons held temporarily. It is suitably arranged for male and female prisoners, has padded cells for lunatics, is steam heated, has modern sanitary arrangements, and has forced ventilation.

The wooden buildings erected many years are without proper facilities for classifying and safe keeping of prisoners, and the danger from fire is very great.

Although so overcrowded, we have never refused to accept a prisoner for this reason, holding that it was our duty to carry on the business of the country as best we could.

The duty of supporting jails is with the provinces, and I trust that the provision may be made by them in the near future.

The tax on our strength for guards and escorts is too great. The prison duties are regarded with aversion by the men.

There were 377 lunatics passed through our hands, and it is hardly necessary to comment on the disagreeable work in handling these unfortunate people. Many come from isolated homesteads, and of necessity have to be held in confinement where there is no adequate accommodation until such times as the necessary papers for commitment to the asylum can be procured.

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SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed and released from Mounted Police Guard Rooms
between October 1, 1912, and September 30, 1913.

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.							YUKON TERRITORY.			Grand Total.
	Regina Guard-rooms Nos. 1 & 2.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Edmonton.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial, October 1, 1912.	61	9	4	13	87	32	65	43	....	39	5	184	10	1	11	282
Total number of prisoners received during the year.	1,815	144	162	212	2,333	330	1,153	642	358	635	73	1,191	82	20	102	5,626
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.	1,762	146	154	207	2,269	319	1,142	625	352	639	74	3,151	81	20	101	5,521
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1913.	114	7	12	18	151	43	76	60	6	35	4	324	11	1	12	387

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received into Mounted Police Guard Rooms
between Years 1900 and 1913.

—	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received. .	5,626	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

ALBERTA AND SASKATCHEWAN.

I have elsewhere commented on the criminal statistics. Our duties in these provinces are altogether connected with criminal work.

But in addition to the actual investigation of offences, this force attends upon all sittings of the Supreme Court, and criminal trials in district courts, escorts prisoners to and from courts, and serves subpoena in all criminal cases. For the Autumn Assizes in the Edmonton district, over 300 subpoenas, all over that district, had to be served, some occupying a constable for days.

Added to the above, prisoners convicted in cities are handed over to us for escort to jail, occupying the time of many men.

After all the foregoing urgent calls have been met, there is not much time left for patrolling.

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As illustrating the daily work of a constable, I quote from the weekly diary of a constable on detached duty:—

Copy of Detachment Diary for week ending October 25, 1913.

Sunday, October 19.—Constable Binning, with horse Reg. No. 395, left detachment at 9 a.m. and patrolled to Wasyl Witchko's farm, sec. 22-30-4 investigating re Alex. Garanko and John Zobko wanted at Preeceville for theft of cow. Returned to detachment at 1 p.m. Busy in office in p.m. with weekly returns, etc.

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, 18.

Monday, October 20.—Constable Binning, with horse Reg. No. 395, left detachment at 8 a.m. and patrolled to farm of Tanasko Doros, sec. 20-30-4, and arrested John Zobko, and then to Witchko's farm and arrested Alex. Garanko (C.R. 22-10-13) and returned to detachment at 2.30 p.m. Busy in office remainder of the day with C.R.'s correspondence, etc. Constable Sykes arrived here this p.m. per G.T.P. train from Balcarres and left per C.N.R. train for Kamsack.

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, 24.

Tuesday, October 21.—Constable Binning left Canora per C.N.R. train at 10.30 a.m. and patrolled to Margo and served summons in Wunder vs. Blair, horse stealing. Left Margo at 12.30 a.m. per hired livery and patrolled northwest to sec. 20-34-10 and served summons in same case and returned to Margo at 4.45 p.m. Left Margo per C.N.R. train at 5.10 p.m. for Buchanan, arriving at that place at 6.15 p.m. and stayed over night at the Windsor hotel.

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, nil.

Train, 71 miles.

Livery, 30 miles.

Wednesday October 22.—Constable Binning at Buchanan this a.m. serving summonses in Wunder vs. Blair, horse stealing, and Dann vs. Zebitkoff, infraction of Liquor License Act. Arrested Harry Rabalkin, creating disturbance; also arrested, on a warrant from Canora, Gilbert Broughton, supplying an interdict with liquor. Attended court in p.m. before A. Hermanson, at Buchanan, in case of R.N.W.M.P. vs. Rabalkin creating disturbance. Fined \$10 and costs. Left Buchanan at 6.20 p.m. per C.N.R. train, escorting prisoner Broughton to Canora, returning to detachment at 7 p.m. Attended court before J. B. McIntosh, J.P., and D. Stephen, J.P., in cases of Dann vs. Larson, obtaining liquor whilst interdicted (C.R. 23-10-13) and Dann vs. Broughton, supplying an interdicted person with liquor (C.R. 23-10-13)

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, nil.

Train, 15 miles.

Thursday, October 23.—Inspector Belcher arrived here at 10.30 a.m. per C.N.R. train from Kamsack and inspected this detachment. Constable Binning left detachment at 2 p.m. per private automobile, and patrolled to Mikado and served summonses in cases of McIntosh vs. Hammell, theft of grain, and McIntosh vs. Hammell, obstructing a peace officer; returned to detachment at 9 p.m.

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, nil.

Friday, October 24.—Constable Binning attending court all day before J. B. McIntosh, J.P., in case of Wunder vs. Blair, horse stealing (C. R. 24-10-13), Inspector Belcher attending same case on behalf of the Crown. Constable Binning attended court in late p.m. before D. Stephen, J.P., in case of Dann vs. Zebitkoff, infraction of Liquor License Act. Case dismissed.

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, nil.

Saturday, October 25.—Constable Binning, with horse Reg. No. 395, left detachment at 7 a.m. and patrolled to White Sand and served summonses in case of Fostay vs. Polonchuck, infraction of Estray Animals Act, and returned to detachment at

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10.30 a.m. Attended court in a.m. before T. S. Belcher, J.P., and D. Stephen, J.P., in cases of McIntosh vs. Hammell, theft of grain, and McIntosh vs. Hammell, obstructing a peace officer (C. R.'s 25-10-13). Attended court in p.m. before J. B. McIntosh, J.P., in case of Fostay vs. Polonchuck, infraction of Estray Animals Act, fined \$5 and costs. Inspector Belcher left here at 3.20 p.m. per G. T. P. train for Yorkton. Constable Sykes arrived here at 11 a.m. per C. N. R. train from Kamsack with prisoner en route to Yorkton, and left for there at 3.20 p.m. per G. T. P. train. Constable Scaife arrived here per G. T. P. train at 3 p.m. from Yorkton en route for Preeceville.

Mileage—Reg. No. 395, 20.

YUKON TERRITORY.

The conditions in the Yukon are satisfactory. The strength has been maintained at the authorized strength, but the gold strike at Chesana, on the Alaska side, compelled us to establish three outposts on the route to the gold fields. A detachment is to be opened at Rampart House, to protect the Customs and control the Indians in that district.

Supt. Moodie reports that mining has been carried on very energetically by the large companies, and that individually miners are working over a very extended area. He anticipates a further development in individual mining and prospecting which was for some years on the wane.

Two serious crimes occurred, one of dynamiting and the other holding up watchman and robbing sluice boxes. In the former the accused was convicted and sentenced to 20 years' hard labour, and in the latter case, the offenders have not been discovered.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

The service on the Hudson bay has been effectively maintained. The headquarters is at Fort Churchill with Supt. Demers in command, and a surgeon and five constables, and a varying number of natives employed as guides, interpreters and hunters.

We have a very comfortable, well-equipped post, but in view of the fact that Port Nelson has been selected as the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway and that there will be great activity at that place, I am of the opinion that our headquarters should be there. The arrangement with the Manitoba Government for policing the northern portion of that province covers no fixed term, so that before any large expenditure is incurred, a more definite arrangement should be made. If the move is not made, a commissioned officer with magisterial powers, should be stationed at Port Nelson.

Supt. Demers paid the treaty money to the Indians at Churchill and York. Our surgeon also acts for the Indian Department in caring for sick natives.

The outpost which was established at York Factory in July, 1912, was removed to Port Nelson this year, because of the development and large number of men employed on the works.

Cape Fullerton on the northern shores of Hudson bay is our most lonely and isolated outpost. Sergeant Edgerton in his report remarks:—

'Fullerton, during the winter, has been very lonely. Constable Conway, myself and two natives being the only persons here.'

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During the winter, extended patrols were made, reports of which are attached.

The Hudson's Bay Company have opened a trading post and the Roman Catholics have established a mission on Chesterfield inlet. The trading post draws the Eskimos and it is therefore the point at which information of the interior is most likely to be obtained.

I recommend that the detachment at Fullerton be transferred to Chesterfield inlet.

In order to perform effectively our duties in the Hudson bay, I am of the opinion that we should have a schooner with auxiliary power, especially built for the service and large enough to go to sea in any storm. The west coast of Hudson bay is very dangerous, because of the lack of safe harbours and the shallow, rocky shore.

The population of the Hudson Bay district has hitherto been the white traders, the Indians on the south and the Eskimos on the north, but this year has seen a large influx of labourers at Port Nelson. The construction of the Hudson Bay railway has induced prospectors to explore the country for mineral deposits. Altogether a marked change will take place during the next few years and I anticipate a very great increase of police work.

The Indians are law abiding and give no trouble. The Eskimos have been considered a gentle race. Our relations with them have always been amicable.

There are some tribes in the interior who are reported as settling all quarrels by fight, which must result in the death of one of the combatants.

The following crime report gives the details of a case now being investigated:—

‘ M ’ DIVISION, CHURCHILL,
FULLERTON, 31-5-1913.

Re: Unlawful killing of Eskimo.

Information gathered from the different natives who trade amongst these natives, state that the supposed fight took place north of the Backs river, north and west of Schultz lake. Native ‘ Partridge ’ states that his brother and himself trade with these natives, known as the Kilinomuits, for the Hudson's Bay Company, taking the fur to the post at Fort Churchill. Partridge states that he saw ‘ Ka-ka-me ’ during the winter of 1910-11 who told him about the fight, and said that four were killed. He did not know the cause of the trouble, and said he never saw any of these natives with a rifle of any description, the only weapon that they use is the bow and arrow, and a knife known as the seal knife.

Fighting is common amongst the band of Eskimos, who are not civilized, not coming into contact with any white people whatsoever. They inhabit the country south of Coronation gulf and along the Thelon river, and live entirely on the musk ox, using the hide for clothing.

A good guide could be hired from Schultz lake, named ‘ Kahmuck ’ who is constantly trading amongst them, and knows them well. A good water route runs into the part of the country via Chesterfield inlet. Here the main band hunt. ‘ Ka-ka-me ’ and party have been heard from, and should be in by now. Parties trading in the north are very often away for two seasons, so that there was no idea of anything having happened to this party, by any of the other Eskimos in the country, where ‘ Ka-ka-me ’ is well known.

(Signed) W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergeant,*
Reg. No. 4103.

The Commissioner:

Forwarded for his information. Native ‘ Partridge ’ has not been in Churchill since 1910. He does his trading at Chesterfield inlet now.

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I will be going to Fullerton as soon as possible after my return from York Factory, and will try to find out more about this matter and also the killing of Radford and Street (reported separately). It will be necessary to send a special patrol, strong enough to make all necessary arrests, which will be numerous, if these reports are correct. These natives will most probably resist arrest, and it is impossible to depend on local help. This patrol would have to stay in this country at least a year, if not two.

I will report further on my return from Fullerton, and will also make arrangements for above party.

(Signed) F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*
Commanding Hudson Bay District.

CHURCHILL, 12-7-13.

The alleged murder of Radford and Street in June last at Bathurst inlet has yet to be investigated.

Mr. Radford was an American explorer who has been in the far north for several years and had passed from the Mackenzie River basin to the Hudson bay and was on his way from Chesterfield inlet to Fort McPherson via the Arctic coast. The following letter from Mr. H. H. Hall, manager of the Hudson's Bay trading post at Chesterfield inlet gives the account as received by him from the natives:—

CHESTERFIELD INLET, 11-6-1913.

G. R. RAY, Esq.,
Officer in Charge,
Nelson River District.

DEAR SIR,—The Eskimo Akulack, who took the Radford party from Shultz lake to Bathurst inlet arrived to-day and reported that both Mr. Radford and Mr. Street were murdered by the Bathurst Inlet Eskimos. Cow-muck, Mr. Ford's trader at Shultz lake was the first to bring down the news, but as I generally take little stock in Indian yarns, I placed very little confidence in it until I saw Akulack myself.

Both Mr. Ford and myself questioned him twice to-day and his version of the story was practically the same as Cow-muck's.

Akulack left Mr. Radford about the 5th of June and spent the summer a little south of the Eskimos, but came in contact with them several times, and also bought a wife from them some time after the murder, whom he bought and paid for with a rifle.

When Akulack parted from Mr. Radford, it appears that everything was in good order, he had his men engaged, and all preparations were completed for his departure, the two men engaged were supposed to guide him to a whaler that was wintering some 60 miles west of Point Burrow, and with whom the Bathurst Eskimos sometimes trade.

Mr. Radford was about to make a start, in fact, the man supposed to go ahead had started when the other backed out and would not go, and Mr. Radford, to enforce obedience, struck him with the handle of a whip, a fight ensued and Mr. Radford was speared in the back by another native. Mr. Street made a run for the sleigh but was murdered before he had time to put up any kind of a fight.

According to the story told to Akulack by one of the natives who was supposed to have witnessed the fight, 'Ne-ve-lie,' and by the father of his new wife, Mr. Radford put up quite a fight before he gave in and had to be speared several times before he fell and as life still lingered as he lay on the ground, he got the finishing touch by getting his throat cut. Akulack, on being asked why the Eskimo refused to accompany Mr. Radford said that the man's wife was suddenly taken ill and Mr. Radford not understanding the Eskimos language must have taken a wrong meaning and tried to

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enforce obedience. Akulack named the principal murderers as 'Hall-la-lark' and 'Am-me-ker-nic.'

This report, like all others from the Indians might be false, but as Akulack is considered a first-class and reliable Eskimo, and as I tried to impress upon him the consequences resulting from any false statements made by him on such persons as Mr. Radford and Mr. Street, and the determined way in which he excluded his wife's relations from all blame and his unwillingness to go back into that country as a trader, I have no doubt that there is a certain amount of truth in his statements.

While I was inland, I had an Eskimo trading with the same band named 'Ka-kami,' and from what I learned from him, the majority are still in their primitive state and are still using bow and arrow and that all quarrels and disputes are generally settled by the death of one of the combatants.

If this report is true, there is one thing that I can say that Mr. Radford showed poor judgment when he tried to enforce obedience by striking an Eskimo so far from civilization.

Mr. Radford wrote to Mr. Ford from Bathurst inlet, dated June 3rd, and everything seemed to be O.K. then and he also expressed his thanks for the assistance given him. Conditions must have changed very quickly for five days after Akulack's departure they were all murdered.

If Mr. Radford has reported his safe arrival to some of the Mackenzie River posts, then all these statements are false.

I remain,

Yours faithfully,

H. H. HALL.

Mr. Street was accompanying Mr. Radford. No word of these gentlemen has been received at Fort McPherson up to the 26th July, but I am still in hopes that the report is not true and that we may hear of them from Fort McPherson on the return of our patrol next winter.

If no word is received, it will be necessary to organize an expedition to Bathurst inlet, which will take at least a year to accomplish its purpose.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Detachments are maintained at Fort McPherson and at Herschel island in the Arctic.

These are very isolated points, but the service has a great attraction for members of the force. Inspector Beyts, who has been in command there for two years, was relieved by Inspector Phillips, and all men who had served two years or over were replaced.

The 'rest' huts between Herschel island and Fort McPherson have been kept stocked with provisions, also that on Trail creek on the Dawson to Fort McPherson route.

It is stated that the Hudson's Bay Company intend to operate a steamship from Victoria to Herschel island, and river boats up the Mackenzie river. If so, it will greatly facilitate sending in supplies and will somewhat relieve the loneliness of our stations. Hitherto, our supplies have been shipped by an American whaler or sent down the Mackenzie at a very heavy expense.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson, in addition to his duties, attends all the natives, which no doubt saves many lives and alleviates much suffering.

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WINTER PATROLS.

In addition to those I have already referred to, extended patrols were made during the winter in the far north, from Le Pas to Fort Churchill and return; Cumberland House to Lac du Brochet and return, Green lake to Isle la Crane and to a point far north; Smith Landing to Fort Resolution and return; I attach copies of reports on these patrols for your information, as they illustrate the strenuous nature of the work in the north. It is a great satisfaction to be able to report that, apart from a few frost bites, there were no casualties.

HUDSON BAY RAILWAY.

The policing of the construction of the road has been done by us at the request of the Government of Manitoba. Constant patrols have been maintained, and I have received letters from the engineers-in-charge and the contractors, highly commending the work of Inspector French and those under his command.

BUILDINGS.

Very substantial improvements have been made during this year.

At Headquarters, Regina, a modern fire-proof brick building of handsome design has been completed, affording accommodation for all offices, stores, artisans and sergeants' mess.

The men's barrack building has been veneered with brick, roofed with asbestos slate. It is now very comfortable with every modern convenience.

The officers' mess was also veneered with brick and an addition erected. The living rooms were decorated.

A new stable of modern design, thoroughly ventilated and drained, has also been built.

A considerable sum was expended in connecting the sewerage system with the main sewer of the city.

To complete the post, the following new buildings are required to replace the old buildings which are beyond repair:—

Guard-room, married non-commissioned officers' quarters, and chapel. The hospital should be veneered with brick.

When these improvements are made, this post will be most commodious, comfortable and attractive in appearance.

At Edmonton, a modern building was completed and occupied early in May. The headquarters of 'G' Division was transferred to Edmonton from Fort Saskatchewan, where they had been since the advent of the force in 1874.

The new quarters are admirable. N.C.O.'s have separate rooms, and constables, cubicles.

Forced ventilation and every accessory for the comfort of the men is provided.

A stable was built, with proper harness room and transport sheds.

An officers' quarters nad married N.C.O's quarters are under construction.

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When the necessary fences and walks have been constructed, and the grounds placed in order, the Edmonton post will be very satisfactory.

At Prince Albert, water and sewerage systems were installed and improvements made to both officers' and constables' quarters which render them very comfortable.

At Dawson, a new heating system was installed. Sewers were constructed and sanitary conditions much improved.

All posts were kept in repair, and many small improvements made which added to the comfort of all ranks.

A large proportion of the force on detached duty is housed in rented buildings which are very often unsatisfactory and inconvenient. The annual cost of this inadequate accommodation is upwards of \$40,000.

If the services of the force are to be continued after 31st March, 1916, when our present agreement with the provinces will terminate, I would strongly recommend that suitable substantial buildings be erected at all sub-district headquarters and at such other points as are likely to be permanently occupied.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As hitherto, we have given much attention to assisting the Immigration Department. Practically no destitution existed among the new homesteaders, and we were not called upon to distribute any relief. The newly-settled districts are now usually remote from the railways and frequent patrols through them are appreciated by the isolated settler.

Customs.—The department has appointed their own officers at the different points along the boundary where we have hitherto acted for them. This is to our advantage, as it has relieved us of onerous duties.

Indians.—Escorts have been furnished to all treaty payments when required.

There is a slight decrease of convictions under the 'Indian Act.' The Indians are as well behaved as any other class, and, in some respects, set an excellent example.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements, etc.—

Engaged constables.. . . .	284
Engaged special constables.. . . .	104
Re-engaged after leaving.. . . .	16
Surrendered from desertion.. . . .	3
Arrested after desertion.. . . .	2
Total increase.. . . .	409
Re-engaged without leaving.. . . .	78

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Discharges, died, etc.—

Time expired..	17
Purchased..	71
Invalided..	3
Pensioned (including 3 officers)..	6
Died..	3
Deserted..	43
Dismissed for bad conduct..	49
Dismissed for 'inefficiency'..	7
Special constables discharged..	101
	<hr/>
Total decrease..	300
	<hr/>
Total increase for year 1913..	109

Died—

Reg. No. 5454 Sergeant Sommerfeld, F. C.
 Reg. No. 4661 Sergeant Turvey, T. H.
 Reg. No. 4963 Corporal Bailey, M. G.

Pensioned—

Reg. No. 2386 Staff Sergeant Light, F. W.
 Reg. No. 177 Staff Sergeant Forbes, I.
 Reg. No. 2599 Constable Rockwell, J. E.

Appointed Inspector—

S. T. Wood, Esquire, R.M.C.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 4467 Sergeant Tupper, J. M.
 Reg. No. 3300 Sergeant Major Phillips, J. W.
 Reg. No. 4381 Sergeant Major Proby, W. C.
 Reg. No. 4015 Staff Sergeant Lea, R. J.

Promoted to Superintendent—

Inspector A. E. C. McDonnell.
 Inspector C. H. West.

Promoted Assistant Commissioner—

Superintendent A. E. R. Cuthbert.

Commissions resigned—

Inspector A. D. Irwin.

Officers retired to pension—

Superintendent J. V. Begin.
 Inspector W. Parker.
 Inspector J. H. Genereux.

Two hundred and eighty-four recruits were engaged during the year as compared with two 203 last year; 98 of these were engaged by the Comptroller in England last

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July and arrived at headquarters in batches during August. They were carefully selected and a fine lot, physically; 45 were old soldiers, a large proportion from the Guards and Cavalry. All promise to be very serviceable members of the force.

The present conditions of recruiting are excellent. Applications are received daily. Only those of apparently superior merit are accepted. I attribute this to improved conditions, to the very substantial increase of pay granted this year and the lack of suitable civil employment.

The force is now up to full strength.

To increase the efficiency of the force, we must reduce the wastage, and thus have a larger proportion of trained and experienced men. There is always bound to be a certain unrest among the class from which our recruits are drawn, which leads to purchase or desertion, but I am in hopes that when the full benefits of the increased pay, together with the added comfort, are realized, the wastage from this source will be greatly minimized.

I regret to have to record three deaths.

Corporal Bailey was killed whilst in the execution of his duty while attempting to make an arrest. He was an excellent man, and his untimely death is greatly deplored.

Sergeant Turvey met his death through his horse falling and throwing him to the ground while at full speed. He, also, was an excellent man and a distinct loss to the force.

Sergeant Sommerfeld was employed on the headquarters staff and death resulted from natural causes.

HORSES.

Eighty-six horses were purchased during the year from thirty-two different persons at an average of \$151.48 per horse.

Seventy-eight were cast and sold at an average of \$95.75 per horse.

Ten died, 12 were destroyed on account of old age or because of incurable disease or injuries.

It is more difficult every year to secure the class of horse required for our service.

TRAINING.

The training of recruits has been carried on as steadily as possible. It is not yet satisfactory because of the constant pressing demands which compel me to transfer men to duty before they have completed the full course. Unless the training can be completed at headquarters, there is little chance afterwards because of the wide distribution and lack of available time.

I am bound to say, however, that in spite of this, that when they are assembled in any number for ceremonial or other purposes, I am astonished with their soldierly bearing and smartness.

Last year the usual class at headquarters for the training of non-commissioned officers could not be held because of lack of accommodation. It will be resumed this winter.

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TARGET PRACTICE.

Revolver practice was held throughout the force.

His Royal Highness the Governor General, on the occasion of his inspection of the force last October, was graciously pleased to present a handsome sterling Silver Cup for the encouragement of revolver shooting. It is proposed that the winner of the highest score shall be the winner of the cup for the year, and have his name engraved on the cup. The winner for the year is Reg. No. 5119 Constable Collins, L. J., with a score of 385 points out of a possible 420.

Rifle practice has not been carried on owing to the difficulty of securing ranges which would be safe for use.

The re-arming of the force has been delayed, but will be carried out this year.

The six target ranges at Regina were enlarged to 12 targets, and this coming year all recruits will be thoroughly trained in musketry.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality.

The clothing is good. A new master tailor has been secured and I look for great improvement in the fit of the uniforms.

The forage has been excellent.

GENERAL.

The work of the force through the past year presents no striking features. It has been a year of hard work, with many increasing duties, which, with but few exceptions, have been well performed.

I have received the fullest support from the assistant commissioners, the headquarters staff, officers commanding districts and generally from all ranks.

I venture, on behalf of the force, to express to you, their sincere thanks for having introduced and passed through Parliament an Act for a very substantial increase of pay to all ranks.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING
'E' DIVISION CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the annual report of 'E' Division for the year ended 30th September, 1913.

The following change in the personnel of the officers of this division has taken place during the year, viz.:—

Inspector A. W. Duffus was transferred, in the month of June last, to Saskatoon, in the province of Saskatchewan, and Inspector George Worsley, from Edmonton, took his place here.

Inspector J. A. Macdonald joined the division in December of last year, and has been since stationed at Red Deer, from whence he supervises the detachments between Red Deer and Calgary on the Calgary and Edmonton railway, and all those lying to the eastward north of the Canadian Pacific railway.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- charged.	With- drawn.	For Trial.
Against the person—					
Assault, common	132	113	18	1	
" indecent	3	1	2		
" causing bodily harm	7	6			1
Threatening to do " "	1	1			
Murder	10	3	4		3
" attempted	6	3	3		
" aiding and abetting	1	1			
Rape	3		1	1	1
" attempted	2		1		1
Manslaughter	3		3		
Intimidation	1	1			
Carnal knowledge	3		3		
" attempted	2				2
Neglect of child	4	4			
Shooting with intent	1		1		
Seduction	1			1	
Suicide, attempted	2	1			1
Unlawfully retaining children	2		2		
Against property—					
Theft	147	133	8	1	5
Mischief	7	6	1		
Breach of contract	51	49	2		
Cruelty to animals	18	14	4		
False pretences	45	35	4	3	3
Cutting fence	1	1			
Non-payment of land bill	1	1			
Absconding, leaving debt unpaid	1	1			
Damage to property	11	11			
Horse stealing	10	4	2	1	3
Cattle "	5	1	3	1	
" shooting	2		1		1
" killing	1		1		
Taking horse without owner's consent	1		1		
Attempted injury to cattle	1				1
Unlawfully wounding dog	1	1			
" shooting	2	1	1		
" selling cattle	1		1		
" killing horse	1		1		
Housebreaking	8	7			1
Entering unoccupied house	1	1			
Dogging cattle	3	2	1		
Arson	1	1			
Damage to horse	2	2			
Ill-treating a mare	1	1			
Forgery	9	9			
Issuing worthless cheque	1			1	
Uttering " "	4	2	1		1
Burglary	2	1			1
Theft by conversion	1				1
In possession of stolen property	3	2	1		
Theft from person	4	2			2
Fraud	5	1			4
Fraudulently taking cattle	1				1
Removing hay without permit	4	4			
Against law and justice—					
Escaping from custody	2	2			
Fabrication of evidence	1		1		
Resisting arrest	1	1			
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			
Obstructing " "	4	3	1		
Perjury	4	2	2		
Contempt of court	2	2			
Shooting to prevent arrest	1				1
Against public order—					
Causing disturbance	11	11			
Riotous conduct	10	9	1		
Pointing revolver	3	3			
Carrying concealed weapons	10	10			
" explosives	1				1

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Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dis- charged.	With- drawn.	For Trial.
Carried forward.....
Against religion and morals—					
Drunk and disorderly.....	183	178	4	1	.....
Vagrancy.....	261	256	5	.....	.....
Prostitution.....	19	19	.....	.....	.....
Keeping disorderly house.....	16	15	1	.....	.....
Inmate of " ".....	13	13	.....	.....	.....
Frequent " ".....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Insulting language.....	15	10	5	.....	.....
Indecent exposure.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Indecent exhibition.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Gambling.....	7	2	5	.....	.....
Procuring.....	1	.....	.....	.....	1
Against the Railway Act—					
Stealing railway ride.....	36	31	5	.....	.....
Trespassing on C. P. R. track.....	6	4	2	.....	.....
Altering railway signal.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Against Indian Act—					
Drunk on reserve.....	46	44	2	.....	.....
Liquor " ".....	5	4	1	.....	.....
" to Indians.....	31	30	1	.....	.....
Intoxication.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....
In possession of liquor.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Rocky Mountain Park regulations—					
Park regulations.....	183	174	9	.....	.....
Against Northwest Ordinances—					
Breach of Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	24	24	.....	.....	.....
Starting prairie fire.....	5	4	1	.....	.....
Refusing to fight prairie fire.....	5	2	3	.....	.....
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	15	14	1	.....	.....
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....
Supplying liquor to interdict.....	6	5	1	.....	.....
Breach of Estray Animals Ordinance.....	15	12	3	.....	.....
" School Ordinance.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" Ordinance re Stallions and Bulls.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
" Game Ordinance.....	21	18	3	.....	.....
" Fishery Ordinance.....	11	11	.....	.....	.....
" Stock Inspector's Ordinance.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
" Pound Ordinance.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
In possession of beaver hides.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Noxious Weed Act.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
Breach of Motor Act.....	6	5	1	.....	.....
Selling cocaine.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
" liquor without license.....	7	7	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Pool Room Act.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Alberta Boiler Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
In bar-room whilst interdicted.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Interdiction.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....
Trotting over bridge.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Drunk in charge of team.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....
Obstructing public highway.....	3	2	1	.....	.....
In possession of opium.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Selling liquor after hours.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Insanity.....	62	48	14	.....	.....
Unlawful branding.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breaking quarantine.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Trespassing.....	1	.....	1	.....	.....
Having unguarded well.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Breach of Coal Mines Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Disobeying summons.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....
Practising dentistry without license.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....
Returning to Canada after deportation.....	1	1
Non-payment of wages.....	116	100	15	1
Total.....	1,808	1,598	162	12	36

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The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to the penitentiary:—

Number of convictions	1,599
“ fines imposed	895
“ sentences to jail	518
“ suspended sentences	177
“ sentences to penitentiary	9

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts, the number of convictions, the number of acquittals and withdrawals, the number of fines imposed, the number of imprisonments in jail, the number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences, and the number of cases awaiting trial on the 30th September, 1913:—

Number of cases disposed of by Supreme or District Court.....	53
“ convictions	37
“ acquittals	13
“ withdrawals	3
“ fines imposed	1
“ sentences to jail	15
“ sentences to penitentiary	10
“ suspended sentences	11
“ cases still awaiting trial on September 30, 1913.....	24
Total number of cases before the Supreme or District Courts.....	77
“ “ cases disposed of.....	53
“ “ cases still awaiting trial.....	24

The cases entered number 325 more than last year, and those sent for trial to the Supreme Courts are proportionately more numerous.

We are holding two male prisoners awaiting trial for murder, and one female from Edmonton.

Murder of Constable F. W. Davies.—In last year's report the story was told of Constable Davie's murder by Mike-Running-Wolf, an Indian, near Brooks, and of the arrest of the murderer by some Indians.

On the 20th October, 1912, Mike-Running-Wolf was tried before Mr. Justice Simmons, and the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter.

No defence was offered, and the argument of the prisoner's counsel was mainly that the Indian was so crazed by liquor, that he did not know what he was doing.

He was sentenced to imprisonment for life.

The Henri Verri murder.—This was a city of Calgary case, wherein the accused was convicted in October, 1912. The capital sentence was, however, commuted to life imprisonment, and the prisoner was sent to the penitentiary on the 1st of January last.

As the result of a drunken row in camp near the Mission bridge, Alfred Glenn died from a blow on the head from a bottle thrown at him by the convict.

After the occurrence, Henri Verri and his wife took the north-bound train, but were arrested at Red Deer.

Violation and murder of Augustine Frick by Joseph Dionne.—The hearing of this case was, at the instance of the defence, adjourned by Mr. Justice Beck from the June assizes until the October session.

The prisoner was a resident of Riverside, within the city, and lured the victim, a little girl of about 5 years old, into his shack. It is claimed that after assaulting her he almost severed the head from her body with a razor, and threw the body down a trap door into the cellar.

In the meantime, the mother, having missed her child, began to look for her, and, on her approaching Dionne's shack, the owner ran out. The woman noticed that he

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had blood on his hands, and at once gave the alarm. The prisoner was arrested by Detective Schoeppe of the city police force.

The Anderson murder and attempted suicide.—The following statement was given to Constable E. G. Baker, of Youngstown Detachment, by Peter G. Dahl, a brother-in-law of the accused man, and an eye-witness of the tragedy:—

‘On July 3, at about 8.30 a.m., I was in a wagon in the yard taking out water for the horses, when I saw Axel Anderson and his wife watering some plants in the garden. They then went to the back of the barn and I saw them carrying straw to the pig pen. I was busy at my work and was not paying any particular attention to Mr. and Mrs. Anderson, when I heard Mrs. Anderson exclaim in a loud voice, “Axel,” “Axel.” This caused me to look in that direction and I saw Anderson and his wife standing near the pig pen. I saw Anderson strike his wife with a hay fork—he held the fork by the handle with both hands, and struck her several times about the head with the fork. I run over at once and took the fork away from Anderson, who offered no resistance.

‘Mrs. Anderson was lying on the ground bleeding from the face and head. She drew a few long breaths and I think she died immediately. I took Anderson by the arm and led him over to the wagon where we met my wife (Louisa Dahl); we stood there just a moment and Anderson ran into his house. I followed him and when I reached the house Anderson was in the next room standing with his back towards me, and I saw him pass his hand across his throat, after which he turned round, came towards me, and went out through the door into the yard holding his hand to his throat. Blood was running from his throat and dripping to the floor. He went about two rods from the house and lay down on the grass. I followed him, and when he lay down I ran and got a towel and put it round his neck. I then got a horse and went to summons the neighbours for help, shouting as I went. As soon as I made the nearest neighbour hear my shouts, I returned and found that my wife had dressed Anderson’s neck. I then went with John Rude to see Mrs. Anderson and found her in the same position as she had fallen, and was quite dead. I then led Anderson into the house, assisted by Rude and T. G. Satter who had arrived in response to my shouts. John Rude then went for Dr. Fulton who arrived about 10 p.m.

‘Whilst Anderson was striking his wife, I heard him say in Swedish, “You won’t fool me any more now.” When I got close to Anderson, he said to me in Swedish, “She fooled me in Minnesota, and expected to fool me now.”’

An inquest was held and the following verdict returned: ‘Anna Axel Anderson came to her death at the hands of her husband; cause of death, fractured skull.’

The accused was committed for trial at Youngstown, and on the 17th July, arrived at Calgary, where his condition was such that he was sent to the General hospital.

Having cut into his gullet the food and drink given him came through the wound, which had had twelve stitches put into it on the spot by Dr. Naysmith. The patient made such progress that he was able to be discharged from the hospital on the 26th July. He is now in the guard-room here awaiting trial.

Re Samuel Sullivan alias Salvatore Sarravalli.—This was a case of murder within the city limits, at the new C.P.R. shops at Ogden. The accused, an Italian immigrant from Johnstown, Pa., where he had been employed as court interpreter, had an altercation with a fellow countryman on the night of the 3rd November, 1912, and shot him dead. He then promptly disappeared and is still at large. A reward of \$300 was offered for his apprehension.

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The Robinson Murder and Suicide.—At 9.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 26th July, a 'phone message received from Rumsey at Munson told the story that a man named Robinson had shot and killed his wife and two children, and had then blown his own brains out.

The deceased woman owned quite a little property, and was refined, well-educated woman, and a widow with one eight-year-old boy, when she married Robinson some four years ago. The issue of the Robinson marriage was one little girl of 3 years old.

Robinson seems to have been a violent tempered man, very much his wife's inferior from a social standpoint. He nearly got into serious trouble for beating his wife in the previous year, but she refused to prosecute. Quarrels were not infrequent between husband and wife, but we shall never know what was the cause of the outbreak under discussion. It seemed to be unpremeditated, as the breakfast table was laid in readiness for the next morning.

The crime was committed with a 12-bore repeating Winchester shot-gun, which did its work in a most effective, if horrible, manner, probably two days prior to our being notified, as the bodies were already in a state of decomposition owing to the very hot weather then prevalent.

The coroner did not consider an inquest necessary.

Rex vs. A. H. Irvine—Manslaughter.—We had rather an extraordinary experience last December of a faith of which I then heard for the first time called the Apostolic or Pentecostal faith. Divine healing is one of the articles of this faith, which is not to be confounded with Christian Science.

Dr. Costello, coroner, informed us on the 12th December that some suspicious circumstances in connection with the death of two persons in the family of one Irvine, living some ten miles north of Calgary, required investigation, and Sergeant Major Vickery accompanied the doctor to the house in question.

There were two rooms upstairs: on a bed in one of them lay the dead body of Mrs. Irvine, fully dressed, and on the bed in the other room, wrapped in a sheet, lay the dead body of a child, badly decomposed. Irvine and his sister-in-law and two young children, 3 and 4 years old respectively, were the other occupants of the house, and must have shared these beds between them.

At the inquest, the doctor who examined the body said that death was due to starvation.

The deceased woman's husband said that the child died on the 15th October, and that his wife believed that the Lord had told her to sanctify a fast. It seems that the child was born in the middle of August. The father said: 'The child was dead five or six weeks before my wife received instructions to fast right steady, but she fasted a little before that; dropped a meal or so at a time. . . . I did not report the death as we expected the child to be raised, and spent the time praying. It never struck me that it was against the law to keep a body so long without reporting. . . . I did not think anything about it. . . . I cannot tell how the Lord communicated with my wife.'

The dead woman's sister said that for the last two weeks they went without food or drink and she did not break her fast until after her sister had died. She testified that she had heard Mr. Irvine at times protest against the fasting. She told the coroner's jury that the child was a very strong boy and was sick for only one day before he died. He had diarrhoea. They did not think of getting a doctor as they believed in Divine healing and prayed over him. They did not bury the body as they believed that the Lord was going to raise him.

The jury found that the woman died as a result of voluntary starvation, and that her husband was guilty of negligence in permitting his wife to conceal the death of his son, and in permitting her to inflict upon herself such privations as would, by the law of nature, cause death.

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A charge of manslaughter against the husband was heard before the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart on the 26th February last and a verdict of not guilty was returned. The evidence had shown that, while the man had tolerated his wife's conduct, he had not encouraged it. From the religious standpoint he considered himself the weaker vessel, and was not in the same class as the two prospective saints, namely, his wife and her sister.

The judge advised the man to get someone to teach him a little common sense and to forget his pronounced religious views.

Suspected murder of Allan McKay near Banff.—On the 6th July last, a dead body was taken out of the Bow river near Banff. The skull was fractured, and there was no water in the lungs or stomach, showing that the man was dead before he entered the water.

According to Dr. Learn, who made the post-mortem examination, the body had been dead for at least four weeks. It was found at the head of a back channel of the river where there was a jam of about one hundred logs, and the men who went to break up this jamb found it in about six feet of water underneath the logs. The pockets of the overalls on the body were turned inside out. The medical witness said the skull was abnormally thick, and that it must have required a very heavy blow to fracture it. The man never breathed after he struck the water.

In the inside pocket of the coat was found a savings bank book No. 17866, of the Bank of Montreal, Calgary. It was this that enabled us to identify the remains as those of Allan McKay, formerly a post office clerk in London, where he worked as a telegraphist. He was apparently discharged through drink, for he was a hard drinker, as was shown by the condition of his liver.

A son of the deceased positively identified the clothes that were found on the body.

On the evening of the 9th June last, four men who were employed on the construction work of the C. P. R. hotel at Banff—two were employed as painters, one as a steamfitter, and one as an elevator man—began to drink and, in the course of the night, committed so many irregularities that they were all discharged on the following morning. One of the painters went to the United States and we were unable to obtain a statement from him; the elevator man, when he left Banff, went first to Moosejaw, and from there disappeared; the steamfitter went to Winnipeg and worked for the Linde Refrigerator Company there. Through the kindness of the Chief Constable of Winnipeg, we obtained a statement from him. We traced the second painter to Calgary and heard his story, which in many particulars did not agree with that told by the steamfitter.

The only fact that seemed to be clear was that the four men were boozing together until they finally parted company in the early morning.

There is no doubt that three of these men went to the cook-house and asked for grub which was denied them by the baker. The baker says he only saw three men, and that the steamfitter was not with them, but the latter in his story says that he went with the others to the cook-house and that they were given food. The steamfitter must have been present all the time for he confirmed the story told by one of the painters who said that, after being refused food by the baker, out of spite they threw several cans of milk and a box of dried apples down the hill. The painter says he had a fight in the course of the night with the steamfitter—but the latter contradicted that assertion, and said that the painter had a fight with the elevator man. The truth is that they were all so drunk that they do not know what they were doing.

The baker told us of the visit of the men to his cook-house and of his refusal to accept a drink or to give them food. He fixed the date as being the 9th June. They first visited him about 10 p.m., stayed a few minutes and went away. After a while

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they came back again and asked for food, and, on being refused, went away. Soon after midnight they re-appeared and asked for grub which was refused.

The baker said that about 1 a.m. he was working in the bakehouse, the windows being open, and heard three or four screams which seemed to come from where the Spray runs into the Bow river, which would be at the bottom of a steep hill below where the bakehouse was situated.

In somewhat less than five minutes he heard more screams from the same spot, so he armed himself with a pie lifter and went down the footpath leading to the falls for about 100 yards. There he listened and heard voices which he recognized as those of the men who had visited the bakehouse and asked for food. Apparently he did not consider it prudent to go any farther down the hill, but went to the dining-house and locked the door.

After a while he heard the men talking as they climbed the hill and as they passed close by the dining-house he heard one of the painters say that he had left a bottle of whiskey down below and would go back for it. The elevator man said 'Never mind, I've got plenty more,' so they passed on. The baker subsequently had the curiosity to go and look for this whisky and found a bottle of 'Black and White' almost empty, which he left where he found it.

The baker appears to have found nothing suspicious, nothing to account for the screams, and nothing worth mentioning next morning when talking to the chief cook about the men's visit. He does not appear to have spoken to a soul about the screams until we began investigating about a month later.

There was therefore nothing to show how the deceased had come by the fractured skull which caused his death.

The time-keeper at the C.P.R. hotel construction told us that Allan McKay had worked there from 4th March until the 16th April, and again from the 6th until the 28th May when he gave up work, and left unclaimed a balance of \$17, which was due to him. The last time he was seen in Banff was on the 6th June, so far as we were able to ascertain.

Alleged attack upon John Wilson.—On the 6th July last, the same day on which Allan McKay's body was found in the Bow river, another tragedy was reported from the same neighbourhood. A man named John Wilson, who owns a ranch about 70 miles distant on the Kootenay plains, had been in camp for about a week, a mile or so to the west of Laggan, and was found lying on his back in his tent, between blankets, with his clothes on, in a very weak condition, with a blood-soaked handkerchief tied round his neck, and two bullet wounds in his left breast. The man who found him immediately notified a Mounted Police constable who happened then to be temporarily stationed at Laggan, and to him the wounded man told the following story: On the evening of the 4th July, he went to Laggan station and, on returning home, he encountered two men about a mile west of the station. They asked him where he was going and, without stopping, he replied, 'What the hell is it to you?' Hearing the men whispering he turned round and two bullets struck him in the left breast. He fell to the ground and remembered nothing more until he awoke and found himself among some jack pines, with a handkerchief over his face. He discovered that his throat was wounded and tied the handkerchief round his neck. The sun was shining brightly, and the heat caused him to faint again. The next time he awoke it was dark and he crawled through the bush to his camp, where he was found soon afterwards by a man who wanted to see him about some horses. He was carried to the station where he was attended to by the hotel physician, and was from thence despatched by the 9 o'clock train to Dr. Brett's hospital at Banff.

It was easy to get together a search party and a thorough search of the bush was made all day. The police, both east and west of the spot, were notified, as were those in Field and Revelstoke. No traces of any sort were discovered, nor was it possible to

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find the place where Wilson had said that he had lain all Friday night and Saturday. Sundry hoboos were held up and examined, but without result. Sergeant Townsend was sent to Laggan from Trochu, Sergeant Trundle from Calgary and Staff Sergeant Piper from Macleod.

Sergeant Townsend devoted several days to an exhaustive search of the spot where Wilson said he had lain for 30 hours, but was unable to find any indication thereof, nor could he find any trace of a body having crawled over the rocks and dead timber that lay between the tent and the spot where the assault was alleged to have taken place. This journey, if made at night, must have been a very difficult proceeding, if not an impossibility. The hat that Wilson was wearing at the time of the assault was found in his tent.

It was noticed that the knees of his overalls were in no way stained, nor showed any signs of having been crawled upon, nor were his clothes generally in a dusty condition. His money was intact, his horses were complete in number, his camp stores were untouched, and no motive could be found for such an assault as Wilson had alleged. We ascertained that Wilson owned a .22 calibre revolver and, although we could not find it, the holster for this pistol, together with some cartridges, was found by Sergeant Townsend among his effects. A jack knife was taken from Wilson's pocket, the blade of which had blood on it.

The wounded man was received at the Brett hospital by Dr. G. M. Atkins at the foot of the steps leading up to the front door, thinking he might require assistance, but he observed that the patient was able to walk up without any help and that he did not appear to be suffering from shock. The doctor said to us: 'On taking him into the operating room to dress his injuries, etc., he told me that he had been shot with a .22, did not say either rifle or revolver. He took off his shirt and vest himself. On examination I found two bullet wounds, one near the nipple of the left breast and the other about three inches below. There were five cuts across the throat, four merely scratches and one had cut through the skin. These cuts were not at all dangerous, nor would they have caused much shock. There was no blood on his hands, neither were they scratched. There were no fly bites on his face; his drawers showed no sign of urine. I am of opinion that these injuries were self-inflicted. I formed this opinion before I heard anything from the police about this.'

The French aphorism '*cherchez la femme*' applies to this episode, but it is hardly necessary to go into that part of the story, and possibly cause distress to others.

Threatening to use an Explosive.—One of the cases awaiting trial at the following assizes is that of a man who threatened to blow up the Brooks hotel with dynamite.

Constable Wight, the Mounted Police constable stationed at Brooks, was awakened about 3 a.m. on the 16th August last by someone going to his window and telling him that a man by the name of Winning was going to blow up the hotel. He went out and found a crowd around the hotel. The town constable informed him that Winning had a stick of dynamite on his person and had threatened to blow the constable up if he made any attempt to arrest him. Constable Wight obtained a warrant for Winning's arrest, charging him with having an explosive in his possession with intent to endanger life, and went in search of his man, whom he found at a camp about two miles out of town, and arrested.

It seems that he had been given a room which he did not approve of and wanted to have it changed.

He began to disturb the inmates of the hotel about one o'clock in the morning, and the night clerk said he soon after left the house and brought back some long sticks which he said were dynamite. One of the proprietors of the hotel was called up and witnessed the threatening of the town constable by the accused.

A fatal drunken brawl between half-breeds.—This occurred on the 29th March last within the city limits. The half-breeds had been drinking for several days and

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finally a general row ensued in which Joseph Paul was knocked down and jumped on by Baptiste McDougall.

Paul died in consequence of rupture of the stomach, and McDougall was charged with murder.

The case was heard before Mr. Justice Scott on the 23rd May last and, the evidence being very contradictory, the accused was found not guilty.

Unprovoked assault upon one Sposito on the 16th February, 1913.—This happened in the foreign quarter at Riverside within the city limits. It appeared that Sposito was walking peaceably down the street when, after a few words, he received four bullet wounds—one in the forehead, one in the left arm, one in the shoulder and one in the stomach. Four compatriots named James Marketo, Corona, Guy Matrullo and Sam City were committed for trial on a charge of attempted murder, and were tried before Mr. Justice Beck on the 29th May last. The injured man recovered in spite of the severity of his wounds, and on the 7th June, James Marketo and Guy Matrullo were sentenced to seven days' imprisonment with hard labour and the other two were discharged.

The Clutterbuck fatality.—On the morning of the 8th February, Bernard Clutterbuck, aged 13, met with his death at the hands of his brother, Lawrence, at Mr. Clutterbuck's home in North Red Deer.

It appeared that a boy named Charles Alford, aged 14, having appropriated his father's revolver without his knowledge or consent, had spent the night of the 7th February with the Clutterbuck brothers, the eldest of whom also had a revolver. Both pistols were supposed to be unloaded and were kept under the boys' pillows during the night.

In the morning, Lawrence had a revolver in each hand, and when Bernard asked him for one of them he pointed them both at his brother and pulled the triggers. His own weapon proved to be loaded, and his brother fell dead, shot through the aorta.

The coroner's jury found that the boy's death was due to the culpable negligence of his brother Lawrence who, by the instructions of the Attorney General's Department, was charged with manslaughter. This charge was, however, thrown out by the magistrate.

Assault upon Jim Lee, Chinaman, at Bowden.—On the 20th February last at Bowden an old woman named Elizabeth Wilkinson, about 70 years of age, rather weak-minded, and with a violent temper, having an old husband to look after who is said to be approaching the century mark, got into an altercation with a Chinaman about some chickens which both claimed. At all events the Chinaman went into the old woman's yard, and the village constable of Bowden said: 'I hurried towards Mrs. Wilkinson's yard where the row was taking place and, when some distance away, I saw Mr. and Mrs. Wilkinson in the yard making some threatening gestures at the Chinaman. The woman hit at the Chinaman with a stick and he grabbed the stick from her, and pushed her over a snow-bank and threw the stick away. The old man then made a hit at the Chinaman who also pushed him over. The woman then got another stick and came at the Chinaman again. He got this stick from her and threw that away too. She then went off a few feet and grabbed what I then thought to be another stick, and struck the Chinaman over the head with this. He fell down and when he was staggering back on to his knees she hit him again and he went down and lay there. She then raised the weapon to hit him again but I had by this time got to the spot and grabbed it out of her hand. I found the weapon was an iron sleigh shoe about 4 feet in length.'

The Chinaman's head was badly hurt and he was in a very critical condition for some time.

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The old woman was arrested and released on bail in charge of her married daughter. The preliminary hearing was held at Bowden by a local Justice of the Peace on the 3rd March, counsel appearing for both sides and a great number of witnesses were examined. Finally the case was dismissed.

The Benson Murder.—We are in process of extraditing from Missouri a young man named W. J. Collins who is charged with the murder of his employer at Clemens, in Alberta, where they were engaged in settling. It seems that John Benson left Braymer, in Missouri, on the 4th April last, in company with William Jasper Collins, whose expenses he was paying.

He was supposed to have about \$4,000 with him. He built himself a shack on the land he had selected, and his wife was soon expected to meet him in Winnipeg.

On the morning of the 1st May, Collins reported to the neighbours and to the police detachment at Parvella that while he was watering the horses he heard an explosion, and saw that the shack was in flames. He fetched the nearest neighbours and found Benson's body inside the shack which was burnt to the ground. He attributed the explosion to gasoline.

An inquest was held and a verdict given in accordance with the evidence given by Collins who was the only person who knew the actual facts. Unfortunately, no post-mortem examination of the body was made. Mrs. Benson arrived from Braymer and took the remains thither. Collins went with her.

After his return Collins, who had always been very poor, attracted attention by the amount of money which he began to spend, and the Masonic Lodge of which the deceased had been a member took the matter up, employed a detective and had the body exhumed. A careful autopsy showed that the upper and right side of the skull was crushed as if by blows from a heavy instrument, also that there was a bullet hole through the heart. A warrant was at once obtained and Collins was arrested.

Ninety \$20 bills were found in a belt which was in his trunk, and Collins was on the way to Kingston jail when he asked his companions to stop the car and take him back to Braymer, and he would make a confession of what he had done.

He then admitted that he had knocked Benson down and then shot him. After that, he poured oil about the house and set it on fire, having first secured the dead man's money. Three empty cartridge cases, which bear the indent of the hammer, were picked up in the shack, and thus corroborate part of Collin's story.

Cattle-stealing by Leslie Wilson.—This man is a fugitive from justice in the United States, where we have been unable to find him, notwithstanding that I hold authority to extradite him.

A Mr. S. W. Wright, of near Royton, complained to the Trochu detachment that eleven head of cattle had disappeared from his pasture about a week previously, namely, on the night of Sunday the 17th November last.

After prolonged inquiry we found that the accused had stolen these cattle and sold them to a Mr. Weicker, of Didsbury, a buyer for P. Burns and Co.

By him the cattle were shipped to Calgary, where some were slaughtered, and some were turned out to pasture near Airdrie. The owner was notified, came and identified his beasts and took them away with him.

Leslie Wilson left the country on a saddle horse on the 27th November last, leaving a wife and two children at Didsbury. We made a diligent search for him in a certain part of Montana, but were unable to find him. As he will certainly be convicted if we can place him in the dock, it is rather improbable that he will return to Canada, as he has previously 'done time' in our guard-room here.

Killing of beef north of Gleichen.—During the month of March last indefinite complaints were made in various quarters to Corporal Irvine of the Gleichen detach-

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ment that cattle were being unlawfully killed near the Rosebud and Red Deer rivers, and he made an exhaustive inquiry into the subject-matter of the complaints in question. He found that there was some foundation in fact for the reports as two hides had been found in a straw stack which had been burnt, but were so much damaged by fire that it was impossible to read the brands.

A range rider also found another hide stuffed into a badger hole but no evidence was procurable to show who put it there. It also transpired that a certain individual was selling more beef than he was supposed to own, and was employing another man as his tool. As he had taken very good care never to let any of his purchasers see the hides of the meat which he had sold them, there was insufficient evidence to take into a criminal court, and all that we could do was to make arrangements for watching for further developments. About this time both parties became very nervous and went out of the business. Since then there have been no complaints.

Cattle-killing at Red Deer.—On the 28th August last our Red Deer detachment was called to Evarts, where a farmer had missed a three-year-old steer that morning and, after searching for the best part of the day, found it slaughtered in the bush about a quarter of a mile beyond his fence.

The hind quarters had been removed and the hide and fore quarters left. There were no tracks of horses or vehicles in the neighbourhood and no clue to the perpetrator, but we are still working on the case.

There is one case of cattle stealing at Berry creek which is awaiting trial, having been sent up by the local justice, but I shall be rather surprised if the private prosecutor is not told that he should have betaken himself to a civil court.

The complaints of cattle stealing during the past year have been few and far between, and I was surprised to read in a Calgary newspaper some statements made by a Mr. Jeffrey Lind, of Sedgewick, who, I found on inquiry, had dropped into the office and made the said statements for publication.

As this district alluded to by Mr. Sedgewick was beyond my jurisdiction I took no notice of the reports in question until instructed to interview the gentleman and obtain particulars. The character of the reports, without reproducing the article, may be appraised by the headlines of the article in question, 'Ranchers desperate—Forming parties to search for robbers—Talk of lynching the thieves.'

Mr. Lind was said to have returned to his home in Sedgewick, and thither travelled Inspector Macdonald from Red Deer to obtain details of the state of affairs which could not be otherwise than disquieting, if true.

I subjoin Inspector Macdonald's report:—

'RED DEER, ALTA.,

24th September, 1913.

'The officer Commanding,

'E' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,

Calgary.

'SIR,—I have the honour to report that I visited the Sedgewick district and endeavoured to locate Mr. Jeffrey Lind, who was responsible for an item appearing in the *Calgary News Telegram*. Although I inquired amongst the business, livery, cattlemen and farmers, also the Agent for Dominion Lands, I could not find that such a person lived in the district. Constable Jackson, stationed at Hardisty, never heard such a name in his district, nor could he locate him. There has not been a case of cattle missing in this district this summer, nor have the residents suspected that any cattle have been stolen for the past four years. The district has such a good reputation in this respect that half the stock is unbranded. There are stories going round that thirteen beef hides were found near Vermilion, which had evidently been lying there

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for two years or over, but Constable Jackson reports that he never met anyone who saw the hides. About three weeks ago, Messrs. Mabee and Wells lost some 80 head of newly shipped in cattle, and at the time were inclined to believe they were run off, but they have recovered nearly all; they had strayed from the range.

'I have the honour to be, sir,
'Your obedient servant.'

(Sgd.) J. A. MACDONALD,
Inspector.

Boxing Contests.—In the course of last year, as he was unable to obtain from the city authorities permission to hold boxing contests in the city of Calgary, Mr. Tommy Burns the heavy-weight ex-champion of the world, constructed an arena a short distance outside the city limits and the following contests have been held therein:—

On the 28th October, 1912, Hyland met Bayley in a fifteen-round bout, which was an exhibition of good clean boxing, the result being a draw.

On the 30th November following, Hyland met Thompson in what was intended to be a fifteen-round contest; no exception could be taken to the boxing but, in the thirteenth round, Thompson had received as much punishment as he was able to stand in the opinion of Sergeant Major Vickery, who stopped the fight. His action in so doing was generally approved of by the public.

On the 25th December, Hyland was, for the second time, defeated by Brown in a fair and square boxing bout.

On the 3rd April a six-round no-decision contest took place between Burns and Pelkey which passed off without any unusual incident.

On the 2nd May last, in a Pelkey-Morris contest, Mr. Burns, the referee, stopped the fight in order to save Morris from being knocked out.

On the 24th May, Victoria Day, Luther McCarty was imported from the United States to try conclusions with Arthur Pelkey in a no-decision bout of ten rounds. The contract called for eight-ounce gloves, which McCarty's supporters considered rather extreme. The referee was Mr. Edward Smith, the sporting editor of the *Chicago American*. Pelkey had been trained by Mr. T. Burns.

The first round had lasted one minute and forty-five seconds when McCarthy was unconscious, counted out, and, to all intents and purposes, a dead man, for he never spoke again although he did not cease to breathe until some three hours later. The only two noticeable blows that were struck by Pelkey in the minute and a half of actual boxing were a left punch to the jaw and a right jab to the heart, and the general opinion of the spectators was that neither of these was a severe blow. The result, in my opinion at least, shows that the punch to the jaw was a harder blow than it seemed to be. Dr. Mosher, who made the autopsy, testified to the coroner's jury that death was caused by a subluxation of the fourth cervical vertebra which resulted in the formation of a blood clot in the brain. A slight bruise on the right angle of the jaw showed where Pelkey's left punch had gone home.

Dr. Stewart, who was called by a juryman, disagreed with Dr. Mosher's opinion, and told the jury that in his opinion McCarty's neck was dislocated before he went into the ring, and that he did not believe that Pelkey did it.

The coroner's jury exonerated Pelkey, who was then charged with manslaughter and found not guilty, albeit the jury found that the contest in question was a prize fight.

There had been some controversy as to the legality of these contests—one reverend gentleman called them 'commercialized sport,' the man in the street called them 'a money-making scheme,' but that did not necessarily make them unlawful. Accord-

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ing to the law, as it existed prior to the 24th of May last, it was impossible to be wise until after the event.

Crankshaw, quoting the decision in *Rex vs. Orton*, says: 'A mere exhibition of skill in sparring has been held not to be illegal; but if parties meet together to fight until one gives in from exhaustion or from injury received, it is a prize fight, and it is illegal whether the combatants fight in gloves or not.'

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been twenty-five reports of prairie fires during the year and of these twenty cases have been disposed of by the courts. In the remaining instances it was not possible to find out how the fires originated.

The month of April was the worst month of the year, for no less than twelve fires occurred then in various parts of the country. No great damage was done in any particular instance except in the neighbourhood of Berry creek on the 21st April where an unhappy settler's house caught fire and was burnt to the ground and about thirty sections of prairie grass was burnt off.

There was a very strong wind blowing at the time and the fire could not be controlled until a welcome rain fell in the night and put it out.

STATE OF INDIANS.

The Indians, as usual, have given no trouble, but their inordinate thirst does not seem to diminish, and the facilities for obtaining intoxicants inevitably increase as the years roll by.

CALGARY, October 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room and female jail, for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

Prison rules have been strictly enforced and the conduct of the prisoners has been very good.

One thousand one hundred and fifty-three prisoners were admitted during the past year, being an increase of 52 on the previous year.

Finger prints and photos have been taken of all prisoners committed to the guard-room for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

New flooring has been put down in the kitchen, office, dining-hall and the old corridor, which has made quite a big improvement. Four new stoves were also installed, one at the end of each corridor, which makes an appreciable difference in the temperature during the winter time. The walls and ceilings in the guard-room and female jail were kalsomined and whitewashed during the summer. The whole of the stovepipes and chimneys have been cleaned in preparation for the winter.

Four prisoners were sent to the General hospital for treatment during the year. Two of these, Alex. Anderson and Joseph Beckett, charged with murder and attempted suicide respectively, with self-inflicted wounds in the throat.

There are at present 17 prisoners awaiting trial in the guard-room, one Joseph Dionne, charged with murder, has been here nearly five months, having been admitted on May 8 from the Calgary city police. John B. Fassett, who is undergoing a sentence

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of one year for keeping a disorderly house in Edmonton, was transferred here from the provincial jail, Lethbridge, by an Order in Council on March 21, 1913. He is an old man, being seventy-three years of age, and suffers with his heart. He has been confined to his bed for the past four months.

An indian prisoner, Mike Running Wolf (alias Jim Ham) who was awaiting trial for murder at the end of last year, was convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on the 18th October, 1912.

Prisoner Regarde Bertrand, who was also awaiting trial for murder, was convicted and sentenced to be hanged on the 15th of January, 1913. He was, however, commuted to life imprisonment two days before his execution and taken to Edmonton penitentiary on the 15th inst.

Henry Verri, convicted of murder, was commuted to life imprisonment on December 31, 1912.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year were 56 males and 20 females, there being a slight decrease of males and an increase of females. Owing to the long time some of these patients are kept awaiting the order of the Attorney General, there has not been a day pass without we have had two or three of these people on our hands. Female lunatics, Edith Munro and Ellen Cosvolt, received here from the Calgary city police, were taken by the immigration authorities for deportation and sent back to England on April 9, 1913.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. RICHARDSON, *Corporal,*
Provost.

GUARD ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1913.

Admitted.

Males—		Females—	
Lunatics..	56	Whites..	73
Whites..	858	Half-Breeds..	15
Half-Breeds..	25	Indians..	13
Indians..	35	Negresses..	23
Negroes..	21	Lunatics..	20
Boys..	4		
Chinese..	10	Total	144
Total	1,009		

Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1912	65
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1913	76

Daily average	72
Maximum number, June 4, 1913.....	93
Minimum number, August 25 and 26, 1913.....	46
Males serving sentence	40
Females serving sentence	14
Males awaiting trial	15
Females awaiting trial	2
On remand	1
Awaiting transportation	2
Lunatics	2

Lunatics.

Number received in guard-room	76
Males	56
Females	20
One female under observation on September 30, 1912.	

Disposal of Lunatics.

Males—		Females—	
To Ponoka asylum.....	44	To Ponoka asylum.....	14
Discharged as sane.....	5	Discharged as sane.....	4
to relatives.....	5	to relatives.....	1
Under observation.....	2	Deported.....	2
Total	56	Total	21

LIST of Prisoners who have Undergone, or are Undergoing, Sentences from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk.....	39		29
Vagrancy.....	177		23
Stealing railway ride.....	52		21
Theft.....	68	1	21
Assault.....	22	1	8
Breach of contract.....	6		10
Damage to property.....	5	1	
Selling liquor without license.....	2	4	
False pretenses.....	10	2	10
Forgery.....	3	2	11
Escape from custody.....	2	2	
Assault on peace officer.....	1	4	
Housebreaking.....	5	3	6
Theft from person.....	1	6	
Liquor to interdict.....	2	2	15
Selling cocaine.....	1	2	
Pointing firearms.....	1	1	14
Carrying concealed weapons.....	6	1	5
Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	4	1	22
Creating disturbance.....	5	1	12
Drunk while interdicted.....	10		26
Exposing person.....	2	2	15
Resisting arrest.....	3	1	9
Fraud.....	2	12	
Insulting language.....	3		18
Wounding.....	1	3	
Returning to Canada after deportation.....	1	1	
Trespass on C.P.R.....	5		13
Cocaine in possession.....	2	2	
Females—			
Drunk.....	4	1	7
Theft.....	6	4	7
Keeping disorderly house.....	14	1	28
Inmates of " ".....	13	1	10
Prostitution.....	17	2	13
Vagrancy.....	27	1	25
Damage to property.....	3		14
Abandoning children.....	1	1	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Males—			
Drunk.....	14	1	3
Liquor to Indians.....	12	2	20
Drunk on reserve.....	2	2	
Assault.....	2	2	15
Females—			
Drunk.....	3	1	
Liquor to Indians.....	7	3	12

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DEATHS, SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

Accidental death of A. Dickenson.—The above man was employed at DeShelley quarry at Cochrane. On August 19 while loading the derrick with stone, the derrick collapsed and crushed him, causing such serious injuries that he died three hours later. Dr. Costello, the coroner, was notified and stated that an inquest was unnecessary.

Death of unknown man by drowning.—A body was found in the Kananaskis river near Seebe on August 23. The coroner was notified and an inquest held. Dr. McDonald stated that there were no external marks of foul play, and that in his opinion death was due to drowning. Verdict given of accidental drowning.

Death of unknown man at Canmore.—On August 13, 1913, a man was found dead near the Canmore hotel. An inquest was held and Dr. Shipley stated, after an autopsy, that death was due to ulceration of the bowels, and the verdict was given accordingly. From the papers found on him, his name would appear to be A. E. Walton, of the International Longshoreman's Association. Had also an Army discharge with the name A. E. Walton on it.

John Cronin died on August 14 in an isolation tent of the Brett hospital at Banff. An inquest was held and Dr. G. S. Learn held an autopsy, finding that death was due to acute Bright's disease.

Accidental death of Mr. Whyte.—The above man was boating in a canoe on Chestermere lake near Calgary on July 26, 1913. The canoe upset and he was drowned; his body was recovered a week later. The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was not necessary.

Dr. Frankhauser was found dead at the rear of his shack on July 14, 1913, with a bullet wound through his heart, the wound being powder burnt. A 32 automatic revolver was lying beside him. He was shown to be of a despondent nature. The coroner was notified and after examination decided an inquest was unnecessary.

Accidental death of Angus McPherson.—The deceased was employed by the Canadian Bridge Company on a bridge at the Rocky Mountain house. On June 9, while working on the bridge, he fell into the river and his body has not yet been recovered.

Man found drowned in Bow River.—On May 27, 1913, the above man was found drowned in the Bow river, just above the dam near Gleichen. The coroner was notified and stated that death was due to drowning. We have not been able to positively identify him. He had a money order receipt, the name on which, as far as could be made out, was Chas. Cuthbertson. A notice to this effect was put into the local papers.

Accidental drowning of John Annetta and Matt Schulze.—These men were drowned at Calgary on the 15th July, 1913, in full view of a number of people who were at a distance quite unable to render any assistance at all. The trouble began by a horse, which was in a city dump cart, in charge of a city employee, backing into the Bow river when it was in flood. The force of the current carried the horse off its feet, and he and the cart went down stream together for about a quarter of a mile. Sergeant Major Vickery watched the whole proceeding from the barrack ground. The man was not in the cart when the horse backed into the river. He saw the outfit start on its swim down stream and crossed by the Langevin bridge to the north side of the river. The horse and cart struck a sand bar, and stood fast, the water being only up to the horse's belly. The man waded out to the cart from St. George's island, and tried to induce the horse to haul the wagon home, but the horse thought differently and declined to budge.

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John Annetta and Mat Schulze, city employees, who happened to be driving a wagon and pair along the north side of the river, saw the predicament that the man was in and drove in to his assistance. They could have crossed by a bridge to St. George's Island and have gone out on a sand bar as the dump cart man had done, but unfortunately they headed straight for him, and in doing so got into deep water and were carried away by the current. There was no possibility of helping them at all, and the men and horses were drowned.

The dump cart man, who was on the sand bar, finding his horse would not move, cut him loose, climbed on to his back and rode ashore along the sand bar.

James McLean was a Government surveyor on the Sarcee reserve. On May 25 he was picked up by a party in an automobile on the reserve very ill. He was driven to the hospital in Calgary but died before he reached there. Dr. Costello, the coroner, was notified and stated that death was due to a weak heart.

On September 19 the body of an unknown man was found east of McBeth siding, on the Canadian Pacific railway track. A train had evidently struck it as it was in a dismembered state. Dr. Anderson, the coroner, was notified and decided that an inquest was necessary. The following verdict was given, that deceased met his death by placing himself in front of a Canadian Pacific railway engine, thereby committing suicide.

John Henry Holden met his death on September 7 while attempting to ride into the Drumheller coal mine in one of the cars. While pushing the car off the tripple the cable must have become unfastened, with the result that the car ran away down the slope and was smashed to pieces at the end of the line. The coroner was notified and an inquest held. The verdict given was that of accidental death.

Joseph Bruzzolio died on September 9, about twenty miles west of the Rocky Mountain house. Dr. George, the coroner, was notified and stated an inquest was unnecessary as the man died a natural death, from pharyngeal abscess.

On September 9 an unknown man was found dead near the Canadian Pacific railway track at Laggan. The coroner, Mr. Thompson, was notified and an inquest held. The following verdict was given, that death was due to acute Bright's disease. It would appear from the papers found on him that his name is Andrew Armstrong, and that he was born in Ireland, but we have been unable to have him identified.

The body of J. Connolly was, on the 15th August last, picked up alongside his team. Dr. Costello, the coroner, advised that an autopsy be held, which revealed the fact that death was due to a ruptured blood vessel of the heart which was in a very diseased state. An inquest was not held.

Fong Que, a Chinaman, committed suicide on August 25 by shooting himself in the mouth with a revolver. The coroner was notified and stated than an inquest was not necessary.

Stephen Ondrus and Pete Ondrus met their death on July 8 through a cave-in, in the place where they were working, at the Bankhead mines. An inquest was held and Dr. Robinson stated that death was due to asphyxiation, and a verdict accordingly was given.

George Davidson, a boy of 13 years of age, while riding a pony near Innisfall, was thrown into a small creek and drowned, evidently through being stunned by the fall. Dr. Allan, the coroner, was notified and after the hearing of the facts of the case stated that an inquest was unnecessary.

On July 12, Robert Martin had been shooting gophers with a 22 rifle on a ranch near Ogden. He became excited and tried to knock one over with the butt of his

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rifle, the rifle being loaded it went off and the shot entered his stomach, he died on July 17, 1913. The coroner, Dr. Costello, was notified and decided an inquest was unnecessary.

Jack Crow Child, an Indian, on July 1 was seen riding a horse at Bassano. On July 5 this horse was seen drowned in the Bow river near the Bar U ranch. On July 8 the Indian's body was recovered from the Bow river near Bassano. Dr. C. C. Harris, the coroner, was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

John Davidson was working on the excavation for concrete structures for a railway bridge near Bassano. On June 13, while working in the excavation, the earth above slipped and buried him beneath. When his body was dug out he was dead. The coroner, Dr. C. C. Harris, was notified and said that an inquest was unnecessary.

Morris Malhoit was employed as a law student, in Short, Ross, Shaw and Selwood's office at Calgary. On June 14 he, in company with two others, tried to make a trip down the Bow river in a canoe from Morley to Calgary. At the Ghost river the canoe upset and the above man was drowned, the other two managed to get ashore. The body has not been recovered.

Matthew E. McCann met his death near Strathmore on September 9 while driving a four-horse team which ran away, throwing him out and causing such injuries that he died in the Holy Cross hospital at Calgary on the following day. The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Fred. Baird met his death from injuries received by being thrown out of a wagon. On August 27 he was driving a team from Twelve Mile coulee to Calgary, when the team took fright and ran away. Dr. Costello, the coroner, attended the injured man at the General hospital. He died ten days later, and the coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Brice Pope was working on a well drilling outfit near Threehills. On September 6 he was looking after the machinery when his clothes became entangled in the machinery, into which he was drawn and was killed instantly. The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

Ezra R. Balin was found dead outside his shack door near Youngstown on July 28. The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary as the man had died from heart failure.

Black Face Chief, killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway track near Cluny.—Black Face Chief and his squaw, Winter Child, were driving to Cluny on January 19, 1913, for provisions. When they were returning to their camp, in crossing the Canadian Pacific railway, a train struck them, they were thrown out of the jumper in which they were driving and it was smashed to pieces. Black Face Chief's neck was broken and his squaw escaped with a shaking up. Owing to the steam around the engine at this time of the year, the engine driver and the conductor of the train did not know that they had struck anything. Dr. Girvin, the coroner, was notified and said that an inquest was unnecessary.

Dan Hermatiuk was confined in the hospital at Canmore and was in a semi-delirious state on January 10, 1913, when he got out of bed and walked on to the verandah and fell to the ground, causing a fracture of the skull, resulting in death. An inquest was held and a verdict was that deceased met his death while in a semi-delirious state by falling over the verandah. The jury censured Dr. Brett, the owner of the hospital, as they were of the opinion that there was not sufficient help employed at the hospital.

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T. Goodall was found dead in room 28 of the Gleichen hotel on December 24, 1912. Dr. Akenhead examined the body and stated that death was due to heart failure. Dr. Girvin, the coroner, was notified, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

An unknown man was found lying two miles east of Exshaw, near the C.P.R. track, on February 11, 1913, frozen dead. The coroner was notified and an inquest was held. The verdict given was that deceased met his death through exposure and lack of nourishment. Every effort was made to identify the man, but without success.

George A. Leakey was drowned in a deep hole formed by the irrigation canal near Gleichen on April 20, 1913. An inquest was held and it was found that deceased came to his death by drowning. It is our opinion, said the jury, that the horse he was riding slipped into a deep water hole, formed by the irrigation canal, and advised that such holes be protected.

Herbert Rothwell, *alias* Herbert Allison, on February 24, 1913, was employed at Bankhead by the C.P.R. as switchman. He was thrown from the foot board at the rear of the engine and killed. An inquest was held and the verdict given that deceased was killed by being thrown from the switch engine at Bankhead, by a piece of timber which fell from a pile alongside the track, and advised that the Bankhead mine be made to remove the pile farther back.

J. W. McLeod was employed as engineer by Messrs. McDougal and Martin at their lumber camp on Lobstick creek. On March 20, 1913, when endeavouring to replace a belt, while the engine was in motion, he was caught up and drawn around the pulley. He died an hour after. Dr. George, the coroner, was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

John R. Ansell was employed by the Southern Alberta Land Co., south of Gleichen. On May 4 while crossing the Bow river above the dam in a boat, he lost control of it, and was swept over the dam; his body was recovered the next day. The coroner was notified and stated that an inquest was unnecessary.

Kenneth Martin was employed as a labourer at Bassano by A. M. Crane. While attempting to ford the Bow river near Gleichen on May 18, 1913, on horse back, he got into deep water and was washed off his horse and drowned. The body was recovered the next day and the coroner was notified, but no inquest was held.

William Murphy was employed by the Grant Smith Co. at Brooks. On May 25, while coupling up an engine to a flat car he was crushed between them. The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

Albert Smith was employed at the Hawkin's farm near Gleichen, and was poisoned on June 28, 1913, by eating toad-stools in mistake for mushrooms. Dr. Rose, the coroner, was notified and, after investigation, stated that an inquest was unnecessary.

Frank Krupinski and Joe Handeuk were employed shovelling rock in a tunnel of the Bankhead mines on June 26, 1913. They must have come in contact with some unexploded explosive, which partly blew their heads off. The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, and found 'that the deceased came to their deaths through coming in contact with a small quantity of unexploded powder while shovelling rock that had been blown out the previous day.'

John Stefanek came to his death in a mine at Canmore on June 18, 1913, through a fall of rock falling on him. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was given.

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John B. Morris died suddenly on October 1, 1912, while driving a team near Gleichen. Dr. Rose, the coroner, was notified and stated that death was due to indigestion, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

Alfred Hallam, the four-year-old son of J. R. Hallam, on whose ranch the Parvella detachment is stationed, on October 1, 1912, had evidently been playing near the Blood Indian creek close to the house, and had fallen into a deep pool. Dr. Anderson, the coroner, was notified and stated that an inquest was unnecessary.

Guy Ogan accidentally shot himself in the store at Sundre on November 2, 1912. A 22 calibre revolver dropped from his pocket, struck the floor and went off, shooting him through the breast. Sergeant Trundle was present in the store at the time. Dr. Stevens, the coroner, was notified and stated an inquest was unnecessary.

Death of Earl Hammond.—This is one of the many cases in which a man walking along the railway track, either becoming dazzled by the headlight, or is too drunk to get out of the way, is run over. I am informed that the above man had been acting rather queerly, was despondent of obtaining work. Dr. Girvin, the coroner, was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary. This occurred on the Canadian Pacific railway track near Langdon on November 10, 1912.

Charles Mizzi was employed as a switchman by the Canadian Northern railway near Munson on June 19, 1913. He was travelling on a gravel train when it jumped the track and killed him. An inquest was held and the following verdict given—that deceased met an accidental death—and censured the railway company for allowing trains to be operated on this part of the system without competent engineers.

Joseph Boydys, on December 26, 1912, was a driver of a compressed air motor which was pushing fourteen empty cars into the mine at Bankhead. One of the cars jumped the track and knocked down the heavy timber supporting the roof. This timber fell and crushed the deceased. The inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was brought in.

Otekas Kiesrak was, on December 9, 1912, employed by the Southern Alberta Land Company at the Big Cut near Gleichen, where the dirt is being removed by a steam shovel and hauled away in trucks by small locomotives to the foot of an incline. The deceased's work consisted of attaching the cable to the locomotive at the foot of the incline, and detaching it at the summit. It was while detaching it at the summit that he stumbled in front of the locomotive and was crushed to death. Dr. Girvin the coroner, was notified and said an inquest was unnecessary.

William Ross was employed in the machine shops at the Bankhead mines. Directly in line with the machine shops is the incline leading to the tippie. On January 15, 1913, two cars broke their couplings, ran down the incline, and crushed into the machine shop where the deceased was working. He was so badly injured that he died the next day. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was given. The jury censured the mining company for not having a safety derailing switch.

Jacob Hytty was killed a mile west of Canmore on February 12, 1913, through a slight load of logs overturning on top of him. Dr. Rosenkrans, of Canmore, made an autopsy, and stated that death was due to a fractured vertebra. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death given.

Edward Thompson was found dead on the trail, from High river to Lineham's lumber camp, on the morning of the 18th November, 1912. Dr. Buswell, the coroner, was notified and examined the body, and stated that death was due to heart failure, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

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Gustave Person died on November 28, 1912, while driving a team from Gleichen to Queenstown. Dr. Rose, the coroner, was notified, but owing to special instructions he had received from the Deputy Attorney General, *re* unnecessary expense, he did not go. Corporal Irvine investigated this case and found that deceased suffered from indigestion, which affected his heart.

Frank Durand was skating on Pine lake near Innisfail on December 18, 1912. The ice gave way and he was drowned. Dr. Warke, the coroner, was notified but no inquest was held.

Samuel Maki was driving from Red Deer to the Rocky Mountain house on November 27, 1912, with two other men, when the team became frightened and ran away, and the three of them were thrown out. Samuel Maki died from a broken neck, the others were only shaken up. Dr. George, the coroner, was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

John Herman, a boy of eleven years of age, was dragged by a horse he was riding at Trochu on December 19, 1912; his foot had become caught in the stirrup; he died from his injuries. Dr. J. A. Milner, the coroner, was notified and said that an inquest was unnecessary.

Andrew Mortimer came to his death on November 8, 1912, near Carbon, by the overturning of a wagon he was driving, the wagon box came down on his neck, breaking it. Dr. H. Whitmore, the coroner, was notified and said that an inquest was unnecessary.

Mike Kangas, while digging coal in the mine at Canmore on the 9th December, 1912, was knocked down the chute by a fall of rock, and killed. An inquest was held and a verdict of accidental death was given.

Jerry Sullivan was killed in a rear-end collision at Wessex while travelling from Calgary northward on November 19, 1912, in the caboose of a freight train which was delayed at Wessex siding owing to a hot box. Another freight train following ran into it. An inquest was held and the following verdict was given: That Jerry Sullivan came to his death through injuries received in a collision, which was the result of improper precautions on the part of the C.P.R. We recommend the same protection to the rear of a freight train standing on a siding, as is given to a train on the main line.

DETACHMENTS.

Six new detachments have been opened during the year at Crossfield, Olds, Munson, Drumbeller, Youngstown and Bankhead. There is one mounted constable at each place. This brings up the number of detachments in 'E' Division to 24, with a total strength of one inspector, 31 non-commissioned officers and men, and 42 horses, as shown below.

The detachment at Banff, since the completion of the new building, has been increased by two men and one horse, making a total of four men and three horses, which is none too many for the work they have to do. A great number of hoboos are always on the tramp through the National Park.

A number of the people who have residences at Banff occupy them during the summer and leave them vacant during the winter months, with the result that complaints are perpetually being made of empty houses having been broken into.

It would require a small army of patrolmen to guarantee immunity against this sort of depredation in the case of many of the isolated and abandoned cottages hidden away in the depths of the woods.

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DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary.....	1	1	2	2	•	18	3	28	20
Banff.....				1		2	1	4	3
Bankhead.....						1		1	1
Bassano.....				1				1	1
Berry Creek.....				1		1		2	5
Brooks.....						1		1	1
Canmore.....						1		1	1
Carbon.....						1		1	1
Cochrane.....						1		1	1
Crossfield.....						1		1	1
Drumheller.....						1		1	1
Gleichen.....					1	1	2	4	6
High River.....						1		1	1
Innisfail.....					1			1	1
Irricana.....						1		1	1
Morley.....						1		1	1
Munson.....						1		1	1
Olds.....						1		1	1
Okotoks.....						1		1	2
Parvella.....					1	1		2	4
Red Deer.....		1				1		2	1
Rocky Mountain House.....						1		1	1
Strathmore.....						1		1	1
Trochu.....				1		1		2	4
Youngstown.....						1		1	1
On Command.....					1			1	
Total.....	1	2	2	6	5	41	6	63	62

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out as usual, and a couple of recruits have been taught squad and arm drill.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been excellent.

HORSES.

On the 1st October last year there were 50 horses in the division and since then 17 remounts have been received.

Per contra, we have lost 5: 3 were cast and sold, one faithful old servant, which was bought in 1885, was put out of his misery by chloroform, and one died of typhoid influenza; leaving us, at the present time, with 62 horses all told.

TRANSPORT.

We require for future use one platform spring wagon; one half spring wagon; and two buckboards.

HARNESS.

One set of heavy wheel and one set of Concord medium harness are required to make up deficiencies.

We are short of double cinche saddles, and require six to complete our equipment.

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BARRACKS, ETC.

We are kept quite busy at times preventing some of the old buildings in use in the barracks here from falling down. The old inspector's quarters have furnished us with firewood for the past year.

At Banff, a new detachment building has been constructed at the cost of \$16,268.69.

It consists of a solid brick structure on a cement concrete foundation. The basement is laid off as a kitchen, pantry, dining-room, bedroom, boiler and fuel rooms.

On the ground floor there is a commodious office, three bed rooms and bath for the men, besides four cells and toilet accommodation for prisoners.

There is also a solid brick stable on concrete foundation with a concrete floor. It contains three single and two box stalls, harness and saddle room, with a capacious attic for forage purposes and the necessary tackle for hoisting the same.

The detachment at Banff is thus very comfortably housed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'E' Division, R.N.W.M. Police

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING
'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, Sept. 30, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1913.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed may be recorded as one of prosperity for this district, as a whole. Much progress has been made, and while in some sections development has not been so great as in others, there has been a steady advance throughout.

Lethbridge has had a comparatively quiet year, as little money has been expended in local improvements, but this is not to be wondered at after the large expenditure of the past two or three years, although the stringency in the money market is the reason given. I am satisfied that the temporary check given this particular section will have a good effect.

The mines in the vicinity of Lethbridge have been working full time since May, and give employment to a very large number of men, and no doubt, as the country becomes more thickly settled, the output will be increased in proportion.

The Canadian Pacific Railway Company is now instituting an active campaign to settle all its lands in the Lethbridge district, and parties are now arriving from all parts of the world to look over this land.

Medicine Hat has made rapid progress during the year, and is now said to have a population of 16,000, having doubled in one year. The gas has attracted many industries to the Gas Town. Large municipal improvements have been made.

The growth of Redcliff has also been phenomenal, and it is now a thriving town of about 3,000 population.

Taber has made good progress and improvement can be seen in all the smaller towns of the district.

A new town has been started at Delane, near Medicine Hat, by the Canada Cement Company, and will give employment to a large number of men when the works are completed.

The crops throughout the district may be said to be 'spotted,' and I do not think the yield can be classed as more than fair. This year has clearly demonstrated the fact that none but farmers can expect a good return for the seed sown.

There has been considerable progress made in educating the settlers to see that mixed farming is the only way that they can assure themselves a good living, no matter what the climatic conditions may be.

This section now raises a very large number of hogs, and as the market price has been very high, and the demand good, much money has been made by those who have gone into this particular branch.

The year has been an ideal one for both horses and cattle, and the loss last year on the range almost nil. The grass this year has been well cured, so a good winter may be expected. It is not the loss of cattle which now bothers the district, but the great waste of feed, the majority of settlers having little or no stock, but this will

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soon change. There is now little open range, and those who have for years ranged their stock on unfenced land, find the stock business not quite so profitable.

Sheep have done remarkably well; the wool crop in this district is increasing each year.

The Lethbridge-Weyburn branch of the Canadian Pacific railway is now within thirty miles of Manyberries, and the wheat in this section, I understand, is to be moved by the railway, which will greatly benefit the settlers to the east.

I am pleased to report that steps have been taken by the Provincial Government to more strictly enforce the Noxious Weeds Ordinance, especially in the immediate vicinity of Lethbridge, where there has been a most energetic inspector. I consider the weed pest even worse than drought, and unless an active campaign is kept up against the settlers, and absentee land owners, who are the worst offenders, land in this district will deteriorate rather than increase in value.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for this year is 1,060, an increase of 81 cases over last year, with a percentage of 90 per cent convictions. The increase has been general, but I am pleased to report but few serious crimes during the year, and the small increase of crime, considering the large increase of population, speaks well for the class of settlers entering this section of the country. There has been a marked decrease in cases under the Indian Act; this I attribute to the order issued by the department prohibiting the Indians from attending fairs in large bodies. There has been a large increase in cases under the Noxious Weeds Ordinance.

The following is a short summary of the more important cases handled during the year:—

Mike Hunzak, murder.—On September 29, 1912, word was received from the Stair section house, near Medicine Hat, that a man had been shot during a drunken row. Sergeant Harper was sent out to investigate and found that a section hand named William Walaitis had been shot with a shot-gun. He was still living and was removed to the Medicine Hat General hospital, where he subsequently died on October 9. Hunzak appeared before Judge Stewart on November 14, at Medicine Hat, and was found guilty of manslaughter and was sentenced to twenty years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The judge, in passing sentence, stated that he considered the jury had shown leniency to the accused in returning a verdict of manslaughter.

It was shown during the evidence that a keg of beer had been illegally purchased from the Redcliff hotel on a Sunday. The proprietor was fined \$50 and costs under the Liquor License Ordinance.

W. Lindstrom, J. Mann and C. Blake, theft of wheat.—On October 10, word was received from a Mr. Lewis, Barnwell, that he had had a quantity of wheat stolen from his granary near Barnwell, and that suspicion pointed to the above three men. Staff-Sergeant Ashe was detailed to work on this case, and the three men were arrested and committed for trial. Blake was released on bail, the other two men remanded to the guard-room. Lindstrom and Mann elected for a speedy trial and were tried before Judge Winter at the District Court, on February 7, were found guilty and sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary and 12 months in the Provincial jail, respectively.

Blake elected for trial before the Supreme Court and jury. The case was called on April 23, but failed to appear. Judge Simmons ordered that the bail be estreated, which was done.

E. R. Laliberté, horse stealing.—Staff-Sergeant Ashe, while on duty in the country south of Magrath, heard of a bunch of horses being driven from the boundary towards Lethbridge. On his return to Lethbridge a search was made for these horses; they were found to be stolen horses from the South Peigan reserve, Montana.

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Two men, named Jim Lowry and Harry Chisholm, had driven these horses from Montana. Chisholm was arrested on charge of bringing stolen property into Canada. I then got into communication with the United States officials, when extradition proceedings were taken and Chisholm ordered to Calgary to appear before Judge Simmons. Lowry, I understand, has not yet been arrested. The horses are still in our possession, pending the order of extradition.

Upon investigating this case it was discovered that Chisholm rode a horse branded *SB* which he had hired from Laliberté. This horse was found to be owned by a man named William Scott, of Lethbridge. Sergeants Ashe and MacBrayne worked for some time on this case tracing this horse in possession of Laliberté. He was tried before Judge Jackson, on August 22, and sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Laliberté has long been suspected of being one of the worst horse rustlers in the Lethbridge district.

William Robb, theft of team of mules and buggy.—On February 22, a telephone message was received from F. F. Hammer, Wilson Siding, that a team of mules and buggy and harness had been stolen from his barn during the night. Sergeant Ashe was detailed on this case and traced the outfit into Lethbridge by one of the mules being shod with 'neverslips' and one shoe off, where all trace was lost.

A day or two afterwards a report was received from Sergeant Coleridge, Grassy Lake, that an outfit answering the description had been seen nine miles southeast of Grassy Lake. Coleridge was instructed to follow and arrest, while Sergeant Ashe was sent into Montana by train to try and head the outfit off. Coleridge traced the outfit across the line to Gold Butte, Montana, where he was joined by Sergeant Ashe. They succeeded in locating the mules which had been traded to a farmer at Solid, Montana. The thief turned out to be a man named William Robb; he was subsequently arrested at Dutton, Montana. He was taken to Conrad where he waived extradition. The mules were afterwards returned to the owner. Robb was tried before Judge Winter on April 5, and pleaded guilty to the charge. He was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary. Previous convictions were proven against him on charges of horse stealing in the Calgary district.

Both Staff-Sergeant Ashe and Sergeant Coleridge were awarded \$50 each from the fine fund for good work done on this case.

Swallow and Greep, horse stealing.—During the past year a number of settlers living to the north of Lethbridge had reported to the police that they had lost their horses, which had been bred in that vicinity. Sergeant Ashe, while working in the homestead country south of Magrath, discovered a number of these horses in possession of two young fellows named Swallow and Greep, which he took possession of and brought into Lethbridge. The horses were identified as belonging to the following settlers, living near Lethbridge: F. Rutke, A. E. Dupen, Anna Gergely, J. Lazaruk, C. Daniels, E. Mallett, Walter Rose. Informations were laid by these persons against Swallow and Greep and they were committed for trial on seven charges of horse stealing.

During the investigation Ashe discovered a large quantity of contractors' harness in the cellar of the house of the accused. Subsequent inquiry disclosed that this had been stolen out of a storehouse at Hardieville, the property of John Timothy, railroad contractor. They were tried on seven charges of horse stealing and the theft of \$400 worth of harness, cooking utensils, etc., found guilty on all charges, and Swallow sentenced to one year on each charge, and Greep, 6 months, the sentences to run concurrently. An immense amount of work and riding was done in order to secure convictions in these cases.

Dave Wilson and V. Horn, cattle stealing.—On the 16th July a butcher named Mitchell, of Medicine Hat, reported to the officer commanding Medicine Hat detach-

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ment, that he had in his possession nine head of cattle with worked brands on them, which had been offered for sale to him by one Dave Wilson and a man whom he claimed not to know, on the 13th instant. The cattle were taken possession of and the brands examined, two of them were found to correspond with that of Hyssop Bros., of Lethbridge. Hyssop went to Medicine Hat and identified the brands as his. A description of Wilson was circulated throughout Montana and a description afterwards obtained from Mitchell of Wilson's unknown partner. He was described as having a lump on his face, and was finally located and arrested, and was found to be a settler living near Manyberries, named V. Horn. He was committed for trial on August 18, by Inspector Shoebottom. The case came before Judge Jackson at Lethbridge on September 25, when the Crown offered no evidence. We were unable to proceed owing to the absence of Mitchell, the only witness who saw Horn with the cattle. By authority of the Attorney General's Department the cattle were sold for slaughter and the hides preserved, so that, should we be successful in locating Wilson, we will have the necessary evidence to produce. In gathering evidence in this case it was brought most forcibly home to me the little assistance that can be expected from cattle men in this district prosecuting cases of this nature.

Mike Slemco, attempted murder.—This is a Medicine Hat city police case. The accused is charged with attempting to murder one Andrew Chiswick. The crime was committed during a drunken brawl among a number of Galicians living in the eastern part of Medicine Hat. Chiswick was struck over the head with a large stone three times, causing three bad fractures of the skull, the doctor stating that had the victim not received immediate surgical treatment he would undoubtedly have died. Slemco is now in the Lethbridge guard-room awaiting trial on this charge.

Murder of John Darda.—No arrest yet made in this case. On the morning of November 5, 1912, a telephone message was received at the barracks that a man was found dead lying at the crossing of Main street and Church street, Stafford village. Sergeant Major Humby and a doctor were immediately sent out, and it was found that the man had been murdered, he having been killed by a heavy instrument, and from appearance of the body it had apparently been carried to where it was found.

An inquest was held, and although some 60 or more witnesses were examined, an open verdict was returned.

The evidence showed that the deceased had attended a wedding on the previous night together with a large number of his fellow countrymen, and although it was shown that he left the wedding at about 11 p.m., we have not been able to trace his movements until the time his body was found at 6 a.m. the following morning. Every possible clue has been taken up and an immense amount of work done on the case, but so far without success. When one considers the fact that over 80 witnesses have been examined at the time of the inquest, and since, that they are all foreigners, and speak seven or eight different languages, it will be seen the difficulty of making an investigation into a crime of this nature.

While we have not been able to discover any motive for the crime, we have not abandoned this case.

Tom Lotella, attempted murder.—On the night of May 28, 1913, a telephone message was received at the Barracks that a man had had his throat cut at No. 6 shaft. Staff Sergeant Ashe was detailed to investigate. On reaching No. 6 he found a man named Tony Lombard in the House of one Tom Hackman; he had his throat cut and had been treated by a doctor. The doctor had taken a piece of a razor out of his throat. Lombard accused a man named Lotella of cutting his throat, Lotella was arrested the same night and committed for trial on charge of attempted murder. He was subsequently released on bail and shortly afterwards he met Lombard at No. 3 when the latter produced a gun and threatened to shoot him.

Lotella is now awaiting trial on this charge.

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Tony Lombard, attempted murder.—This is a Lethbridge city police case. After Lotella was admitted to bail on the foregoing case, he met Tony Lombard, who produced a gun and threatened to shoot him; he was prevented from carrying out his purpose by by-standers and the city police notified, who arrested Lombard.

There appears to have been bad blood between Lotella and Lombard, who are both Italians, over a woman.

Lombard is still awaiting trial in the Lethbridge guard-room.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1913.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit report of 'K' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913.

At midnight, September 30, 1912, in cells.....	39
Consisting of—	
Undergoing imprisonment	29
Awaiting deportation	1
Committed for trial	9
Total	39
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1913.....	635
Total	674

Compared with the number of last year, there has been an increase of 53 prisoners. They are classified as follows:—

Whites	633
Indians	6
Half-breeds	5
Chinese	3
Negroes	10
Lunatics	14
Total	671
Females—	
Whites	2
Lunatics	1
Total	674

Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1912.....	65
November, 1912	62
December, 1912	66
January, 1913	55
February, 1913	42
March, 1913	52
April, 1913	47
May, 1913	55
June, 1913	44
July, 1913	48
August, 1913	50
September, 1913	49
Total received	635

The average daily number	40
The average number, monthly	56
The maximum number in any day	57
The minimum number in any day	28
The maximum number received in any month (December, 1912).....	66
The minimum number received any month (February, 1913).....	42

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The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—		
Time expired	306	
Sent to Ponoka lunatic asylum	10	
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	14	
Deported to England	1	
“ Austria	1	
“ Scotland	1	
“ United States	27	
“ Sweden	1	
Taken to provincial jail	28	
Sent to other places for trial	26	
Sent to Galt hospital	6	
Released by order of Attorney General.....	3	
Sent to Detention Home	1	
Escaped	1	
Sent to Industrial School, Portage la Prairie.....	1	
Transferred to Macleod	9	
Cases dismissed, fines paid, or otherwise disposed of.....	200	
Total	636	
Females—		
Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	1	
Sent to Calgary Insane	1	
Case dismissed	1	
Males—In cells, midnight, September 30, 1913.....	35	
Grand total	674	

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 457; these are classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Cruelty to animals.....	2		22
Vagrancy	148		32
Drunk and disorderly.....	157		24
Trespass, C.P.R.....	12		22
False pretenses.....	9	1	10
Stealing a ride, C.P.R.....	16		26
Assault, occasioning bodily harm.....	5	2	
Assault on peace officer.....	2	2	
Assault.....	12	1	20
Unlawfully entering Canada.....	4	1	
Creating a disturbance.....	5	1	10
Receiving stolen property.....	6	2	20
Theft.....	56	3	5
Liquor without a license.....	15	2	10
Indecent exposure.....	2	3	
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians.....	3	2	
Drunk.....	1		14
Liquor in possession	2	1	

In cells at midnight, September 30, 1912	39
Received during the year.....	635
Total.....	674
Discharged during year.....	639
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1913.....	35
Total.....	674

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The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied. During the past twelve months, fourteen lunatics were admitted to the guard-room, ten were sent to Ponoka, three were handed over to friends and one female was sent to Calgary guard-room.

During the past twelve months twenty-seven undesirable immigrants were deported to U.S.A., one of these, Ernest Krause, returned and was given one month's hard labour in the guard-room, and at the expiration of his sentence was again deported. One man was deported to each of the following countries: England, Austria, Scotland, Sweden. Two others held for deportation were released by order of the Commissioner of Immigration; all those deported served terms of imprisonment previous to being deported. The guard-room has been overcrowded during the past twelve months, particularly in having to keep so many lunatics and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges in separate cells. During the past twelve months the following improvements have been made in the guard-room, viz., a new floor has been laid in the kitchen and a new cook stove has been supplied to replace the old one which had been burned out.

During the past twelve months six prisoners have been removed to the Galt hospital for treatment, one prisoner, Thomas Stewart, who was brought into the guard-room on January 27, 1913, suspected of being insane, was found by the doctor to be suffering from delirium tremens; he was taken to the Galt hospital on January 31, 1913, and died at the hospital on February 6, 1913.

During the past twelve months no complaints have been made regarding the rations supplied to the prisoners.

Tony Lombard, brought into the guard-room on June 6, 1913, on a charge of attempted murder, was committed for trial by D. H. Elton, P.M., June 18, 1913, and is still awaiting trial.

W. Stratton, brought in August 1, 1913, from Taber, charged with rape and committed for trial by S. J. Layton, J.P., on July 30, 1913, and is still awaiting trial.

M. Slemco was brought into the guard-room from Medicine Hat on August 6, 1913, charged with attempted murder, and committed for trial by O. W. Kealy, P.M., on August 5, 1913, and is still awaiting trial.

M. Mazaruyk brought in from Medicine Hat on August 6, 1913, charged with assault occasioning bodily harm, committed for trial on August 5, 1913, by O. W. Kealy, P.M., and is still awaiting trial.

During the past twelve months, 121 finger prints have been taken, with photographs of prisoners admitted to the guard-room for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TOM. R. BREWER, *Constable,*
Acting Prevost.

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ended September 30, 1913.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not Tried.
Against Public Order—				
Carrying offensive weapons	1	1		
Pointing firearms	2	2		
Carrying pistol with intent	1	1		
Discharging firearms	3	3		
Carrying concealed weapons	4	4		
Carrying pistol without permit	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Obstructing peace officer	4	4		
Assaulting peace officer	3	3		
Escaping from custody	2	2		
Contempt of court	3	2	1	
Perjury	1			1
Unlawfully administering oath	1			1
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	266	258	8	
Abduction	1		1	
Drunk and disorderly	65	61	4	
Keeping common gaming house	2	2		
Frequenting gaming house	15	15		
Using threatening language	4	1	3	
Insulting language	5	4	1	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	14	14		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	3	3		
Frequenting house of ill-fame	13	13		
Seduction	2	2		
Incest	1			1
Against Person and Reputation—				
Assault	90	79	11	
Attempted rape	2		2	
Open wells on prairie	5	5		
Assault, causing bodily harm	5	2	1	2
Murder	3	2	1	
Bigamy	3	1	2	
Shooting with intent	2	2		
Attempted suicide	1	1		
Threatening violence	2	2		
Wounding with intent	1			1
Intimidation	1	1		
Manslaughter	1			1
Attempted murder	6	3		3
Against Rights of Property—				
Forgery	6	6		
Uttering forged cheque	1	1		
Theft	91	79	19	2
False pretences	15	9	4	2
Aiding and abetting theft	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	14	13	1	
Issuing worthless cheque	1	1		
Shooting cattle	1	1		
Fraudulently obtaining money	1	1		
Horse stealing	17	11	6	
Attempted theft	6	5	1	
Cattle stealing	6	4	2	
House-breaking	6	2	4	
Destroying fences	7	6	1	
Keeping savage dogs	5	4	1	
Robbery, with violence	3	3		
Assault and robbery	1	1		
Shooting and maiming horses	2	2		
Receiving stolen property	9	8	1	
Disposing of estray colt	1			1
Damaging property	1	1		

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SUMMARY of Crime for the year ended September 30, 1913.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not Tried.
Against Indian Act—				
Mischief	1	1		
Disposing of property to defraud creditors	1		1	
Theft of trees	7	7		
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	6		
Liquor in possession	1	1		
Intoxication	2	2		
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling	2	1	1	
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride	13	13		
Trespassing	10	10		
Drunk on duty as night operator	1		1	
Mischief on C.P.R.	1	1		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally in Canada	3	3		
Entering Canada by stealth	1	1		
Entering Canada after rejection	1	1		
Against Ordinances—				
Liquor License	46	46		
Masters and Servants	74	60	14	
Travel on Highways	3	3		
Game Act	22	21	1	
Pound	3	3		
Livery Stable	3	3		
Prairie Fire	21	20	1	
Delinquent Children	4	4		
Insane	21	19	2	
Steam Boilers	1	1		
Estray Animals	14	14		
Noxious Weeds	41	36	5	
Motor Vehicles	7	7		
Moving Pictures	1	1		
Brand	3	3		
Public Health	1	1		
Hawkers and Peddlers	4	4		
Horse Breeders	1	1		
Public Works	2	2		
Pool Room	1	1		
Medical Profession	1	1		
Inspection of Stock	3	1	2	
Protection of Stock from Dogs	3	2	1	
Totals	1,064	954	95	15

Total number of cases before the Supreme Court and District Court for the year ending September 30, 1913, 64; convictions, 44; fines, 3; imprisonment, 18; penitentiary, 14; suspended sentence, 8; reformatory, 1; *nolle prosequi*, 2; defaulted (bail estreated), 1; dismissed, 16.

Of the 14 cases shown as not tried in last year's report, all have been disposed of as follows: Convictions, 9; acquitted, 4; and a plea of *nolle prosequi* entered in the other one.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Although the cases reported this year are a great deal in excess of last year, being an increase of 17, I am pleased to report that they were all small fires, and very little damage was done.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of Supreme and District Courts at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge and Taber. Coroners have been attended at all inquests. Escorts supplied to all prisoners sentenced to Edmonton penitentiary. All prisoners sentenced to the provincial jail have been met at the railway station and taken out by police transport, the distance from the station being about four miles.

Two hundred and seventy-seven prisoners have been handled during the year. We have reported all prisoners to the Immigration Inspector which, in our opinion, should be deported; 31 prisoners were deported from the Lethbridge guard-room during the year.

Customs.—The non-commissioned officers and constables stationed on the boundary are preventive officers and have given general assistance to this department. The non-commissioned officers at Wild Horse and Pendant d'Oreille are acting sub-collectors; the latter has now been taken over by the department and a sub-collector appointed with headquarters at Pinhorn, about eight miles south of Pendant d'Oreille on the line.

Public Health.—All cases of infectious and contagious diseases have been reported to the provincial health officer and quarantine enforced.

Indians.—I have again to report a marked decrease in the number of charges against Indians. As reported under heading of crime this is chiefly due to the wise order in prohibiting the parading of these people at fairs for public amusement.

I spent several days in Medicine Hat, with Mr. Graham of the Indian Department, and we were successful in the removal of non-treaty Cree Indians to reserves in Saskatchewan; they were escorted there by our constable. These Indians have been a constant source of annoyance for years at Medicine Hat.

HORSES.

The horses in the division are almost all in good condition and fit for hard work. The following were cast and sold: Reg. Nos. 2669, 2785, 2979, 275, 315 and 318.

Transferred: Reg. No. 233 to Depot division, Reg. No. 2575 to 'A' division.

The following were destroyed: Pack pony 10, old age and blind; Reg. No. 2524, incurable lameness; Reg. No. 656, pneumonia. Fourteen remounts were received during the year and all have turned out well, the division gain for the year being two.

I had hoped to have had my strength in horses increased during the year, but I realize how hard it is to get suitable horses for our service. It is poor economy to have a division under-horsed.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

1912.	Miles.
October	11,236
November	18,896
December	11,582
1913.	
January	11,638
February	11,523
March	13,459
April	13,770
May	17,097
June	13,741
July	16,085
August	15,029
September	12,540
Total	166,598

With an average of 45 horses, this gives mileage per horse of 3,702.

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TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport and harness is in good serviceable condition. We have received during the year, one set of medium double, and one set of single harness, one lumber wagon and one platform spring. We have now sufficient for requirements.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been kept up and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT BUILDINGS.

Verandahs have been placed on the officers' quarters, which greatly adds to the appearance of the barracks.

New floors have been put in the canteen building, and the offices have been renovated, and a small hot-air furnace installed.

The detachment at Coutts has been put in a state of repair and is now comfortable.

A bathroom has been put in the Medicine Hat detachment, and a new fence erected.

Last year I recommended replacing the old shacks at Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. I estimated the cost at about \$2,000 each. It is almost impossible to keep these old log buildings free from vermin.

The barracks at Lethbridge will require painting, new floors in stable and new wagon shed. The old one is beyond repair. I should estimate the repairs for barracks at \$2,500; this would include sufficient to have water pipes laid to water the lawns and trees. At present we have to attach hose to the house taps.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is on a good financial basis, and grants to the amount of \$462.75 have been given to the division during the year.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A monthly subscription of 25 cents per man is paid into this fund. We have a good supply of books and comfortable rooms.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I have again to report that I have been unable to have but little drill during the year. The annual revolver practice was carried out in July. Six members of the division qualified for crossed revolvers.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied have been of good quality.

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DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge.....			3	2	.....	15	1	21	16
Coutts.....				1	.....	2		3	5
Grassy Lake.....				1	.....	2		3	3
Irvine.....					1	1		2	2
Manyberries.....						1		1	1
Medicine Hat.....		1		1		3		5	4
Medicine Lodge.....					1	1	1	3	2
Milk River.....						2		2	2
Pendant d'Oreille.....					1	1	1	3	4
Stirling.....						1		1	1
Suffield.....						1		1	1
Sundial.....					1	1		2	2
Warner.....						1		1	1
Wild Horse.....					1			1	2
Writing-on-Stone.....					1	1		2	4
On Command.....	1							1	
Totals.....	1	1	3	5	6	33	3	52	50

HEALTH.

The health of the division has, on the whole, been good. Hon. Surgeon Mewburn has performed a number of operations on members of other divisions.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

This was most satisfactory until September, when a N. C. O. and two constables, who were sent to Macleod with prisoners, disgraced themselves, and were dismissed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been 37 violent or accidental deaths during the year, all of which have been investigated by us, and lists of property taken charge of and turned over to the public administrators for the province. We have received 76 inquiries for missing persons, all of which have been circulated throughout the district.

The general increase of pay has been much appreciated. I trust, sir, that you will see your way clear to further recommend the amounts allowed to the widows of officers be increased. I understand the banks, under their Pension Act, allow the widows of officials half the pension of deceased husband.

I have again most respectfully to call your attention to the overcrowded condition of our guard-room. We have no accommodation for prisoners who are sick, and at times we are unable to get them in the General hospitals.

I understand that the provincial jail is fitted up with beds, in fact, all modern conveniences, while prisoners sent to the guard-room have to sleep on floors, there being no room for beds, and it would appear to me that as we receive the prisoners for short sentences that the accommodation should be equal to that of prisoners committed for more serious offences.

Fourteen insane persons have been confined in the guard-room during the year. I earnestly hope that the department will soon make other provision for the holding

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of these unfortunates. An order has now been issued by the department that we accept prisoners sentenced up to five months' imprisonment, which will, no doubt, further overcrowd us. I would recommend that if we are to still keep prisoners in the guard-room that some adequate provision be made for them by the erection of a second guard-room, with separate ward for prisoners awaiting trial.

Medicine Hat sub-district has had a lot of work during the year. I find that nine prisoners were arrested at this point on telegrams and descriptions sent from other places.

I have again to ask that the strength of the division be increased; with new settlements opening up it is almost impossible to give the country the attention it requires.

Supt. West, who has served in this division over five years was promoted to the rank of superintendent on April 1, and left here for Maple Creek in June. I found him a most efficient officer.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks during the year and would especially bring to your notice Reg. No. 4268, Sergeant Major Humby, F. and Reg. No. 4317, Sergeant Wade, W. J.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMAND-
ING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, 30th September, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1913.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Land under cultivation in this district is increasing year by year, and the growth and development have advanced in a marked degree during the past twelve months. The increase of population has been great, old towns and settlements have increased in population and new towns have sprung into being mainly on account of the construction of new lines in all directions. Settlement of the vacant lands in the better-known localities has continued, but a large number of settlers apparently prefer to look for homes in the still comparatively unsettled portions north of the North Saskatchewan, which points should be visited more frequently than we are able to do at the present time.

Crops in the district have been more bountiful this year than they have been in many years, the absence of hail and frost to any appreciable degree helping considerably towards this end, together with excellent weather. In some parts of the district it is found it pays much better to raise grain and use it as feed, than to sell it as grain, while, in other parts where the transportation facilities are convenient it pays to ship, but on the whole there is no doubt but mixed farming pays best in the long run.

Battleford.—It would be difficult to find a more beautiful situation than that on which the town of Battleford stands. It is served by a branch line of the Canadian Northern railway from Battleford Junction, and a branch of the Grand Trunk Pacific railway from Biggar, and the Battleford-Cut Knife branch is nearing completion. In addition to the two branch lines already operating, the Grand Trunk Pacific railway has purchased the right of way for a direct line from Saskatoon through Battleford to Edmonton. Three other railway charters have been obtained by various companies, each of which tends to enhance the future position of Battleford as an important railway centre.

The Laurentian Milk Co. of Saskatchewan, Ltd., capitalized at \$400,000 has established provincial headquarters at Battleford, and is now in full working order, capable of handling 20,000 pounds of milk per day with a possible output of 2,500 pounds of butter per day. New public school costing \$100,000 is nearing completion. Battleford is also the judicial centre, land titles centre, and head office of Dominion Lands. The new hospital for the insane is nearing completion and will be open for the reception of patients on the 15th of November next, is situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, directly facing the old town of Battleford. The site of this institution comprises 2,000 acres. The building is of the most modern fire-proof construction, and is composed of three wings, the east wing for female patients, the

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west for male patients, while the administration block is located in the centre. The institution at present will accommodate 500 patients, and it has been planned according to the latest approved ideas of treatment for the insane. The institution is complete in every particular, having its own water service, the supply being obtained from pure-water springs situated 2,000 feet from the building. The power house is completely equipped with steam boilers for heat and power, the heating of all buildings being conducted through underground tunnels. All power required is generated at the power house, and distributed from there to where required. Storage water reservoir having capacity of 500,000 gallons is located adjacent to the power house. Upon completion, this will be as complete and up-to-date as any institution of its kind in America. A spur from the city of North Battleford makes it possible for coal and other material to be delivered at the buildings in car loads.

The A. Macdonald Co. has completed a large new brick warehouse here, and it is reported that other important manufacturing concerns will shortly locate. The new Government Telegraph Office building, costing \$7,000, is nearing completion, and will soon be ready for occupation. Population of Battleford, 2,500.

North Battleford became a city last June. Population, in 1910, 1,800; in 1912, 5,750. Where the city of North Battleford is building the first store was opened in a tent on the prairie in 1905. Is situated on the north bank of the North Saskatchewan river. Operates and owns its own public utilities, such as electric light, power and water. A new public building, including post office and custom-house is under construction, to cost, including land, approximately \$90,000, and the following is a list of some of the most important other buildings erected during the year:—

Connaught school.....	\$140,000
Collegiate institute.....	140,000
International Harvester Co.....	120,000
Hospital.....	80,000
Armoury to be built this year.....	25,000
Subway under C.N.R. track.....	60,000
Auditorium hotel.....	85,000

The city of North Battleford is on the main line of the Canadian Northern railway, and a divisional point; three branch lines emanate from here to the south, the northwest and northeast. Included in the wholesale houses in the city are the A. MacDonald Co., Desjardins Co., Massey-Harris Co., John Deere Plow Co., E. L. Drewry, J. I. Case Co., Imperial Oil Co. and other houses are, I believe, negotiating for sites.

Wilkie, with a population of 1,500 has been growing steadily, and many improvements have taken place during the year. A new \$75,000 public school has been erected, and was opened last month. A new Presbyterian church has also been put up, new Canadian Pacific railway freight sheds and Union Bank building and several business places. The town has a publicity commissioner. Electric light has been installed, water pipes laid and an excellent well sunk near power house at east end of town, which will supply the town at an early date, and Wilkie, on the whole, has an air of prosperity about it.

Lloydminster, population on Saskatchewan side 800, on Alberta side 400, is forging ahead. New town hall built during the year at a cost of \$12,000, and the new \$45,000 post office is nearing completion.

The other towns and villages in my district have all advanced during the year in population and otherwise.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder attempted.....	2	2			1			1	3
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	2		2						2
Assault, common.....	119	110	9						119
" aggravated.....	2	2							2
" indecent.....	4	2	1	1					4
" woman.....	2	1		1					2
Cohabitation.....	2		2						2
Abducting and aiding.....	1			1					1
Carnal knowledge, girl under 14.....	2		1	1					2
" ".....	3	1	1	1					3
Non-support, wife and family.....	1	1							1
Criminal neglect.....	2	1	1						2
Intimidation and threatening.....	5	1	3	1					5
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	1	1							1
Extortion.....	1			1					1
Offences against property—									
Theft.....	122	95	27		1	1			123
" from person.....	1		1						1
Horse stealing.....	4	1	1	2					4
Cattle shooting or wounding.....	3	1	1	1					3
Cruelty to animals.....	19	18	1						19
House and shop breaking.....	5		5						5
Burglary.....	5	3	2						5
Fraud and intent to defraud.....	6	2	3	1					6
Forgery and uttering.....	5	4	1						5
False pretences.....	30	15	8	7					30
Embezzlement.....	1	1							1
Robbery with violence.....	2	1	1						2
Receiving stolen property.....	2			2					2
Arson and attempted.....	1		1						1
Mischief.....	7	7							7
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons.....	4	4							4
Pointing firearms.....	2	1	1						2
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy.....	157	155	2						157
Drunk and disorderly.....	92	92			2	2			94
Causing disturbance.....	23	22	1						23
Swearing and obscene language.....	1	1							1
Incest.....	1			1					1
Seduction.....	3		2	1					3
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2							2
Inmates " ".....	5	5							5
Frequenters house of ill-fame.....	16	16							16
Prostitution.....	7	7							7
Nuisance.....	1		1						1
Misleading justice—									
Perjury.....	1		1						1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court.....	1	1							1
Obstructing peace officer.....	6	5	1						6
Assaulting " ".....	1	1							1
Resisting arrest.....	1	1							1
Offences against Railway Act—									
Miscellaneous.....	1		1						1
Offences against Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	12	7	5						12
Indians intoxicated.....	12	12							12
Intoxicated on reserve.....	6	5	1						6
Liquor in possession.....	11	11							11
" on reserve.....	1	1							1
Offences against—									
Militia Act.....	1	1							1
Fishery Act.....	3	3							3
Lord's Day Act.....	2	1	1						2

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SUMMARY OF CRIME—Continued.

Crime.	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Total.
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—									
Master and Servants	175	164	11	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	175
Game.....	42	41	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	42
Prairie and Forest Fires	31	30	1	.....	5	5	.....	.....	36
Liquor License.....	62	59	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	62
Insanity	32	31	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	34
Estray Animals	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Pound.....	23	20	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	28
Herd	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Village.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Livery Stables.....	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Public Works	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Medical.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Veterinary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Public Health	5	5	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Noxious Weeds.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam Boilers.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Motor Vehicle	13	13	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	13
Neglected Children.....	16	16	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16
Hotelkeepers.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Total	1,190	1,053	115	22	11	10	.....	1	1,201

SUMMARY OF CASES TRIED BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	62
Number of convictions	26
Fines	2
Sent to jail	13
Sent to penitentiary	7
Suspended sentence	4
Acquitted, charge withdrawn.....	13
Awaiting trial	23

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

G. Klorenluck, J. Neuls Okayzkowski, cattle stealing.—This case mentioned in last year's report, but not prosecuted by order of the Attorney General of Saskatchewan.

John Gunderson, indecent assault.—This case mentioned in last year's report. Was committed for trial by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., on the 12th September, and was sentenced to two months hard labor in the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room at Battleford by Judge Jas. F. MacLean on the 5th December, 1912.

Robert Mitchell, receiving stolen property.—Case mentioned last year's report, but was withdrawn by the Attorney General, as it was a civil case. The facts of the case being that one, A. D. Smith, was serving a term in the Alberta penitentiary for horse stealing, and while there his wife sold some stock to Robert Mitchell, so that she and her children could live. Smith, on being released, charged his wife with the theft of the stock and Mitchell with receiving same.

Jessie Kinnerley, forgery.—On the 22nd October, 1912, above party was arrested at Edmonton on a charge of forgery and theft at North Battleford. She appeared

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before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., and was committed for trial on the 24th October, and the same day appeared before District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean and sentenced to two years' suspended sentence. She was given a lenient sentence on account of her being in an interesting condition, and also, as the Associated Charities in Edmonton had sent down agents to guarantee that they would look after her.

Gladys Peake, false pretences.—This girl was arrested at North Battleford and the same day, 3rd October, appeared before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., and charge dismissed. The facts of this case are that one, R. Speers, of Battleford, paid the sum of \$80 to a friend who got this girl to come out from England, the girl having to work out the amount. After working for Mr. Speers for some time he got her to sign an agreement to work for him for three years, the girl to get \$100 for the first year, less \$80 advanced for railway fare, which left her with the sum of \$20 for one year's work. She worked for a short time at Speers and then left him and went to work in North Battleford where she was arrested. Miss Mitchell, deaconess of the Church of England at North Battleford, came over to the trial and looked after the girl's interests, and the girl promised she would pay back so much a month until \$80 was refunded.

Arthur Gedcke, burglary.—Appeared before His Honor Mr. Justice Brown and jury on the 9th October, charged with breaking into the store of D. J. Farringer at Kindersley on the 25th May, 1912, and stealing goods to the value of \$40, and was also charged with breaking into C. N. Ry. freight car at the same place and stealing goods to the value of \$20. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Prince Albert jail. He was assisted in the thefts by Omer Gedcke and Lester Plum, both of whom were sentenced to five years in the Prince Albert penitentiary for various thefts. Their cases were shown in last year's report.

Sydney Aggett, theft.—On the 8th September, T. S. Bernsted, proprietor of the Kindersley hotel, complained that he had reason to believe that money was being taken in the bar room, but not being rung up on the cash register. On the 9th September a \$5 was marked and paid over to the bartender, S. Aggett; at 10 o'clock the cash register was examined but the bill was not found, neither was any \$5 sale recorded on the tape. Aggett was arrested that night and on being searched the marked bill was found in his pocket, filled with other money. He was committed for trial on the 10th September by M. S. Murchison, Esq., J.P., and appeared before Mr. Justice Brown on the 9th October at Saskatoon, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the Prince Albert jail.

Frank Thomas and Charles Thomas, burglary, theft, etc.—On the 14th October, above parties were arrested by the chief of police at North Battleford and were committed for trial on the 14th October by A. Brehaut, Esq., J.P., and appeared before District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean on the 1st November and were sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. These men appear to have gone into wholesale stealing, and it did not make very much difference to them what they took, as long as they were able to get some little article each time they went out. They broke into the A. Macdonald Wholesale House at North Battleford, and stole tea, tobacco and canned goods, stole motor robe from A. Langlois' motor, small axe and some cartridges from the Methodist parson, and dozens of articles that were of no use to them. Many of the articles recovered have not been claimed by the parties they were stolen from. Mrs. Thomas, wife of one of the prisoners was afterwards sent to Brandon as insane.

Augustus Schwenk, arson.—Was committed for trial and released on bail on the 9th August at North Battleford by A. Brehaut, police magistrate. He appeared before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain and jury in November, and was found

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guilty and sentenced to three months' hard labour in the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room at Battleford. The facts of the case are that Schwenk and one, Bellack, who have homesteads in the Metting Lake district made a written agreement whereby Bellack was to have all the hay and crop on Schwenk's place for work done. Some time afterwards Schwenk went to Bellack's place and wanted some money as he Schwenk claimed he was not getting enough out of the agreement, and Bellack refused to pay him. Schwenk then, in the presence of a witness, stated he would burn hay stack; after driving away a short piece from Bellack's he drove back to the hay stack and set same on fire.

J. King, alias Roy, horse stealing.—Was arrested at St. Hypolite on the 8th June and committed for trial by J. A. McGibbon, Esq., J.P., on the 22nd June. He appeared before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain in October and was sentenced to four months in the Prince Albert jail. The facts of this case are that a neighbour of Roy's turned his horse out at night, and in the morning could not find the animal; they came to town and reported the matter to the police, and the horse was found in North Battleford, King, *alias* Roy having sold the horse. After selling the horse, King then left the district and went west, but was arrested as soon as he returned here.

K. K. Halton, false pretences.—Was arrested at Lloydminster and sent to Vegreville on the 20th November, where he was wanted on a charge of false pretences. This is a 'G' Division case.

R. Wilkie, cattle stealing.—Was arrested at Metoa on the 18th November and committed for trial by F. Tobey, Esq., J. P., on the 29th November. He appeared before District Court Judge Jas. F. Maclean on the 29th November and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room, Battleford. The facts of this case are that one, Chester Kellog, lost a cow and complained to the police; on the case being investigated it was found that Wilkie had killed the animal and disposed of the carcass.

Elsworth McKee, false pretences.—This man was arrested on a charge of false pretences at Maidstone on an information laid by Mr. Hamilton, of Lloydminster, committed for trial by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., and on the 17th December, appeared before District Court Judge Jas. F. Maclean and was remanded until the 6th June, 1913, and released on bail. On the 6th of June he failed to appear and a bench warrant was issued for his arrest. In September, 1913, Constable Ryder discovered that this man was at Brooks, Alta., and the officer commanding Calgary was notified and McKee arrested, and constable sent from here to bring him back. Appeared before District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean on the 26th September, and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room, Battleford, and a fine of \$100; in default of fine to an additional term of three months' hard labour. Fine has not yet been paid.

Charles Wall, theft from person.—On the 3rd December, one, F. Scarrow, laid an information before J. A. McGibbon, Esq., J. P., charging Wall with having gone through him for all his money in a boarding house kept by Mrs. Barr at Battleford. Wall was arrested and on being searched a sum of money was found on him, and Wall, on cross examination, was unable to account for all the money he had, and in fact it was proved that he did not earn the amount found in his possession. He appeared on the 13th December before District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean, and was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

Henry Squires Hill, forgery.—Was arrested at Battleford and committed for trial on 14th December by A. Brehaut, Esq., magistrate at North Battleford. He appeared

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before District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean on the 15th December and was sentenced to three years hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary. When Hill was arrested I sent over Staff Sergeant Jackson to see the prisoner as he answered the description of another man wanted for highway robbery, but he recognized him as Hill, and as a man who had already done imprisonment for forgery. When Hill was arrested he had a bunch of cheques all ready for use, and attempted to throw them away, but was noticed doing so and the cheques were collected.

Jas. Munroe, forgery.—Arrested at North Battleford and committed for trial; appeared before District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean on 27th December and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Prince Albert jail. The forgery committed by this boy was a grain cheque. Light sentence was given on account of the lad's age.

David Thibault, highway robbery.—J. Pritchard reported that on the 30th November he had been robbed by David Thibault, and laid an information before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., and warrant was issued. Every detachment was notified, and in January Staff Sergeant Jackson discovered that he was in Maple Creek, the officer commanding was asked to have him arrested, and he was brought back here and committed for trial by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., on the 16th January, and on the 18th January was found guilty by District Court Judge Jas. F. MacLean and sentenced to one year and eleven months in the Prince Albert jail. This lad, although only twenty, has a bad reputation, having served a term of imprisonment in Alberta penitentiary for robbery with violence, and previous to that a term in the Industrial School at Portage for theft.

Lars Peterson, attempted murder, attempted rape.—Lars Peterson was working for one Andrew Christianson, near Unity, and on the morning of the 12th February he went to the stable where Miss Anne Peterson was and asked her for a pair of pinchers; she turned her back to him, and almost immediately he fired at her with a revolver, the bullet entering the back of her neck just below the base of the skull; she turned around towards him and he fired again, the bullet entering her nose between the eyes. After shooting her he entered the house and hit Annie Christianson over the head with a flat iron and attempted to have carnal knowledge with her, but did not succeed. In the meantime Miss Anne Peterson made her way towards a neighbour where Mr. Christianson was and told him what had happened. A doctor was sent for, but no doctor was in Unity at the time, and on the arrival of the doctor, after examining the woman he decided to send her to the hospital at Saskatoon, as he was unable to locate the bullets and as it was doubtful if either bullet had entered the brain. She was sent to Saskatoon and after being there for some time was released and sent home. The woman will carry the marks on her face for life where the bullet entered, and also as it is badly discoloured with powder. Information was laid before J. M. Jenson, Esq., J.P., and warrant issued. Immediately after the event Lars Peterson started on foot heading south and was careful never to take a main trail. A party was sent out from Unity to try and trace him and party also sent from Wilkie. Every homestead was visited by this party and trace was got of Peterson seventeen miles from Marengo. He was arrested by Staff Sergeant Jackson at Marengo on the 21st February, and on the 5th March was committed for trial by J. H. Genereux, Esq., and J. M. Jensen, Esq., Justices of the Peace at Unity, and sent to the Prince Albert jail. On the 28th May he was tried by the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, and jury, and was sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Thunder Blanket, treaty Indian, attempted murder.—Was arrested on the 30th April and committed for trial by Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., and was tried before District Court Judge Jas. F. Maclean, in July, and sentenced to four months in the

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R. N. W. M. Police guard-room at Battleford. The facts of this case are that in April some of the Indians on the Sweet Grass reserve were having a feast and had invited Louis Kosikio, Sam Findlay, Jimmy Cheekeses, and young Poundmaker of Poundmaker reserve; as they were returning to their reserve it would appear they hung around Thunder Blanket's tepee and annoyed him and his squaw. Thunder Blanket got his shot-gun and fired at them, some of the shot entering the breast of one just above the heart, and the others receiving it in the arms and back. They went to Dr. Ovens at Cutknife who took the shots out of them.

W. C. Dixon, alias E. G. Vivian, false pretences.—On the 5th June, above named party was committed for trial by T. W. Ball, Esq., at Kerrobert, on above charge and was sentenced to one month's imprisonment in the R. N. W. M. Police guard-room in June by District Court Judge Jas. F. Maclean. This man's business was to go to various towns and represent that he was working for a company who supplied periodicals at reduced rates; he would take orders for papers and give receipts, but the parties never got the papers, etc. This scheme he carried on all over both provinces, some fourteen charges being entered against him. After serving his sentences here he was sent to the Prince Albert district, as they had several cases against him.

Wm. Abrams, false pretences.—Was committed for trial in July at Kerrobert by F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P. Abrams was travelling around the district and obtaining money by means of false cheques, he at the time representing himself as being a consulting engineer for the G. T. P. He always presented himself to the bank managers and obtained the money, representing that he had money at other places. But cheques were always returned.

E. Pilon, alias L. P. A. Pilon, misappropriation.—Mr. Joseph Poitras, of Delmas, gave above named party to the amount of \$161 to cash for him at North Battleford, but Pilon did not return and on investigation it was found that Pilon had taken the train east on the 6th November. Pilon was a ticket-of-leave man, and as soon as it was known that he had gone east the Commissioner of Dominion Police was notified. Later I was notified that he had been arrested in Montreal and had been sentenced, and had to complete his unexpired portion of ticket-of-leave, which expires in 1914. Information was laid before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., by Mr. Joseph Poitras and warrant was issued and held here.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

During the year 56 cases of accidental and sudden deaths were investigated by the members of this division. This necessarily entailed considerable work as, in many cases, a coroner's inquest was held.

List of deceased's effects were forwarded to the Standard Trust Company of Saskatoon where death occurred in Saskatchewan, and to the National Trust Company at Edmonton, where death occurred in Alberta. Where the relatives were known they were also notified.

SUICIDES.

Eleven cases of suicide were investigated during the year.

DISTRIBUTION OF DIVISION.

	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl Constables.	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford.....	1	1	1	3		11	3	20	19
Alsask.....						1		1	1
Biggar.....					1			1	1
Cutknife.....					1			1	1
Edam.....						1		1	1
Kerrobert.....						1		1	1
Kindersley.....						1		1	1
Leverna.....						1		1	1
Lloydminster...						2		2	2
Maidstone.....						1		1	1
Macklin.....					1			1	1
Meota.....						1		1	1
Onion Lake.....				1				1	1
Radisson.....						2		2	2
Unity.....						1		1	1
Wilkie.....		1			1	3		5	5
On Command.....						1		1	1
Total.....	1	2	1	4	4	27	3	42	43

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—The usual assistance was given to this department during the year in issuing fuel and relief to destitutes, especially in the southern part of the district.

Indian.—Indian Agent was provided with an escort during the payment of treaty in the north.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all Supreme Court sittings and for the trial of criminal cases at the District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to the Prince Albert jail, and lunatics have been escorted to Brandon asylum.

Agriculture (Provincial).—Investigating and hunting up owners who have not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute. Investigating and reporting upon cases of destitution. We have also done valuable work in maintaining quarantine at various points during outbreaks of smallpox, &c.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—A large number of cases were investigated on behalf of this department, and the directions of the superintendent in regard thereto, carried out by us.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms, and on detachments when inspected. The annual revolver practice was carried out in July, four men qualifying for the 'crossed revolvers.'

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two men deserted during the year but surrendered themselves at Regina where they were dealt with, outside of that, there were no serious breaches of discipline.

HEALTH.

I regret to have to record the lamentable fatality which occurred to Reg. No. 4661, Sergeant T. H. Turvey, who was killed at Macklin on the 30th June last by his

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horse falling on him. The body was brought to Battleford for interment and the large number who attended the military funeral testified to the esteem in which the deceased was held.

Reg. No. 5021, Constable Ionson, F.M., suffering from tuberculosis, was sent to Regina for treatment. Otherwise the health of the division was good.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected twice by yourself. Veterinary Surgeon Burnett and Inspector Sweetapple also inspected the horses during the year. The Comptroller inspected the horses with you on your last visit. Six horses were received from Regina in September. Three were cast and sold.

The mileage for the year was 132.175 miles.

STATE OF INDIANS.

Forty-two cases were tried under the Indian Act, thirty-six convictions being obtained.

PROMOTIONS IN THE DIVISION.

- Reg. No. 3300, Sergeant Major Phillips, J.W., to Inspector.
" 3069, Corporal Burke, W.H., to Sergeant.
" 739, Corporal O'Keefe, L., to Sergeant.
" 4774, Constable Drysdale, to Corporal.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

We received two sets medium harness, two sets heavy and one single set, and eighteen new D. C. saddles during the year. Seventeen of the old saddles were condemned and sold. We require a new single buckboard or buggy.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen here. We do not need one.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is an excellent library in the post, and a comfortable reading room with a full-sized English billiard table. The illustrated papers sent from Ottawa are much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

You have authorized the much needed repairs to the stable at a cost of \$875, and the work is in progress, the building of lean-to to stable for a transport shed has also been authorized.

The guard-room has but six cells and is not up-to-date in any respect, is too small, and there are three in a cell more often than otherwise. No facilities for washing or bathing, and no female accommodation. A wash room about 12 by 14 is required, with a farmer's boiler to serve the double purpose of bathing prisoners and washing clothes. This would cost about \$125.

A new tank house with tank and accommodation for fire engine, &c., and a new coal shed is needed. The old coal shed is situated in an awkward place, the building is falling to pieces and is an eyesore to the place; the latter remarks would apply to

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the old transport shed. The barrack enclosure itself covers a large area, and altogether too large for our requirements, and takes much labour to keep the place in order. Many of the buildings are inconveniently scattered about, and have become unsightly from age.

New quarters for the officers are badly needed, the present ones are unwholesome and unhealthy, and it is a laborious task to keep them heated to afford any degree of comfort in the winter. They should be steam heated.

WATER SUPPLY.

The waterworks system has been installed in town, and I would recommend that the barracks be connected therewith. I make this recommendation for many reasons, chiefly from a sanitary point of view, and for better fire protection.

GENERAL.

I reiterate the recommendation I made last year that two automobiles be furnished this division. The new asylum will shortly be opened for business and will necessitate considerable travel from the stations at both towns transporting patients. The distance alone from barracks to North Battleford station and return is 8 miles, and teams are constantly on the road meeting trains.

The detachments north, east and west of here have been inspected regularly from this post by an officer, and the officer in charge of the Wilkie sub-district inspects those in the southern district.

The division was inspected during the year twice by yourself, and once by the comptroller.

Inspector Genereux was transferred to 'K' Division from the 1st June. Inspector Howard was transferred to this Division on the 1st June and placed in charge of the Wilkie sub-district. Inspector Phillips transferred to 'N' Division from the 1st May.

In concluding my report I take this opportunity to acknowledge the loyal support I have received from the officers, non-commissioned officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. McGIBBON, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'C' Division.

BATTLEFORD, 30th September, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the annual report of the 'C' Division guard-room for the year ended September 30, 1913.

At midnight on September 30, 1912, there were ten prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment, and three awaiting trial. During the year 212 were admitted, making a total of 225.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 46 in the number of prisoners received.

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The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—		
White	176	
Half-breeds	20	
Indians	10	
Persian	1	
Chinese	4	
Lunatics (white)	8	
Lunatics (Indian)	1	
		220
Females—		
Half-breeds	1	
Coloured	1	
Lunatics (white)	2	
Lunatics (half-breeds)	1	
		5
Total		225

Number of prisoners received in:—

October	17
November	16
December	18
January	16
February	14
March	11
April	14
May	21
June	22
July	22
August	24
September	17
	212

The daily average number of prisoners was.....	17
The monthly average number of prisoners was.....	17
The maximum number on any day was January 19.....	21
The minimum number on any day was August 6.....	6
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of August.....	24
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of March.....	11

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—		
Time expired.....	92	
To Prince Albert jail.....	14	
To Prince Albert penitentiary.....	3	
To other places.....	10	
Released on suspended sentence.....	3	
Bail.....	25	
Cases dismissed.....	12	
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.....	8	
To hospital.....	2	
Fines and costs paid.....	27	
Discharged.....	4	
Handed over to sheriff of Hull.....	1	
To Portage la Prairie Industrial School.....	1	
In guard-room, midnight, September 30, 1913—		
Serving terms of imprisonment.....	15	
Committed for trial.....	3	
Females—		
To Prince Albert jail.....	2	
Lunatics to Brandon asylum.....	2	
Lunatics handed over to relatives.....	1	
In guard-room, midnight, September 30, 1913.....	0	
Total.....		225

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O. KEEFE, *Sergeant*,

Provost.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., October 1, 1913.

The Commissioner,
 Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
 Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to furnish the annual report of the district and division under my command, for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The Prince Albert District is divided into four sub-districts, as follows:—

Prince Albert.—Inspected from District headquarters.

Saskatoon.—Inspector Duffus, in command.

Le Pas.—Inspector French, in command.

Melfort.—Staff Sergeant Loggin, in charge.

Twenty-three detachments are located in the district, as against sixteen last year, distributed as follows:—

Prince Albert Sub-District.—Duck lake, Shellbrook, Blaine lake, Big river, Green lake.

Saskatoon Sub-District.—Saskatoon, Hanley, Rosetown, Vonda, Humboldt, Asquith, Wadena, Wakaw, Allan.

The Pas Sub-District.—The Pas, Cumberland House, *Setting lake, *Limestone lake, *Thicket Portage.

Melfort Sub-District.—Melfort, Kinistino, Tisdale, Hudson Bay Junction.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

I am pleased to be able to report that the Prince Albert District, throughout which my division operates, has progressed in a satisfactory manner during the police year just closed.

From all sections, with but few exceptions, the harvesting reports have been very encouraging and a bountiful crop is confidently looked for. The grain sample and yield is generally of the finest. The season has been remarkable for the absence of serious early frosts and the weather, up to date of writing, has been all that could be desired for harvesting purposes.

From all I can learn, in spite of the financial shortage, which it is hoped is now on the decline, legitimate business throughout the district, in practically every line, has been satisfactory, which would go to show that we have not been affected in any serious sense.

The money shortage has had the good effect of checking real estate hysteria, and it is to be hoped has banished the realty shark.

”

* On the line of construction of the Hudson Bay railway.

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Mixed farming seems to be generally on the increase throughout the district, and the increase in milch cows, sheep and swine during the year has been very considerable. The Prince Albert District is well adapted in every way for mixed farming, the feed and water facilities for cattle being of the best. During the season, 1,763 homestead entries were made in the Prince Albert land district. The settlers appear to be of a good class, the greater percentage of whom are from Great Britain and the United States.

Some four hundred new settlers have located in the Humboldt district, the majority being Germans of a well-to-do class. The population of the town of Humboldt is now about eighteen hundred, and shows considerable increase over the previous year. A large capacity flour-mill, a sash and door factory, and other industries have been established during the year. Humboldt has been created a Supreme Court and Land Titles district.

In the Rosetown district, some six hundred settlers have located, the greater number being farmers from the United States, most of whom are possessed of means, and should make desirable settlers. A severe hail-storm was experienced northwest from Rosetown, the area affected covering some 70 square miles, destroying a large percentage of the crops in that space. The new Canadian Pacific railway branch going west from McRorie has opened up the southern part of the Rosetown district. Four new villages have sprung up on this line with an average population of one hundred and fifty each.

The new Canadian Northern railway branch from Shellbrook to Denholm will be completed this fall. The country through which this line passes is a fine wheat belt. Besides facilitating the farmers in getting their produce to market, this new branch will connect the cities of Prince Albert and Battleford by a direct route.

The Hanley district is the most prosperous section, one farmer having no less than three thousand acres in wheat, while two others have each two thousand acres.

During the season a large number of settlers, chiefly from Great Britain and the United States have homesteaded in the Shellbrook district, which is now becoming fairly well settled. The older settlers in that locality are improving their holdings. Parkside and Leak have become thriving towns, and a new elevator and flour-mill has been erected at Shellbrook.

Building operations in the town of Melfort have been brisk during the season. A new \$50,000 public school has been completed and open for use. A fine Government post office, custom house and armoury have also been completed, together with a number of fine private residences.

The installation of a water and sewer system at Melfort has made considerable headway, some five miles of sewer and water pipes having been laid throughout the town. A new electric power house has been completed, poles laid and wires strung, for the electric lights which will soon be in operation.

The Melfort-Humboldt, Canadian Northern railway line is now being ballasted. This line is not yet completed to Humboldt, but goes as far as Lake Lenore, thirty-five miles southwest of Melfort. Elevators have been erected at Pleasant Valley, and Pathlow, points along this branch. Also lumber yards and stores.

The Melfort district is a very prosperous one, and is becoming generally known as a fine, mixed-farming country. A number of new settlers have located this year, being chiefly from the United States and Great Britain, all first-class settlers with means and experience in farming.

During 1914, Melfort will celebrate the anniversary of the first farming operations conducted in Saskatchewan, which took place at Fort la Corne, in the Carrot River valley, one hundred years ago, under the auspices of the Chevalier de la Corne, after whom the old fort was named.

Farmers in the Rosthern and Duck Lake districts are going in more for mixed farming with the result that a good many cattle and hogs have been shipped, realizing good prices.

During the latter part of July a severe hail-storm struck portions of the districts of Rosthern, Fish Creek and Waldheim, which caused considerable damage to crops.

The estimated population of the city of Prince Albert at the present time is believed to be thirteen thousand five hundred, a decided increase over last year's figures.

Owing to the depression which has ruled in the financial world, and affected the western country, the city has confined its civic works to the completion of last year's contracts, and very little new work has been undertaken. Private enterprise has, however, been responsible for a considerable number of improvements, amongst them being three new imposing bank buildings, and the enlargement of the fourth, going to show that the banking houses, of which there are ten, have considerable faith in the future of Prince Albert and its tributary area.

The fall of last year and the spring of this, saw the erection of the large works of the Great West, Iron, Wood and Chemical Co. on the north side of the Saskatchewan river, opposite the city, which, I understand, are the largest works of the kind west of Montreal.

Good progress has been made with the municipal power scheme at La Colle falls, and although a temporary halt has been called, it is expected that active construction will be again undertaken in the spring.

During the present year forty-five carloads of wheat have been shipped from the Prince Albert depot.

The season's cut of the Prince Albert Lumber Co.'s Mill will reach forty-eight million feet of lumber and twelve million pieces of lath. The mill began operations on April 12, 1913, which was the earliest date the company has ever been able to begin sawing, and the mill has been run on a day and night shift during the season.

The following is a summary of the business done by the Russell Baker Packing Co., Prince Albert, during the season:—

Cattle killed.	2,300
Pigs killed.	5,000
Sheep killed.	250
Ham, etc., cured. pounds	100,000
Dry salt bacon cured. “	35,000

In the city of Saskatoon the municipal street railway service started operations on the 1st January, 1913 and, at the present time, there are thirteen miles of track in use.

A number of fine buildings have been erected in the city during the year, among them being J. F. Cairns' new departmental store, the Royal Bank building, the Canada building, and others.

The contract for a new bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan river at Saskatoon, has been awarded and the work will be shortly proceeded with.

I understand it has been decided to erect a very large and up-to-date Dominion Government grain elevator at this point, the building of which will commence very shortly.

The Pas, Manitoba, 89 miles northeast of the Hudson Bay Junction on the C. N. R., east of Prince Albert, is the starting point of the new Government railway to Port Nelson on Hudson bay and is likewise the headquarters of the R.N.W. M.P. sub-district under Inspector French, having police control in connection with the railway construction.

The population of The Pas is about 1,500, an increase over last year of about 33 per cent. The Indian population of The Pas consists of about five hundred souls.

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The construction of the Hudson Bay railway has been going steadily on since May, 1912. At the present time, men are employed between Mileage 67 and 185, building the dump and clearing the right of way. Steel has been laid on the line to Mileage 66 from The Pas and, provided ties can be obtained, another thirty miles will be laid before freeze-up.

The Dominion Government have erected a wireless telegraph station one mile north of The Pas to connect with Port Nelson on the Hudson bay. Two towers have been built to a height of 250 feet, and cables strung. The power plant is under construction and will be completed by the end of December.

Work has been commenced on the Industrial School on Fisher island near The Pas at a cost of \$80,000, which includes hospital, workshops and boarding apartments.

A number of new buildings have been erected in the town during the past year, including cottages, stores, warehouses, office buildings, etc.

SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ended the 30th September, 1913.

SASKATCHEWAN.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	5	2	1	2
Attempted murder	3	1	2	
Manslaughter	1	1		
Shooting with intent	6	3	1	2
Threatening to do bodily harm	1	1		
Assault, common	178	152	26	
" causing bodily harm	14	8	5	1
" indecent	1	1		
Rape and attempted rape	5	2	2	1
Bigamy	1			1
Abduction and aiding	2		2	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	2		1	1
Carnal knowledge	1		1	
Criminal neglect	1		1	
Intimidation and threatening	3	3		
Extortion	2	1		1
Miscellaneous	5	4	1	
Offences against property—				
Theft	174	114	50	10
Horse stealing	1		1	
Cattle stealing	9	3	5	1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle shooting or wounding	5	1	3	1
Cruelty to animals	29	25	4	
House and shop-breaking	6	3	3	
Burglary	4	3		1
Fraud and intent to defraud	3	1		2
Forgery and uttering	8	6	1	1
False pretences	38	24	10	4
Receiving stolen property	5	3	2	
Having stolen property in possession	1	1		
Wilful damage	14	10	4	
Arson and attempted	3		3	
Mischief	3	2	1	
Breach of contract	3	3		
Killing or wounding dogs	1	1		
Fraudulent branding	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9		
Pointing firearms	4	2	2	
Discharging firearms	1	1		
Preservation of peace, vicinity of public works	2	2		
Riotous conduct	1	1		

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ended the 30th September, 1913.—*Con.*SASKATCHEWAN.—*Con.*

Offence.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Brought forward				
Offences against Religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	102	100	2	
Drunk and disorderly	132	132		
Causing disturbance	35	34	1	
Swearing and obscene language	10	9	1	
Indecent acts	3	3		
Indecent exposure	4	4		
Buggery and attempted	1	1		
Incest	4	2	1	1
Seduction	7		2	5
Keeping house of ill-fame	18	18		
Inmate	33	33		
Frequenter	5	4	1	
Prostitution	4	3	1	
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Keeping gaming house	1	1		
Frequenting gaming house	1	1		
Gambling	2	2		
Nuisance	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	1		1
Corruption and disobedience—				
Contempt of court	1	1		
Escape from custody	3	2	1	
Obstructing peace officer	1	1		
Assaulting	2		2	
Resisting arrest	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	3	3		
Trespass	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	6	3	
Indian intoxicated	6	6		
Intoxicated on reserve	8	8		
Trespassing on reserve	1	1		
Liquor in possession	3	3		
Offences against the—				
Fisheries Act	1	1		
Selling liquor in proclaimed district	3	3		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and Servants	137	126	11	
Game	74	71	3	
Hide and Brand	1	1		
Prairie and Forest Fire	3	3		
Liquor License	38	36	2	
Insanity	30	27	3	
Horse Breeders	2	1	1	
Stray Animals	1	1		
Pound	11	10	1	
Herd	4	3	1	
Livery Stable Keepers	9	9		
Veterinary Profession	1	1		
Druggist	1	1		
Public Health	10	10		
School	3	3		
Hawkers and Pedlars	2	2		
Noxious Weeds	3	2	1	
Pollution of Streams	1	1		
Steam Boilers	7	7		
Motor Vehicles	18	18		
Neglected Children	14	14		
Miscellaneous	10	8	2	
Total	1,350	1,140	173	37

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ended 30th September, 1913.—*Con.*

MANITOBA.

Offence.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Assault, common.....	11	9	2	
" aggravated.....	1	1		
Rape and attempted rape.....	1			1
Attempted suicide.....	1		1	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	3	3		
Theft from the person.....	1	1		
House and shop-breaking.....	1	1		
False pretenses.....	1		1	
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	33	33		
Drunk and disorderly.....	16	16		
Causing disturbance.....	2	2		
Indecent exposure.....	1		1	
Keeping bawdy house.....	2	2		
Inmate bawdy house.....	2	2		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1	1	
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	12	11	1	
Indians intoxicated.....	8	8		
Intoxicated on reserve.....	8	8		
Liquor in possession.....	3	3		
Miscellaneous.....	5	5		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and Servants.....	20	16	4	
Liquor License.....	19	17	2	
Liquor in Proclaimed District.....	6	6		
Insanity.....	3	2	1	
Drug.....	4	3	1	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Total.....	168	152	15	1

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Grand total.
Cases entered.....	1,350	168	1,518
Convictions.....	1,140	152	1,292
Dismissals.....	173	15	188
Cases awaiting trial.....	37	1	38

The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert District, compiled from R. N. W. M. Police records for the past eleven years:—

	1902.	1903.	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Cases entered.....	91	333	391	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168	1,518
Convictions.....	61	256	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292
Dismissals.....	30	77	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165	188
Awaiting trial.....					16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38

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The following is a summary of the cases disposed of before the higher courts in the district from the 1st October, 1912, to the 30th September, 1913:—

	Prince Albert.	Saska- toon.	Total.
Number of Supreme Court cases tried.....	52	55	107
Number committed for trial.....	52	66	118
Number of convictions.....	31	27	58
Number of fines.....	4	1	5
Number sent to jail.....	20	17	37
Number sent to penitentiary.....	5	3	8
Number sentenced to death.....	2	2	4
Number acquitted.....	17	27	44
Number let out on bail.....	4	.....	4
Number let out on suspended sentence.....	.....	3	3
Number awaiting trial.....	.....	11	11
Number allowed to go, sentenced to term already served.....	.....	1	1
Number jury disagreed.....	.....	1	1

Emeri Kovach and Louis Racz, murder of Charles Bruggencate.—On the morning of 12th February, 1913, it was reported at this barracks that the dead body of an unknown man had been found lying on the Colleston trail, about 7 miles east of the city of Prince Albert. Inspector Douglas with Corporal Chaney, accompanied by the coroner, Dr. H. A. L. Reid, at once proceeded to the scene to investigate. Later on during the day, the body was identified as that of Charles Bruggencate, a Boer, who had a homestead near La Colle Falls and a temporary residence in East Prince Albert.

Upon examination of the body, six wounds were discovered, four on the skull and two on the neck. The most prominent were a large wound on the crown of the head, and a long jagged gash in the throat. The other wounds were of a minor character. The subsequent medical examination confirmed the suspicion that the unfortunate man had come to his death through foul play.

At this stage of the investigation, suspicion fell on two Hungarian labourers, named Emeri Kovach and Louis Racz, who were immediately held by Inspector Douglas as suspects. Suspicion first fell on Louis Racz as evidence was forthcoming that the man Emeri Kovach had informed another that Racz had threatened to kill Bruggencate.

In the course of his examination of the cabin and vicinity, occupied jointly by the two men, Kovach and Racz, bloodstains were discovered by Inspector Douglas and the investigating party. Later, a statement was made by the man Kovach, which practically accused Racz of the crime. Several clues were found in the vicinity of where the murdered man was discovered and Kovach's statement connected Racz with them. It was evident from the demeanor of both these men that they had more than a passing knowledge of what had happened to Charles Bruggencate on the night of the tragedy, February 11, 1913. Charges of vagrancy were preferred against them, pending further police investigation. On February 15, Kovach and Racz appeared before R. Y. Douglas, J.P., to be further remanded on the vagrancy charge. At this time, the man Racz requested to be allowed to make a statement. He was given the usual statutory warning and his statement then taken down in writing. The following is a short outline of what he said: In the evening of February 11, Charlie Bruggencate came to Kovach's cabin. He knocked at the door and Kovach told him to go home. Bruggencate then pushed the door open and fell into Kovach's cabin. Kovach jumped out of bed and started punching Bruggencate with his fist. Racz came out of his cabin and went and pulled Bruggencate out of Kovach's cabin by the collar of his coat. Kovach then came out, got a stick from the woodpile, and be-

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laboured Bruggencate over the head with it. Racz then went into his own cabin leaving Kovach at his work. A few minutes later Kovach came to Racz' cabin, and told him he had smashed Bruggencate's head in and asked what he should do with the body. Racz told him he wanted nothing to do with it, so Kovach said he would wait until the body froze, when he would cut it in half and take it down to the river. Racz, however, did not want to play the part of an onlooker to such a cold-blooded act and accordingly offered assistance in the placing of the unfortunate man on the sleigh, which he had driven to the cabin. This was done and Kovach drove away. When he returned some two hours later Kovach described to Racz that he had driven into the country. On the way Bruggencate began to move, much to the surprise of Kovach, who thought him dead. Kovach then thought he ought to 'finish him off,' so he pulled out his pocket-knife and cut Bruggencate's throat, after which he got off the sleigh and turned the horse loose.

In the meantime, the matter of bloodstains was being investigated by Inspector Douglas, Sergeant Major Wilcox and Sergeant Prime. Bloodstains were found on the clothing of Kovach, outside the cabin and elsewhere and, upon analysis, proved to be human. On the 21st February, the coroner's inquest was held and the verdict returned was to the effect that Chas. Bruggencate's death was caused by foul means. Evidence pointing to Kovach as being the perpetrator of the crime, information was laid against him for murder and on the 26th February he was committed for trial By R. Y. Douglas, J.P. Racz being so material a witness, was committed to jail as he was unable to furnish bonds of security for his appearance at the trial.

On April 14th, while awaiting his trial, which was only two weeks away, Kovach laid information against Racz charging him with the murder, and on the 15th of the same month, the latter was committed for trial by Inspector Douglas, J.P. The story told by Kovach was identical with that told by Racz, with the exception of substituting the other's name.

At this stage the true facts of the case were hidden in a cloud of falsehoods and complications, which had to be unravelled, necessitating considerable skillful judgment and persevering labour. On April 24th, Kovach appeared for trial before Chief Justice Haultain and jury to stand his trial for murder. Evidence was given as to the bloodstains and their location, the story of Racz and other important details.

In summing up the Chief Justice dwelt strongly on the seriousness of the crime and was good enough to commend the 'fine work done by the police,' to use his own words.

After seven hours' deliberation, the jury found Kovach guilty, as an accessory before the fact to the murder of Bruggencate. The Chief Justice then explained that the verdict would be recorded as one of guilty of murder, and accused was sentenced to be hanged at Prince Albert on July 18, 1913.

During the whole of his trial Kovach was perfectly composed and calmly received his sentence.

On the 5th May, the other man, Louis Racz, appeared for trial before the Chief Justice and a jury, on a similar charge to that of Kovach.

The evidence was much the same as that given at the trial of Kovach, and after two and a half hours deliberation, the jury returned a verdict of 'Guilty' and Racz was sentenced to be hanged on the 25th July, 1913. Unlike his accomplice, Kovach, Racz received his sentence with manifestations of much fear. During July the local sheriff received notification to the effect that the death sentence passed upon Emeri Kovach had been commuted to life imprisonment.

The case of Louis Racz having been appealed to the court, *en banc* a new trial was ordered.

Throughout the police investigation this murder case proved to be most complicated and difficult to unravel, the victim and the persons directly connected with

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it being foreigners of a low type, making it a hard matter to obtain evidence.

Inspector Douglas and the non-commissioned officers associated with the case are deserving of the greatest credit for the energetic and painstaking manner in which they approached and performed a difficult duty.

John Shepherd, incest.—This case occurred at Buckland near Prince Albert, and is of a most distressing character.

On the 19th March accused appeared for trial before His Honour the late Judge Forbes, and was found guilty. The just sentence meted out to the accused was penal servitude in the Saskatchewan penitentiary for four years, and twenty lashes, ten to be given within the first month of incarceration and ten during the last month.

John Bird, shooting with intent.—On the 27th June, 1913, it was reported to Constable Wilson, in charge of the Shellbrook detachment, that an Indian of the Sandy Lake reserve, had shot twice at a homesteader with a rifle, on the previous evening.

Constable Wilson proceeded forthwith to investigate, and the following appear to be the facts of the case:—

On the 26th June, the accused came to the shack of a homesteader named Herman Witpen, and after some conversation requested Witpen to loan him his rifle. This Witpen declined to do, but offered to sell it for \$20. Later on, Witpen, went outside to the well, and when he returned saw the accused going away from the shack, carrying Witpen's rifle with him. Witpen promptly requested Bird to return his rifle, and fearing less accused should return to the shack for the purpose of taking a shot-gun which was also there, he went indoors. Just as he was entering, he heard a report of a gun and saw splinters fly over his head, quickly followed by another. At this, Witpen retreated hastily into the house and barricaded the doors, and hid himself under the table until he considered it safe to proceed to a neighbour's place.

The accused, Bird, was committed for trial, and on the 22nd of July, 1913, he appeared before His Honour the late Judge Forbes, at Prince Albert, and was sentenced to three months' hard labour in the Prince Albert common jail.

Middleton Pritchard, attempted murder.—On November 30, 1912, a complaint was received at the Prince Albert R.N.W.M.P. barracks to the effect that the above-named had shot at and hit one, Herman Bird, wounding him in the leg.

The matter was investigated by Sergeant Prime, of this division, who proceeded to Halero, Sask., late that night. At Halero he located the accused and placed him under arrest, and returned with him to Prince Albert.

On December 9, 1912, accused was committed for trial before R. Y. Douglas, J.P., on the above charge and from the evidence submitted, the following are the facts of the case:—

On the 30th November, accused, with another young man named Ned Irwin, drove up to the house of Herman Bird, and went indoors. They invited Bird outside to have a drink, which he did. Arriving outside Bird saw they only had a mere drop of whiskey in a bottle. Pritchard at once began to quarrel with Bird who got away from them and ran back to his house. While en route Pritchard seized a rifle and fired at the retreating man twice, striking him in the heel. Evidence was also produced to show that accused had threatened to 'lick' Bird the same night as the affray took place.

On April 30 accused appeared before Chief Justice Haultain and a jury and pleaded not guilty to the charge. The evidence adduced by the Crown, however, proved that the shooting had taken place, with apparent intent, and accused was found guilty and fined \$200, or in default of payment one year hard labour in the Prince Albert common jail.

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Adam Fisher, manslaughter.—On December 3, 1912, a party of men from Prince Albert were hunting big game north of that city. Two of this party, Charles Pirter and William Porter, started out for a days hunt by themselves. When about 11 a.m., on coming into a clearing where a slough was frozen over, the figure of a man appeared some two or three hundred yards away who raised a rifle and fired, striking William Porter in the upper part of the leg. Several other shots were fired by the man who then retreated.

Upon receipt of this information, Sergeant Prime was detailed to investigate and he left on the 5th December for White Fox creek, where the shooting occurred, some 45 miles north of Prince Albert.

The result of his investigation was that suspicion was fastened on a man named Adam Fisher, who had been hunting in the vicinity. This man was met by another hunter, just about the time of the shooting, running hard, and coming from the direction of the slough where the man was shot. Fisher was out of breath from running at the time, and collapsed to the ground. Much arduous work was performed by Sergeant Prime, as all trails and tracks had to be followed, rifles and bullets obtained, examined and compared, and many days were occupied in bringing this case to a satisfactory conclusion. The track where Fisher was met, when running hard, was followed and showed that it led to the place where the man stood who fired the shot. It was then concluded that this man must have done the shooting, and the important thing was to locate him, he having in the meantime departed from the vicinity. Sergeant Prime then returned to Prince Albert. The bullet fired struck William Porter in the leg and splintered the bone. Death was not instantaneous, but on the 8th December the unfortunate man expired, and the man Fisher, who had previously been wanted on the suspicion of having wounded Porter, was now wanted on the more serious charge of manslaughter.

On the same day that Porter's death occurred, Sergeant Prime left with the object of locating Fisher, who undoubtedly was concealing himself. After a long search, accused was run to earth about 15 miles west of Prince Albert. Considerable judgment had to be exercised in the matter of apprehending Fisher as he endeavoured to evade arrest, going so far as to run from Sergeant Prime, when the latter tried to overtake him.

An inquest was opened at Prince Albert on December 9, and the verdict returned stated that deceased, William Porter, came to his death by a bullet fired by Adam Fisher.

On January 6, Fisher was committed for trial by R. Y. Douglas, J.P., on the charge of manslaughter.

He was tried on this charge before Chief Justice Haultain at the spring session. of the Supreme Court, and found guilty, being sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail at Prince Albert.

Kathleen Simon, murder.—This case comes from Wakaw, and has most peculiar circumstances surrounding it, in that the prisoner, who has confessed to the whole affair, is a child aged only 12½ years. The victim is also a young girl, 9¼ years of age. The facts of the case are as follows:—

On June 21, 1913, Julian Janik, the murdered child, went picking roots with her young murderess. The girl Janik found a dead chicken on the ground, and picking it up, she threw it at the accused, and struck here in the eye with it. She then picked up some pieces of hard earth and also threw them at the accused. This aggravated the accused to such an extent that she picked up a spade which had been used by them for unearthing the roots, and struck Julian several times over the head with it. The callous and indifferent manner in which the accused treated this most serious of crimes is astonishing, as, according to the evidence, she went on picking roots for another five or six hours, and then returned home, after which, as she stated herself, 'forgot all about it,' until questioned by Sergeant Thomas. The body

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was found on the 22nd June, 1913. The accused is a powerfully built girl for her age, and looks three or four years older than she really is. Both girls are of Hungarian nationality.

Some idea of the strength of the accused may be gained by the following description of the body when found: Was lying on its back, with right hand raised. On the hand, three or four deep cuts to the bone, bones between the wrist and knuckle fractured. Right side of face completely smashed to pieces; nose smashed; eyes nearly knocked out; right forehead fractured; two cuts on right back of head; skull partially fractured; two cuts on left side of face from nose to forehead. By the side of the spade used were two or three teeth, and the lethal instrument itself bore a large clot of blood.

On 26th June, 1913, the accused appeared for preliminary hearing at Wakaw, and was committed for trial on the charge, which trial she is still awaiting.

Carl Larson, incest.—On April 3rd, 1913, Constable Basnett in charge of the Rosetown detachment received a telegram requesting him to go to Stranraer, Sask., to investigate the matter.

On August 13 word was received that Mrs. Larson was likely to die at any time, and an ante mortem statement was taken from her, which corroborated the statement made by her daughter.

At the time of writing the case has not been concluded.

Isidore Herman, indecent assault.—This case was shown as awaiting trial on last year's annual report.

After considering the matter the Attorney-General's Department arrived at the decision that, owing to the peculiar circumstances surrounding the case, it would be better to drop the prosecution, and accordingly on 7th October, 1912, the young man was sent by train to Big river and thence to his home at Portage La Loche. It would be a most expensive undertaking, to bring the witnesses all the way from Portage la Loche, which is some 450 miles north of Prince Albert.

Jeff Garland, murder.—This case was shown as outstanding on last year's report.

On the 3rd October, 1912, accused appeared before Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Saskatoon, and was found guilty of the charge of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years penal servitude in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Joseph A. Verrault, burglary, etc.—On April 7, 1913, a long distance phone message was received at Prince Albert from the postmaster at Rosthern, that the post office at that point had been broken into on the night of April 5, and a book containing 54 blank money orders stolen, and that one of the money orders had been filled in and cashed.

Sergeant Prime was detailed to investigate this case, which he did, proceeding to Rosthern by the first train and tracing the matter up. He first made an examination of the post office building, and also of the ground in the vicinity of the post office. Tracks were seen leading up to the rear of the post office, and much tramping around had been done. Some of the tracks were very distinct in the clay, which was damp. The accused was already under arrest on suspicion, he being a stranger in town, and his boots were obtained, and an impression taken from them. This was measured and compared with the tracks in the clay, and proved to be identical. Evidence was also produced to show that the accused had cashed a Rosthern P.O. money order and had attempted to cash another.

Upon this evidence accused was convicted on the charges of burglary, theft and forgery at the spring session of the Supreme Court at Prince Albert, before Chief Justice Haultain and jury, and sentenced to one year's hard labour in the local common jail.

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George McNaughton, forgery.—In November, 1912, George McNaughton was employed by Lyons Bros., merchants at Blaine lake, as clerk. His services not being satisfactory, he was discharged at the beginning of December of the same year. In January, 1913, a complaint was received from the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Blaine lake to the effect that in December, 1912, two cheques had been cashed at their Prince Albert branch. When these cheques were received at Blaine lake at which branch they were drawn, they were discovered to be forgeries. Both cheques were made out for \$40.60 each, and the name of Lyons Bros. forged upon each of them.

Sergeant Prime was detailed to investigate this case with the result that a strong chain of circumstantial evidence which connected the accused with these forgeries was secured.

In the meantime McNaughton had disappeared, and a warrant was issued for his arrest. In June, 1913, he was located and arrested by the R.N.W.M.P., at Battleford.

On July 3, 1913, accused appeared before the late Judge Forbes for his trial and was found guilty of the charge of forgery, and sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

DEATHS—SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

The following is a summary of sudden deaths, investigated by the R.N.W.M. Police, and municipal police, in the district:—

Nature of Death.	Investigated by			Total.
	R.N.W.M.P., 'F' Division.	Saskatoon City Police.	Prince Albert City Police.	
Suicide	8	5	.....	13
Poisoning, accidental.....	7	2	.....	9
Drowning "	13	.....	2	15
Shooting "	8	.....	.....	8
Falls "	3	.....	1	4
Killed, vehicular	8	4	.....	12
" falling timbers, &c.....	4	1	.....	5
" mill accidents.....	4	.....	.....	4
Burnt to death .....	.....	1	1	2
Freezing	4	.....	.....	4
Suffocation	2	.....	.....	2
Electrocution.....	.....	.....	1	1
Sudden death, heart failure.....	4	.....	.....	4
" natural causes.....	6	2	.....	8
Total	71	15	5	91

PATROLS.

In addition to the ordinary patrol work of the various detachments, the following long distance patrols have been carried out by members of the division during the past year.

Inspector French and Sergeant Munday, with dogs from The Pas to Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay, carrying mails and attending to other matters. The patrol travelled via Cedar lake, Grand Rapids, Norway House, Cross lake and Split lake, a distance there and back of about 1,400 miles. This patrol was a long mid-winter journey and the efficient manner in which the duty was performed reflects credit on Inspector French and Sergeant Munday.

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A patrol was made by Reg. No. 4465, Corporal Belcher, B., from Cumberland House to Lac du Brochet, via Pelican Narrows, Beaver lake, Deer lake, visiting the Indian settlements en route, covering a distance of about 800 miles.

The line of the Hudson Bay railway construction has been patrolled all summer from The Pas to Mileage 60 on an average of once a week. From mileage 60 to mileage 185, the camps have been patrolled on an average of once a month. This system has proved very effective, as there is no case on record where liquor has got into any of the construction camps north of The Pas.

The following letters, from the Vice-President and General Manager of the Hudson Bay Construction Co., the Assistant Chief Engineer of the railway and the Contractor for the construction, as to the manner in which the police duty has been performed, speak for themselves:—

‘THE HUDSON BAY CONSTRUCTION CO.

‘THE PAS, MAN., Sept. 15, 1913.

‘Insp. FRENCH,

‘R.N.W.M.P.,

‘The Pas, Man.

‘DEAR SIR,—Replying to the inquiry of your Commanding Officer at Prince Albert, regarding the services of the R.N.W.M.P., as applied to our work, viz., the construction of the Hudson Bay railway, starting from here, I have much pleasure in saying that the same has been most satisfactory, the conduct of the force stationed here and along our works being a credit to the honoured institution they are members of.

‘Yours truly,

(Signed) ‘N. K. BOYD,

‘Vice-Pres. and Asst. Genl. Mgr.’

‘DEPARTMENT OF RAILWAYS AND CANALS,

‘HUDSON BAY RAILWAY,

‘ENGINEERING DEPT.,

‘LE PAS, Sept. 15, 1913.

‘Insp. FRENCH,

‘R.N.W.M.P.,

‘Le Pas, Man.

‘DEAR SIR,—In referring to the work that has been carried on by your department, in connection with the construction work of the Hudson Bay railway, I have pleasure in stating that the work has been carried on with less trouble from the men, and less illicit whisky peddling, than that of any other railroad construction that I have been connected with in the last twenty years.

‘In my opinion, the general good conduct of the men, and the prevention of trouble usually caused by illicit peddlers has been obtained by the systematic campaign that you waged on the opening of this construction.

‘In my personal dealings with yourself, Sergeant Munday and staff, I found all courteous, always willing to co-operate and to take prompt action in any emergency.

‘The Engineering Department will all join with me in wishing you the same success in the future that you have attained in the past, and I am sure the Chief Engineer and the contractors will endorse the work you have done.

‘Yours truly,

(Sgd.) ‘J. P. GARROW,

‘Asst. Chief Engineer.

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'THE PAS, MAN., Sept. 4, 1913.

'Insp. FRENCH,

'R.N.W.M.P.,

'The Pas., Man.

'DEAR SIR,—I wish to take this opportunity of writing you a letter complimenting you and the members of the force under your command, on the very efficient manner in which you and they have policed the line of construction of the Hudson Bay railway of which I am the chief sub-contractor. I have had a few of these contracts in the past few years and I am free to state that I have never had a gang of men on any contract where there has been less friction and less whisky on the work than on this job, and I realize that it is to you and your force that we owe the present state of affairs. I trust that we will be together on the Nelson end of the steel, and the present good relations may continue to the end of the work between the contractors and the men in their employ, and the members of the R.N.W.M.P.

'Yours very truly,

'MCMILLAN BROS.,

'Per M. MCMILLAN.

Corporal Currie accompanied the Indian Treaty party under the Hon. J. F. Betts. leaving Big river on the 16th June last. The party visited La Plonge, Isle à la Crosse, Buffalo lake, Portage la Loche, Lac La Ronge, Stanley, Lac du Brochet, Pelican Narrows, Pakatawagan, Cumberland House, arriving at The Pas on the 19th September. The total distance travelled by this party has been estimated at 3,500 miles, principally by canoe.

The horse mileage for the eleven months ending the 31st August last is as follows:—

October.....	7,505
November.....	6,793
December.....	6,504
January.....	7,067
February.....	5,953
March.....	6 066
April.....	5,977
May.....	7,006
June.....	7,131
July.....	6,659
August.....	7,790
Total.....	<u>74,451</u>

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Only three convictions were made during the year under the above statute throughout the district, and very little damage resulted.

The frequent rains and the evident care displayed by settlers generally accounts for the small number of prairie and bush fires.

The following article taken from the editorial column of the *Saskatoon Daily Star* of Friday the 3rd October, 1913, on the subject of the prevention of prairie fires. I consider worthy of quoting in this report:—

'Prevent Prairie Fires.

'At this season of the year it is timely that a word of warning should be raised with reference to prairie fires. More than ever should precautions be taken to guard against any outbreak. Smouldering fires left from the burning

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of straw should be carefully watched. Where any burning is done it should be seen that there is a clear zone to allow of perfect safety, and to prevent a wandering spark from finding material for ignition.

'That every attempt to safeguard against anything in the way of an outbreak of prairie fire is imperative, is demonstrated by the ease with which fires can spread at the present time.

'With granaries stocked, the prevalence of a prairie fire at this season would spell disaster to many a farmer who has gathered in the fruits of his labour. Every individual farmer should sense the responsibility placed on him to see that a margin of safety is allowed, and no loophole given for the starting of a conflagration. He will be considering not only himself, but the neighbouring community.

'If every vigilance is required, now is the time when it should have full play. Carelessness will be a crime.'

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Much assistance has been rendered to the Indian Department in connection with the liquor traffic with Indians, and 53 convictions under the Indian Act were obtained during the year. Frequent patrols were made to the reserves.

Assistance was rendered the Provincial Health Bureau in connection with the outbreak of small-pox at Big River, Rosetown, Langdon and other points during the past winter. For this service the detachment at Big River was temporarily increased for a period.

Assistance was given the Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children when called for.

Necessary assistance was rendered the Post Office, Agriculture and other departments, both Federal and Provincial.

Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts. Magistrates and coroners have been provided with the usual police assistance.

The duty of escorting prisoners to and from the various courts, to the jails and penitentiaries has been heavy during the year.

The matter of attending to the property and effects of deceased persons requires care and attention, and each case is duly reported to the official administrators. Those cases have to do with persons who meet accidental deaths through drowning, etc., suicides and such like. Much correspondence and time is occupied in tracing the friends or relatives of the deceased persons. During the season, 71 cases of accidental and sudden deaths received attention throughout the district by members of the R.N.W.M.P.

TELEPHONES AND TELEPHONE SERVICE.

A telephone service from Leask to Mistawasis Indian Agency has just been completed.

A government telephone system is being laid along the C. P. R., Moosejaw-Macklin line, the wires at the present time being about 17 miles west of Rosetown, and it is expected the line will be completed this fall.

The long distance telephone line between Prince Albert, Melfort and Tisdale is now in operation and gives very good satisfaction.

The rural telephone service is becoming more generally used and has proved to be of great assistance in police work.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The new additions authorized for the officers' quarters are about completed.

The laying of the sewer and water mains is progressing as rapidly as possible.

The alterations authorized for the constables' barrack room, mess room, kitchen and recreation room are nearing completion.

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HORSES AND FORAGE.

The horses of the district on the 30th September, 1913, consisted of 25 saddle and 10 transport horses, a total of 35, distributed as follows:—

At headquarters.. . . .	13
Detachments.. . . .	22
Total.. . . .	35

The losses and gains during the year were as follows:—

Losses—	
Cast and sold (No. 369).. . . .	1
Destroyed (No. 186).. . . .	1
Gains—	
Transferred from Depot.. . . .	3

Owing to the constant and long patrol work carried out by the detachments, it is frequently necessary to change horses, those brought in to district headquarters are turned out on pasture for rest and recuperation generally.

During the past summer, an electric grooming apparatus, manufactured by the Chicago Flexible Shaft Co., was installed in the stable at this post, and I cannot speak too highly of its work. When one observes the results and the number of horses which one man can thoroughly groom with this machine, in an hour, the old cavalry hand method of a man to a horse besides the officers and N. C. officers to supervise the work, seems waste of time, and causes one to conclude that, with the use of this modern and up-to-date contrivance, 'stable-duty' would become less of a drag, the horses would be better groomed, and those men necessary to carry out the old and time worn method could be used for other duties, and instructional purposes (grooming horses, hand and otherwise included).

I might add that the electric clipper attached to the groomer works perfectly.

The horses in the post were inspected by yourself and the veterinary surgeon, during the summer.

The forage supplied has been of good quality. The hay was baled, which made it very convenient for storage purposes.

The contracts for the hay necessary for the coming year have been awarded as follows:—

Prince Albert, Messrs. Speers & Co.
Saskatoon, " "

The shoeing of horses throughout the district has been uniformly satisfactory.

RATIONS.

All provisions were purchased under contract entered into July 1, from Messrs, Cameron and Heap, of Prince Albert, except flour and bacon, which were supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co., all of which were of a good quality, and delivery satisfactory.

Bread was purchased locally from T. W. Parks, as there were no replies to our advertisement calling for tenders.

Beef was supplied by W. McKay, under contract, and was of good quality and delivery satisfactory.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

The overhauling and removing of our electric light system last fall has proved very satisfactory, both from the points of economy and safety.

The change from wood to coal has also been very satisfactory, from every point of view, less risk of fire, labour saving, with a great deal more comfort to all.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Requisitions on headquarters for supplies as needed have been promptly filled by the supply officer, and all articles under this head have proved to be of good quality and serviceable.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The annual revolver practice for this division was carried out during the months of July and August, with, I think, better results than last year's as is shown by the splendid score of 384 made by Reg. No. 4716, Sergeant Thomas, C.W., and 350 by Sergeant Gray, W. J.

I am of the opinion that it has made far better shooting, having the annual practice earlier in the year than formerly.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

As soon as the alterations at present being carried out are completed, the non-commissioned officers and constables will have a comfortable reading and recreation room.

The billiard table will shortly be removed to the new room, and will receive a general overhauling.

The reading room receives a good supply of illustrated and other papers from the department.

HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report that the health of the members of the division has been generally good.

This, I think, is satisfactory, when the long winter patrols with dogs, such as that made from The Pas to Fort Churchill on the Hudson Bay, the patrol in the north land from Cumberland House, the long patrols undertaken by Reg. No. 4374, Sergeant Hancock and Reg. No. 4389, Corporal Currie, also in the remote north, and the patrol work in connection with the Hudson Bay railway construction, are considered.

INSPECTION.

The post was inspected by yourself on the 9th July, 1913, and by the Comptroller and yourself on the 26th September, 1913.

The horses were inspected by the veterinary surgeon on the 16th July last.

Daily inspections of the post have been made either by myself or the orderly officer, and weekly inspections of the arms, equipment, harness, transport, etc., have been made by myself.

FIRE PROTECTION.

I am glad to be able to say that the city water and sewer system has been extended to the barracks, which will enable us to have two fire hydrants for fire protection.

This renders fire apparatus we now have, useless, and I am preparing lists of appliances, which will enable us to handle a small fire, or hold it in check, till the city brigade reached us.

The lists of appliances will be submitted to you shortly.

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DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the division during the past year has, on the whole, been very good.

I have only had one serious case, for which the constable concerned was sentenced to six weeks' imprisonment with hard labour.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	1	2	1	6	3	15	13
Allan						1		1	1
Asquith						1		1	1
Big River						1		1	
Blaine Lake						1		1	1
Cumberland House					1			1	
Duck Lake					1			1	2
Green Lake				1				1	
Hanley						1		1	1
Hudson Bay Junction						1		1	
Humboldt				1				1	1
Kinistino					1			1	1
Limestone Lake (H. B. Ry.)				1			1	2	
Melfort			1					1	1
Rosetown						2		2	2
Saskatoon		1		1		4		6	4
Setting Lake (H. B. Ry.)						1	1	2	
Shellbrook						1		1	1
Thicket Portage (H. B. Ry.)						1	1	2	
Tisdale						1		1	1
The Pas (H. B. Ry.)		1		1		1		3	
Vonda						1		1	1
Wadena						1		1	1
Wakaw						1		1	1
On Command						1		1	2
Total	1	3	2	7	4	27	6	50	35

GENERAL.

On the 11th June last, the saw-mill and plant of the Big River Lumber Co., at Big River, was completely destroyed by fire, and as a result three men were badly injured, one of whom, Duncan Abbott, died on the night of the 12th June.

On the 27th August last, the planing mill of the same company at Big River, was struck by lightning, and was totally destroyed by fire. The destruction of this mill plant has thrown a large number of men out of employment.

In the Wintering Lake section of the Pas sub-district, some 75 mining claims have been staked. The mineral is copper and assays from \$5 to \$26 per ton. A considerable amount has been expended in that area on development work.

During the past summer some thirty or forty prospectors have gone north from The Pas.

A marble slab has been placed in the town hall at Rosthern by the citizens of that town in memory of the late Sergeant G. S. Pook, R.N.W.M.P. The inscription on the memorial tablet is as follows: 'To the memory of Sergeant George Samuel Pook, born 1861, died 1911; for 25 years a member of R.N.W.M.P., and for three

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years a Queen's Life-Guardsman. A brave soldier—a true man. Erected by public subscription.'

With great regret I have to record the death of His Honour F. F. Forbes, District Court Judge for Prince Albert, which occurred on the 10th August last. His Honour was a well-known and much respected old timer of the west and his early demise was deeply regretted by his numerous friends.

During the year, I am glad to say that I have received the loyal support of the officers, N. C. officers and constables of the division, in carrying out the various duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'F' Division.

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APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON:

EDMONTON, September 30, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

Since the last annual report several changes have occurred in the personnel of the year ending 30th September, 1913.

Since the last annual report several changes have occurred in the personal of the officers of this division.

Superintendent Cuthbert, being promoted to the rank of assistant commissioner, relinquished the command of the division early in June and was succeeded by Superintendent Wroughton, transferred from 'N' Division.

Inspector McDonell being promoted to the rank of superintendent, was transferred from this division and took over the command of 'N' Division from Superintendent Wroughton.

Inspector Worsley was transferred to 'E' Division.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Development and progress has still been maintained. Owing, however, to the financial stringency, which has been felt throughout the Dominion, the phenomenal progress which has hitherto marked this favored spot has, in common with other localities, been more or less affected, but it is generally conceded that we have suffered less than other sections of this province. Buildings, streets, and local improvements of all sorts have been steadily pushed forward, and the magnificent high level bridge across the Saskatchewan at Edmonton is a credit to any country.

The beautiful new Parliament building in which the local legislature is now sitting is said to be one of the finest in Canada.

Railway construction has been going on steadily on the main and branch lines of all the principal railways. There are at present four railways being built into the Peace River valley and the country north and west of Edmonton.

The Canadian Pacific railway has built an exceedingly handsome station in the city, which will eventually be one of the beauty spots of Edmonton.

Settlers still continue to arrive in large numbers, and the whole district is being rapidly settled.

Owing to the amount of building going on in Edmonton, and the railway construction throughout the district, the demand for labourers has been continuous.

From reports that continue to come in, it appears that the crops throughout the district are of an excellence never before experienced. The harvest of 1913 will long be remembered as having broken all records.

The climate, although a good deal of rain fell during the summer, has been exceptionally enjoyable, there being very little extreme weather of any sort.

There has been very little destitution or want reported, and it is rarely that any applications are made for relief.

CRIME.

As the following statistics show, there is an increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year. When taken, however, in conjunction with the great increase of population this is not surprising.

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1913.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.....	12	5	6		6
Murder, attempted.....	14	5	3		6
Threatening to kill.....	5	5			
Shooting with intent.....	2	2			
Wounding.....	2			1	1
Assault, common.....	286	221	57	8	
Assault, aggravated.....	2	2			
Assault causing bodily harm.....	28	14	7	1	6
Assault, indecent.....	8	4	1		3
Rape and attempted rape.....	9	6		1	2
Attempted suicide.....	8	5	1	1	1
Bigamy.....	1	1			
Abduction.....	2			2	
Carnal knowledge.....	12	3	5		4
Non-support of wife and family.....	14	9	1	4	
Criminal neglect.....	1		1		
Intimidation and threatening.....	15	4	4	7	
Libel.....	4	2		1	1
Extortion.....	1	1			
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	357	224	88	30	15
Horse stealing.....	18	5	9	1	3
Cattle stealing.....	21	5	11	2	3
Cattle killing.....	1		1		
Cattle shooting and wounding.....	9	5	3		1
Cruelty to animals.....	24	22	2		
Burglary and housebreaking.....	24	18	2		4
Fraud.....	9	3	2	3	1
Conspiracy.....	5		5		
Forgery and uttering.....	29	16	5	2	6
False pretenses.....	88	50	22	10	6
Embezzlement.....	4	4			
Robbery with violence.....	10	7	3		
Receiving stolen property.....	4	4			
Arson and attempted arson.....	3			1	2
Mischief.....	59	40	13	6	
Trespass.....	2	1	1		
Fraudulent branding.....	1		1		
Offences against religion, morals and public convention—					
Vagrancy.....	226	199	25	2	
Drunk and disorderly.....	125	122	2	1	
Causing disturbance.....	118	113	3	2	
Indecent exposure.....	6	4	1	1	
Buggery and attempted buggery.....	2		1		1
Incest.....	1	1			
Seduction.....	12	5	4	1	2
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	26	22	4		
Inmate house of ill-fame.....	18	9	9		
Frequenter house of ill-fame.....	8	5	3		
Procuring girls for prostitution.....	6	5	1		
Living on avails of prostitution.....	2	2			
Gambling.....	6	6			
Nuisance.....	3	2	1		
Keeping opium den.....	1	1			
In possession of opium.....	1	1			
Offences against public order—					
Carrying concealed weapons.....	21	20	1		
Pointing firearms.....	11	9	2		
Discharging firearms.....	2	1	1		
Misleading justice—					
Perjury.....	9	1	6		2
Corruption and disobedience—					
Contempt of court.....	2	2			
Escape from custody.....	5	5			

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1913.—*Con.*

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Corruption and disobedience— <i>Con.</i>					
Obstructing peace officer	13	9	1	3	
Assaulting peace officer	8	7	1		
Bribery and attempted	4		3		1
Resisting arrest	3	2		1	
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride	6	6			
Trespass	6	6			
Offences against Customs Act—					
Smuggling	1	1			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	32	26	6		
Indians intoxicated	20	20			
Intoxicated on reserve	12	12			
Liquor in possession	14	12	2		
Gambling on reserve	1	1			
Miscellaneous	1	1			
Offences against the—					
Lord's Day Act	1	1			
Fisheries Act	6	2	4		
Stock Inspection Act	2	2			
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations	4	4			
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—					
Selling liquor in prohibited territory	2	2			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and servants ordinance	167	147	8	12	
Game Act	25	24		1	
Brand ordinance	3		3		
Prairie and forest fires ordinance	21	21			
Liquor license ordinance	152	122	20	10	
Insanity	78	61	2	15	
Estray animals	9	5	4		
Pound ordinance	4	3	1		
Pool room act	2	2			
Medical Profession Act	5	4	1		
Veterinary Profession Act	2		2		
Public Health Act	4	4			
Noxious Weeds Act	1		1		
Boilers Act	1	1			
Motor Vehicle Act	9	9			
Highways Act	3	3			
Miscellaneous	6	5	1		
Total	2,333	1,748	378	130	77

SUMMARY of cases committed to higher courts of competent jurisdiction:—

Number of cases committed	363
Number of convictions	199
Number of acquittals or dismissals	72
Number withdrawn	15
Number awaiting trial	77
Convictions—	
Number of imprisonments	82
Number sent to penitentiary	53
Number on suspended sentence	47
Number sentenced to death	0
Number sent to Industrial School, Portage La Prairie	10
Number sentenced to pay fine	5
Number sentenced to be extradited	2
Total	199
Number of suicides during the year	15
Number of sudden and accidental deaths	73

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Among the more important cases during the year are the following:—

Mary Mogush, murder.—Early in February a boy named Akim Mogush was taken to Camrose hospital with a bullet wound in the head. The wound was supposed to be self-inflicted and accidental. On the boy's return from hospital, however, his father, Radu Mogush, after having questioned his children, decided to lay an information against his wife Mary for the attempted murder of young Akim. She was arrested and committed for trial to Calgary guard-room on the 19th of February. The woman, who is a step-mother to Radu Mogush's children, appears to be possessed of a fiendish temper.

On the morning that the shooting took place she had turned them out of the house, although they were wearing no boots and it was bitterly cold. When the boy, who was twelve years old, returned she deliberately shot him through the head, claiming afterwards that the boy had wounded himself accidentally. Akim Mogush, after an operation for the relief of compound fracture of the skull, caused by the rifle bullet, died in hospital on the 13th April, 1913.

Oscar Fonberg, murder.—On the 22nd of April, 1913, constable Tetley, stationed at Tofield, telephoned to Edmonton that he held warrants for the arrest of two supposed lunatics at Ross Creek; that on the 21st he had visited their farm, had been fired on from the dug-out in which they lived and had been unable to effect the arrest. In the evening of the same day Corporal Bailey, with Constable Stad and Whitley, were ordered to Tofield to render assistance. To fully understand what followed, it may be here stated that although later it transpired that Oscar Fonberg was alone in the dug-out, the impression was current that there were two men heavily armed and that there were underground passages leading from one building to another. In all there were six buildings of varying nature. The evidence of Constable Tetley, the senior constable, given at the inquest held on May 1 to inquire into the death of Corporal Bailey, is appended.

Constable Tetley, being sworn, stated: 'On Wednesday, April 23, I left Tofield with Corporal Bailey and Constables Whitley and Stad to arrest two supposed lunatics in the Ross Creek district. We had dinner at the Malcolm farm and afterwards drove to Swan Fonberg's homestead where he and his brother, the alleged lunatics, were supposed to be. Not being able to cross the creek with the teams, we left them and walked up to the shack. We could see no one around, so Corporal Bailey knocked at the door. There was no answer, so he knocked again. A voice answered, "what do you want, go away, this is all mine." Bailey said, "come out, I want to speak to you." I could then hear him apparently bolting up the inside door. Stad then took a fence post and broke open the outside door, but we could not get at the inside one, and as they would not come out we decided to smoke them out. So I watched the door, and Bailey, Whitley and Stad got on the roof and took off about two lengths of stove pipe and put straw down the rest and set it alight and put a box over to keep the smoke in. This was not satisfactory as the box caught fire. Bailey then took a stick and broke the window and put straw in front of it and set it alight. The smoke was blown into the shack. Almost immediately a shot was fired from inside the shack, and then six more in quick succession. After an interval I saw about five or six cats come out of the door, so I concluded that they were coming out and called out, "Look out, they are coming out." Then I saw the muzzle of a gun and a man's head around the corner of the door. I recognized the man as Oscar Fonberg. As soon as he saw me he raised his gun and fired at me and I fired back twice with my revolver. Being out in the open, I went back behind a log building at the northeast corner of the shack. I could hear firing going on, but not being able to see anything, I went to the northwest corner of this little building and as I looked around I saw Bailey fall. I called out, "Bailey is shot." Whitley said,

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"So am I." Whitley, Stad and I then went back behind the unfinished new house and Stad took off his serge and hat and tried to crawl up to Bailey's body to see if he was still alive, but he was driven back by Fonberg's rifle fire, who had appeared between the shack and the blacksmith shop. We then decided to go back to the farm to try and get rifles and to send to Tofield for help. Stad stayed behind to watch the place, while Whitley and I went back to the farm. Whitley took the teams and went back to Tofield and I got a rifle and went back to Fonberg's shack. When I got there I found Stad at the door of the shack and Fonberg gone. We improvised a stretcher and carried Bailey's body out. Then Stad took a saddle horse and went to report from Chipman and I got a team and sent Bailey's body back to Tofield. I only saw one of the Fonberg's there. That was Oscar.'

On receipt of the news from Tofield, Inspector Sweetapple from Fort Saskatchewan and Inspector Raven from Edmonton, with all available men, were despatched that night and the following morning to Chipman and Tofield respectively, between which two points Ross creek lies.

Fonberg, in the meantime, had taken to the bush, but returning to his farm at about 3.50 a.m. on the 25th, was shot and wounded by Constable Wilson. As soon as the light permitted, his trail was taken up and at first easily followed by the blood he left on the frozen ground. As the sun rose, however, he removed his boots and evidently bound up his wound, and the pursuit became more difficult. At about 9.30 a.m. Constable McPhail, who was driving to Ross Creek from Chipman, met a Russian driving the wounded man to the latter place for medical assistance. He followed him and placed him under arrest.

Before J. Paul, J.P., at Fort Saskatchewan, on the 15th of May, 1913, Oscar Fonberg was charged with the murder of Maxwell George Bailey, corporal in the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, and was committed for trial. His case comes up at the next sittings of the Supreme Court in Edmonton in October, and up to the present, since being in custody, the man has given no indications whatever of insanity.

Whatever may be said as to their tactics, the courage and coolness displayed by Constables Tetley, Stad and Whitley after the lamentable death of Corporal Bailey, is worthy of record.

Alfred E. Main, murder.—About 5.30 p.m. on the 9th of June, 1913, Hubert Smith, a farmer in the Coronation district, had just returned to his house after his day's work in the fields, when a neighbour, Alfred E. Main by name, drove up. He was carrying a shot-gun and a 22 bore rifle. Smith asked him what the trouble was and Main replied, 'Nothing, you are not the man I am looking for.' R. G. Metcalfe, who had been ploughing about 30 rods from the house, then arrived and asked Main to come to his house for supper. Smith went to unhitch Main's team and just commenced to do so when he heard a shot and, on looking round, saw Main dragging Metcalfe's body to the west side of the granary.

The whole countryside was aroused. A cordon of armed men, drawn from the district, was formed around Main's shack, to which place he had retired, and Inspector Heffernan at Stettler was at once notified by telephone. As soon as possible after the receipt of the message, Staff Sergeant MacBrayne was despatched in a motor car to the scene. On reaching Sounding creek, the locality in which the murder had been perpetrated, he found the house surrounded by armed civilians intent on preventing Main's escape. Staff Sergeant MacBrayne approached, and although Main was heavily armed and threatened to kill, the sergeant fearlessly explained that he was a Mounted Policeman and told Main he must give himself up and that resistance would be useless. After a little hesitation the latter surrendered, leaving the building, and was placed under arrest.

At Coronation on the 11th June, A. Main was charged before A. E. Bury, J.P., with the wilful murder of R. G. Metcalfe and was committed for trial. The case will

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be tried at the next sitting of the Supreme Court in Red Deer on the 28th October, 1913.

Jose Lope, murder.—On the evening of the 11th July, Jose Lope, a Spaniard, shot and killed John Frederickson after a dispute that arose over a game of cards at Jasper Park. Corporal Calow, who was on village duty at the time, was quickly on the spot and arrested the Spaniard, at the same time securing the revolver. Preliminary hearing was held at Jasper Park before Ralph James, J.P., and Lope was committed for trial. This case will also be heard in October.

Otto Rudolph, murder.—From information obtained on July 31, I ordered a warrant to be sworn out against one Otto Rudolph for unlawful wounding. He was arrested on the streets of Edmonton by Detective Constable Warrior the same day and made a statement that led me to suppose that a murder had been committed in the heavy timber country around Peers Siding, a small German settlement on the Grand Trunk Pacific line west of this city. Constable Warrior, assisted by Constable Brennfleck, an interpreter, proceeded to the siding, and after a protracted search, which lasted about ten days, in most difficult country, they succeeded in locating the body of a German youth named Carl Gneiting, and for the murder of whom Otto Rudolph is now held for trial.

Briefly, the story of the tragedy is as follows:—

Early in July three German youths left their country for Canada and arrived in Edmonton towards the end of the month. Otto Rudolph appears not to have been so well off financially as his companions, Carl Gneiting and Fritz Maurier. From Edmonton they went to Peers Siding and there, amongst relatives and compatriots, received a welcome and temporary home until they should decide to what work to turn their hands. On the 28th of July the three went out rabbit shooting, and it was while wandering through the tall timbers that, his imagination in all probability fired by trashy tales of the wild west, young Rudolph decided to kill and rob his companions. His first victim was Carl Gneiting, whom he shot through the head, killing him instantly. He had but little money on his person and this killing was simply a precautionary measure to enable him to get at Fritz Maurer, who was supposed to be carrying about three hundred dollars. Maurer was some distance away and suspected nothing, although he noticed that Rudolph seemed a little excited. Presently, however, he felt himself suddenly shot through the neck, and being now thoroughly frightened took to his heels and was fortunate enough to find his way home before falling from exhaustion. Otto Rudolph made his way to the railroad, boarded a train and arrived back in Edmonton, where he was later arrested. His trial will take place in October.

Attempted murder of Town Constable Allen.—On the 20th September, 1912, a store at Wetaskiwin, belonging to Fowler & Co., was broken into at about 2.45 a.m. The town constable on night duty noticed that the door was open and was about to enter in order to make investigations when he was shot down from within. He managed to reach the nearest hotel and gave the alarm, but owing to the intense darkness of the night the description he gave of his assailants was very meagre. He was certain, however, that there were three men in the gang.

Later in the day Corporal Aitkin, stationed at Camrose, reported by the long distance telephone that a brakeman on the C. P. R. freight which left Wetaskiwin about 3 a.m. had seen three men jump from one of the cars just prior to entering the town, but that at the time that this was reported to him they were not in that vicinity. In the meantime a G. T. P. train had left Camrose and arrived in Edmonton, and the conductor was immediately interviewed. He stated that a similar number had boarded his train at Camrose, and volunteered to make a tour of the hotel with Detective Constable Moore to identify them. The three were arrested at the Royal George

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hotel. The C. P. R. brakeman was next brought to Edmonton to confront them, but was positive that they were not the same as those he had previously seen. They were accordingly released.

Within a few days they were re-arrested by the Edmonton city police on a variety of charges of burglary, robbery, &c., and it now transpired that there were four in the gang. The most dangerous of this quartette managed to elude the police and make his way to Lethbridge, where he was arrested on yet another charge of attempted murder, and subsequently received a sentence of twenty-one years in the penitentiary.

During the period that the remaining three were held in Fort Saskatchewan awaiting trial, every effort was made to connect them with the Wetaskiwin shooting. We had evidence to prove that they were in Wetaskiwin and Camrose on the date in question and that they were loitering and drinking and apparently had no occupation. Constable Allen, however, owing to the time that the shooting occurred, was unable positively to identify them, and as two of the number, namely Vernon and Martin, were sentenced on the Edmonton charges to four years and one year respectively, the case was not brought into court.

Clyde Harpoole, attempted murder.—On the 12th of February, 1913, a letter was brought by hand to Edmonton, the contents of which were as follows:—

‘BURTONVILLE, February 10, 1913.

‘The R. N. W. M. P.,
‘Edmonton.

‘Please send an officer up here as there is a man attempting murder. We will try and keep him until he comes.

(Sgd.) ‘JOHN MCNEISH, LINDELL’S CAMP.

On receipt of above, Detective Corporal Bailey was at once sent to investigate, and ascertained that one Clyde Harpoole, during a drunken brawl, had badly slashed a man named Frayne. The whole camp appears to have been under the influence of liquor, and Harpoole having administered a sound beating to his wife, was himself set upon by several men, their avowed intention being to hang him to the nearest tree. It was during the ensuing struggle that he drew a razor, inflicting wounds on Frayne that kept him in the doctor’s care for several weeks.

On Corporal Bailey’s arrival he found that the man had effected his escape, and though we traced him to Battleford we were not able to apprehend him before he reached the United States. He returned to Edmonton in March and was immediately arrested. At the sittings of the Supreme Court in May, Harpoole was found guilty of unlawful wounding and was released on suspended sentence, having found surety in two thousand dollars for good behaviour.

Giuseppe Pozaza, attempted murder.—On the morning of the 4th March, 1913, a telephone message was received from Lac Ste. Anne to the effect that an Italian had stabbed a half-breed named Felix Plante, that the constable stationed there was away on duty, and assistance was needed. The constable detailed for this investigation arrived at Lac Ste. Anne about 3 a.m. the following morning, and Pozaza was arrested, charged as above. The facts were as follows:—

Felix Plante, with two other breeds, on the night of the 3rd were driving some Russians across the lake to a C. N. R. camp, when they passed three Italians who were walking. Some trouble arose over a bottle of whisky; Pozaza joined in and having stabbed Plante with a large jack knife hastily beat a retreat. At the Supreme Court, held in May, the charge being reduced to unlawful wounding, he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

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Charles Ess, attempted murder.—This case arose over a small sum of money owed by Charles Ess (coloured) to one T. S. Sikes, another coloured man, which resulted in a quarrel in the Commercial hotel at Edson on the 1st of May. Having stabbed Sikes with a pen knife, Ess decamped, and in spite of a thorough search instituted by the town police, assisted by ourselves, he successfully kept out of the way until arrested by Corporal Calow on a Grand Trunk Pacific train. Before Inspector Raven, Commissioner of Police, with the charge reduced to unlawful wounding, he was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Peter D. Ring, attempted murder.—The above, who runs a livery barn at Onoway, a small village about 55 miles northwest of Edmonton, had on the 28th June freighted some pool tables from St. Albert for two men, Bowser and Matzgar, who were starting a pool room. On delivering his freight he demanded immediate payment, and, having been asked by Matzgar to wait a few minutes, walked away to his house, a distance of 150 yards, but returned at once. He then produced an old-fashioned .45 Colts revolver, proclaimed his intention of fixing Matzgar, and struck him a heavy blow over the head with it, rendering him unconscious. The injured man's condition was for several days extremely critical. The people in Onoway, for some reason, refrained from summoning the police for several hours and it was not until the following day that a telephone message was received in Edmonton to the effect that the assault had taken place, that the man was seriously injured, and that he was not expected to live.

I immediately ordered Detective Corporal Moore to hire an automobile and proceed to the spot, and as soon as I was able to get through on the long distance telephone to Sergeant MacGillicuddy at Stony Plain and Constable Carrick at Lac Ste. Anne, I instructed both of them to leave for Onoway. The three, from the east, west and south, arrived in the village almost simultaneously and the arrest of Ring was easily effected. He appeared not to have realized the seriousness of his crime, and made no attempt to escape.

The preliminary hearing was held before Inspector Raven at Edmonton on the 10th of July and Ring was committed for trial.

Peter and Gust Franks, attempted murder.—Two days after the committal of Mary Mogush on the 19th of February for the shooting of her stepson, the father, Radu Mogush, was shot and seriously injured in the stomach by some men who had collected outside his house after dark. Evidence, owing to the obscurity of the night, was hard to obtain, but eventually the above two, who are brothers of Mary Mogush, were arrested and committed for trial. The case will be heard at the Supreme Court in Wetaskiwin in October.

William Colvin, attempted murder.—A crime with no apparent motive. Being a hired man to a Mr. Parr in the Castor district, Colvin attempted to poison the whole family by putting strychnine in the food. On the 20th of July the family had breakfast as usual and then all left the farm on various errands, leaving the hired man in charge. Returning earlier than they expected to, Mr. and Mrs. Parr discovered poison in the salt, etc., when preparing dinner. They notified the constable stationed at Castor, with the result that Colvin is now awaiting trial at the Supreme Court in Red Deer in October next.

U. L. Duduit, attempted murder.—A dispute near Clyde on the 28th of July between an excitable Mexican and an irate Swede resulted in a resort to arms. When matters began to look serious, Linofers, the Swede, took to his heels and Duduit accelerated his retreat by firing a couple of shots from a heavy revolver after him. Duduit was arrested and committed for trial.

John Bull, neglect to provide medical aid for his wife.—As the result of a debauch, in company with her husband, Nancy Bull (Indian) fell into the fire and

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was badly burned. John Bull appears to have been afraid to notify anyone in case a charge under the Indian Act might be preferred against him. The woman died and the Indian was committed for trial on the above charge.

Fred. Hopfe, rape.—This was a case that cost the province a large sum of money before finally brought to a conclusion. Hopfe, a fairly well-to-do farmer in the Hughenden district, was arrested on the 27th of July, 1912, for the above offence on two or three girls. The Justice of the Peace took on himself to allow the man out on bail, with the inevitable result that he disappeared. We located him in Los Angeles in January last. He was brought back to Canada and on the 11th of March, 1913, sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary.

C. S. Butcher, cattle stealing.—In January last Robert Oschner, of Bittern lake, reported the loss of about 40 head of cattle. We took the matter up and eventually established the fact that C. S. Butcher had had them shipped to and sold in various parts of the country. On March 18 he was sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Alex. Ballantyne, horse stealing.—On the 29th of January, 1913, the above named stole a team of horses from one Charles Papin, an Indian belonging to the Stony Plain reserve. Having been located and arrested, he was sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Edmonton City Police Cases.

Alice Butler and James Vale, murder.—The above named were held for some time in connection with the murder of Sidney Butler on February 28, 1913, by shooting, on the Hudson Bay reserve, Edmonton. The police were unable to procure enough evidence, and the two were released.

Bruno Roberto, murder.—This man was suspected of the murder of one Salvatore Demase in an Italian boarding-house, Edmonton, on January 7, 1913. He is, however, still at large.

Victor Ross, attempted murder.—This man entered Lewis' café, Edmonton, on a night in December, 1912, and fired a couple of shots from a revolver. When making his escape, he was followed. Ross shot and wounded his pursuer and then disappeared. He was traced to Seattle and brought back in February, tried on the 19th June and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

James O'Brien, attempted murder.—This man shot a bartender in the Castle hotel on June 4, 1913. He was arrested by the city police, and has been committed for trial.

Mrs. Davis, murder.—The above woman has been arrested and committed for trial on a charge of shooting one S. Pallints, a few days ago.

Murder of Hargreaves.—This man's body was found on the Hudson Bay reserve on Sunday, June 29, 1913. He had been shot. No clue to the murderer has been discovered.

Re Murder of J. A. McNulty.—This man was also murdered on the Hudson Bay reserve. His body was found on September 2, 1913, in the shack in which he lived. The murderer has not yet been apprehended.

Prairie Fires.—No fires of a serious nature have been reported to us and are almost unknown, due no doubt to increased settlement.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings of the several District Courts and in all coroners' cases outside of the city limits.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from courts, jails, asylums, and in cases before Justices of the Peace.

All criminal subpoenas and summonses are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, are located, inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of work and correspondence, as many estates pass through our hands in the course of a year.

Department of Provincial Health.—We assist this department in maintaining quarantine in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, and also in connection with the relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.—Whenever reports are received by us disclosing any contravention of the Liquor License Ordinance, full particulars are communicated to the Chief License Inspector. We assist this department whenever necessary in the prosecution of cases under the ordinance.

Indians.—The usual escorts and duties in connection with the treaty payments have been performed.

As usual, we have given special attention to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act, with the result that eighty cases have been entered and seventy-two convictions obtained. Nearly all of these cases may be attributed to liquor. The increase of population and consequent distribution of liquor renders it easier for the Indians to obtain it than formerly.

Apart from drunkenness, which is by no means general, the Indians of the different reserves give little trouble, and are law abiding.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the provost in charge of the guard-room and jail, with a summary of the prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months.

That there is much overcrowding can be readily seen by a glance at the given statistics, when it is remembered that the guard-room contains but thirty-two cells.

The completion of the provincial jail at Lethbridge has not done much to lessen the number of our prisoners, and now, owing to extensive repairs at this institution only prisoners sentenced to serve over five months are sent away. In consequence, we have more than we can properly handle, either with regard to their safety, comfort or health.

Prisoners awaiting trial on the most serious crimes are committed to our charge, and have to be kept with vagrants, lunatics and others.

The Honorable the Minister of Justice remarked on the fact that nearly every small cell contained two prisoners. This, under present conditions, cannot be avoided.

We have been in the hope that the Provincial Government, which recently acquired the police property, would build a suitable jail and relieve us of this duty, but at present there seems to be no immediate prospect of it.

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FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1913.

The Officer Commanding

'G' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honor to submit the report of 'G' Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913.

At midnight of September 30, 1912, there were 43 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 23 undergoing sentences and 20 awaiting trial.

During the twelve months, 642 prisoners were received, making a total of 685. They were classified as follows:—

Whites.....	597
Indians.....	10
Half-breeds.....	23
Negroes.....	21
Lunatics.....	34
Total.....	685

Number of prisoners received each month:—

October.....	51
November.....	67
December.....	67
January.....	70
February.....	50
March.....	55
April.....	55
May.....	60
June.....	44
July.....	47
August.....	43
September.....	33
Total.....	642

The daily average was.....	62
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day.....	87
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day.....	35
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30.....	29
Number of prisoners serving sentences.....	27
Awaiting deportation.....	1
Lunatics.....	3

The above prisoners, exclusive of lunatics, were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.....	297
Sent to Alberta penitentiary.....	35
Sent to Lethbridge jail.....	40
Deported.....	3
Sent to Reform School.....	2
Handed over to Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children.....	1
Dismissed.....	106
Suspended sentence.....	24
Appealed.....	2
Sentence quashed.....	1
Released on bail.....	12
Fines paid.....	16
Admonished.....	1
Charges withdrawn.....	7
Allowed out on probation.....	2
Handed over to relatives after having been held as witness.....	1
Sent to Edmonton, Lethbridge and other points for trial.....	43
Deaths.....	1
In cells at midnight, September 30.....	57
Total.....	651

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Civil state of prisoners (exclusive of lunatics):—

Married.....	190
Single.....	443
Widowers.....	18
Total.....	651

Temperate or intemperate:—

Temperate.....	161
Intemperate.....	490
Total.....	651

Nationality of prisoners (exclusive of Indians, half-breeds, negroes and lunatics):—

Canadians.....	140
Americans.....	137
English.....	76
Scotch.....	40
Irish.....	25
Welsh.....	3
Austrians.....	65
Scandinavians.....	24
Russians.....	20
Galicians.....	14
Germans.....	14
Finnns.....	5
Poles.....	5
Danes.....	3
Montenegrians.....	4
Roumanians.....	2
Greeks.....	3
Italians.....	7
French.....	2
Bulgarians.....	1
Bohemians.....	1
Spaniards.....	1
Australians.....	1
Hebrews.....	1
Swiss.....	1
Dutch.....	1
Belgians.....	1
Total.....	597

Religion of prisoners (exclusive of lunatics)—

Roman Catholics.....	249
Church of England.....	106
Presbyterians.....	96
Methodists.....	56
Lutheran.....	50
Baptist.....	31
Greek Catholics.....	20
Orthodox.....	14
Congregationalist.....	3
Hebrew.....	1
Christian Science.....	1
Atheist.....	1
None.....	23
Total ..	651

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The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms in the guard-room are classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder	4	1	11	8
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	5	2	2	24
Common assault	15	1	1	20
Rape	2	4	6	
Stabbing with intent	1	2		
Carnal knowledge	5	1	8	4
Attempted rape	1	1		
Indecent assault on female	1		6	
Forgery	6	2	2	10
Incest	1	2		
Horse stealing	3	3		
Cattle stealing	3	4		
House breaking	6	1		
Robbery with violence	2	1		1
False pretenses	22	1	4	8
Theft from the person	5		6	
Theft	75		5	29
Procuring girls for immoral purposes	3	1	2	20
Receiving stolen property	4	1	8	
Distributing obscene printed matter	1	2		
Attempted shopbreaking	1	2		
Shopbreaking	2		7	15
Uttering forged cheque	1		6	
Contravention of Game Act	1	1	6	
Attempted house breaking	1		4	
Perjury	1		1	
Attempted fraud	3		7	10
Attempted suicide	3		3	
Pointing firearms	3		1	10
Carrying concealed weapons	4		1	2
Assaulting peace officer	2		1	15
Vagrancy	108		2	10
Creating disturbance	15		1	2
Drunk	37		1	11
Drunk while interdicted	4			21
Indians drunk	5		2	
Supplying liquor to Indians	6		1	25
Selling liquor without a license	4		3	23
Having liquor while interdicted	2		1	
Supplying liquor to interdict	1		2	
Shooting with intent	2		6	15
Keeping disorderly house	6		4	
Wounding cattle	1		1	
Illegal practice of medicine	1		1	
Stealing ride on train	3			25
Defrauding Customs	1		2	
Escape	1		2	
Trespassing on railway	1			15
Cruelty to animals	3		1	15
Damaging property	5		1	13
Indecent conduct	1			15
Breach of contract	14		1	
Criminal neglect	1		1	
Attempted arson	1			30
Total	410			

STATISTICS 'RE' LUNATICS.

Number received during the year.....	34
Sent to Insane Asylum.....	24
Discharged as cured.....	6
Handed over to relatives.....	1
In cells at midnight September 30, 1913.....	3

Nationality—

Canadians.....	8
Americans.....	5
English.....	4
Scotch.....	3
Irish.....	1
Austrians.....	5
Swedes.....	2
French.....	2
Norwegians.....	2
Galicians.....	1
Negroes.....	1
Total.....	34

Civil State—

Married.....	11
Single.....	23
Total.....	34

Occupation—

Labourers.....	15
Farmers.....	8
Homesteaders.....	6
Locomotive engineers.....	1
Painters.....	1
Storekeepers.....	1
Hospital orderlies.....	1
Teamsters.....	1
Total.....	34

Religion—

Roman Catholic.....	11
Church of England.....	6
Methodist.....	6
Lutheran.....	5
Presbyterian.....	4
Baptist.....	1
None.....	1
Total.....	34

Tony Briggs, aged 43, a Belgian, painter by trade, died in prison about 10 a.m. on the morning of the 21st July, while serving one month's imprisonment for theft. Deceased, who suffered from abscesses, was visited on several occasions by the prison doctor during the course of his brief illness.

One man had three convictions recorded against him during the twelve months and fourteen men had each two convictions, while ten men had at some time previously undergone terms of imprisonment in the fort.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the prison rules strictly enforced.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

I have the honor to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. BLYTH, *Sergeant,*

Provost.

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DISTRIBUTION and Strength of 'G' Division on September 30, 1913.

Place.	Asst. Commis r.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergts.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Consts.	Total.	Horses.				Total.
										Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Mules.	
Brazeau, M. 37.							1		1	1				1
Camrose							1		1	1				1
Castor							1		1	1				1
Clyde							1		1	1				1
Coronation							1		1	1				1
Daysland														
Edmonton	1	1		2	2	2	13	6	27	8	4			12
Edson			1			1	1		3	3				3
Entwistle							1		1	1				1
Fort Saskatchewan			1		1	1	3	8	14	8	5		1	14
Hardisty							1		1	1				1
Jasper						1			1			1		1
Lacombe						1			1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne							1		1	1				1
Morinville					1				1	2				2
Pocahontas							1		1	1				1
Stettler			1	1			1		3	1				1
Stoney Plain					1				1		1			1
St. Paul des Metis							1		1	2				2
Tofield							1		1	1				1
Vegreville							1		1	1				1
Vermilion							1		1	1				1
Wainwright							1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1				1	1				1
On command					1		2		3					
Absent with leave				1			1		2					
Attached			1				1	1	3					
Destroyed										1				1
	1	1	4	4	7	6	36	15	74	40	10	1	1	52

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments is numerous, considering the strength of the division, but yet are not sufficient to satisfactorily police this large district, and more detachments will shortly have to be added. Our great difficulty is getting men who are thoroughly conversant with the work. As it is, many young men have to be sent on detachment who have not the experience and training. These inexperienced men, although meaning well, are often led, through their ignorance, into serious blunders that not only bring ridicule on themselves but injure the prestige of the force.

HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness. One man was sent to Depot under treatment for nephritis.

HORSES.

We have received no remounts during the year, but some horses have been cast. Some of these cast horses have been sold, but there are several still on hand awaiting a favourable opportunity to sell them. One horse dropped dead in harness while on patrol and another horse had to be destroyed owing to injuries received to the near hind leg.

The mileage of 'G' Division horses for the last twelve months is 129,827.

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TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition, but some saddles are required, both for detachment and division use.

BUILDINGS.

The beautiful new barrack building in Edmonton is now fully occupied and is most comfortable. Each man has a cubicle to himself, and each sergeant a bright airy room. Baths, lavatories, closets and modern conveniences are suitably situated throughout the building.

The whole is heated by steam and ventilated by an electric fan.

In addition to this we have a good brick stable, cement floors and running water, also an excellent wagon shed.

At the present time quarters are being built for the superintendent commanding the division and three suitable houses in one block for married non-commissioned officers.

When completed these buildings will give the barracks an imposing appearance and we hope to make it one of the most attractive sights in a particularly attractive town.

The small canteen, in which a very limited stock is kept, is paying its way and is a help to the men.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are comfortably furnished and have a piano and billiard table. Magazines and periodicals are also supplied.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are of good quality.

GENERAL.

During the year we had the misfortune to lose one of our comrades in the person of the late Corporal M. G. Bailey. An account of the murder of this non-commissioned officer whilst in the execution of his duty is given elsewhere, and at the time that it occurred it evoked the profoundest sympathy and respect, not only amongst our own ranks, but also amongst the press and public of this district.

It is to be hoped that the time is not far distant when the provincial authorities will take over the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan. The inadequate number of men that we have, for the proper policing of this very large district, is in a large degree accentuated by the necessity of keeping eight or ten men constantly employed at the fort looking after the prisoners. To supplement this number, some six or seven special constables have been sworn in during the year. The fact that these men have had no military training is a source of constant anxiety to the men in authority and a very strict supervision has in consequence to be kept up.

The work undertaken by this division during the past twelve months has been of a very exacting nature and I wish to put on record my appreciation of the hearty co-operation of all ranks concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON,
Supt., Commanding 'G' Division.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, October 1, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'N' Division for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of the officers since the last annual report:—

Superintendent T. A. Wroughton, transferred to the command of 'G' Division from 1st June, 1913.

Superintendent A. E. C. McDonell, transferred from 'G' Division to command of 'N' Division from 1st June, 1913.

Sergeant Major J. W. Phillips, of 'C' Division, promoted inspector and transferred to 'N' Division.

Inspector W. J. Beyts, transferred from 'N' Division to Depot Division.

Inspector A. D. Irwin, resigned.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district, from a business point of view, is one of great development and progress. The stream of settlement into the country round about Athabaska and to the upper Peace river and Grande Prairie has continued to a large extent. The homestead entries at Athabaska from the 1st October, 1912, to September 30, 1913, number 444, mostly all taken by a good class of settlers, with money and energy. The town of Athabaska itself was visited by a fire which destroyed the two large hotels and a number of business blocks, including all the R. N. W. M. Police buildings. The fire was first discovered in the back part of the Grand Union hotel at about 2 a.m. of the 4th August, 1913, and in a very short time the whole block was one mass of flame. We were fortunate in saving what we did, and not having any loss of life. Notwithstanding the set-back the fire has caused, the town is being rapidly rebuilt and increasing in size. We now have a daily mail service, and I understand it is the intention of the Canadian Northern Railway Company to run a daily express instead of the daily mixed train, which will be much appreciated by all the travelling public.

Mirror Landing is increasing in population and will be an important point this winter as this will be the end of steel on the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway, when, if not all, the most of the freight for the north and west will be brought there instead of Athabaska as formerly.

The population of Sawridge has increased by 200 within the year.

Grouard has changed from a half-breed hamlet to a white town. The condition of settlers is good. There has been only one case of destitution in the Grande Prairie sub-district.

The principal crops are oats, barley and potatoes. This has been a bountiful year. On the farm of O. D. Hill, High Prairie, the average yield of oats was 100.

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bushels per acre, again there is reported some 50 bushels of good wheat per acre near Dunvegan on new breaking. Cabbages have been grown on the Peace which weighed 48 pounds; carrots, beet and other garden truck which equalled anything in the province.

In the Grande Prairie settlement, speaking generally, the year has been one of continual progress. There have been 850 homesteads taken up during the year, 38 scrips and 171 timber permits filed on.

At Grouard 860 homesteads taken up, 15 scrip half-breed, 2 military and 7 S. A. V. The greatest number of settlers came from the States and are a very good class of settlers. Progressive settlements have grown up around Grande Prairie city, lake Saskatoon, Bear lake, Hays creek, Beaver Lodge, Red Willow, Happy Valley, Twin lakes, Pine creek, Kleskun lake, Buffalo lake, Spirit river, Dunvegan, Peace River crossing, Gold Springs, Burnt river and Vermilion. In all the above-mentioned places large acreage is under cultivation. Stock of all kind winter well, as there is an abundance of good feed, and many horses and cattle are now raised and marketed, farmers realizing that mixed farming pays best. Vermilion has a surplus of beef and horses without a market for same and, as a consequence, beef is cheaper at Vermilion than it is in the town of Athabaska. The Hudson's Bay Company have closed down their flour mill at Vermilion. At Grande Prairie city a branch of the Union Bank of Canada, a three story hotel and numerous private buildings are in course of erection. A social club, called the Wapiti Club, has been formed, owning its own club house, tennis courts, &c. A Liberal hall has been erected which is used for public meetings, &c. They have started building a new General hospital and a newspaper called the *Grande Prairie Herald* is published weekly. At lake Saskatoon the Hudson's Bay Co., Revillon Bros., and the Peace River Trading Co. have stores; there is also a branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, and several new buildings are in course of erection. At Buffalo lakes the Buffalo Lumber Co. erected a saw-mill in the spring of the year; up to date this mill has turned out six hundred and seventy thousand feet of finished lumber and five hundred and seventy thousand shingles. The Grande Prairie Lumber Co., the Argonaut Lumber Co. and the Adair Lumber Co. have started during the year, all of which are turning out lumber. F. S. Lawrence & Co. are erecting a flour mill at lake Saskatoon. During the past year the Church of England in Canada have erected churches at the following places: Red Willow, Beaver Lodge, Cut Bank, Pine creek and Spirit river. A new Baptist church has been erected at Hermit lake and a Roman Catholic one at lake Saskatoon.

A large saw-mill was installed near Sawridge by Travers and Lawrence, making a total of seven saw-mills in the Grouard district. A sash and door factory is being established in Grouard by Blair and Morin, and will supply a long-felt want. A fish-curing establishment has been started on Dog island, Lesser Slave lake, three miles from Sawridge and has had a successful season, the owners, Cornwall and Nickles, intend enlarging the concern during the winter. This should prove a great industry, as Lesser Slave lake abounds with trout and white-fish of a high quality. But even these agricultural and other assets are not, in my opinion, the best the country possesses, its greatest asset, I think, will prove the mineral deposits. The chief and in fact the only complaint to be heard by everyone is about the condition of the trails. This season has been an exceptionally wet one. With the large increase in travel the sixteen mile portage from Mirror Landing to Salteaux Landing and from Grouard to Peace River Crossing, a distance of 90 miles, these roads were almost impassable. We have had unusually high water, all the hay meadows around Lesser Slave lake were under water. High water, coupled with the wet weather, made travel very difficult. Transportation is the sore need of this great north country, and the question can be solved by the Government undertaking the responsibility of operating its own steamers. The Hudson's Bay Co. have two steamers on a regular run from Athabaska to Grouard, making two regular trips a week.

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The Northern Transportation Co. have had four steamers on the same run. This company has carried all the freight for the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia Railway Co. Both these lines of steamers have had a very busy season. The Hudson's Bay Co. steamer *Athabaska* has been pulled out of the water here for the winter, but the Northern Transportation Co. are still running. The E. D. and B. C. Ry. Co. grading is in progress all the way from Mirror Landing to Round lake, fifty miles northwest from Grouard. The railway company have secured land at Round lake, where they will most probably have their machine shops and divisional point. The railway company will have their junction at this point, one line running to Peace River Crossing, the other through Grand Prairie into British Columbia and on to the coast. Round lake is situated in township 77, range 19, west 5th meridian.

Concerning the northern part of this district, I have to report that at Pelican rapids a company has been boring for oil, but with what success I am unable to say, as they are very reticent as to the results of their operations. Natural gas has been found in unlimited quantities there. At near Fort McMurray there are vast deposits of asphalt. Mr. T. C. Ellis, of the Department of Mines, passed through here en route to Ottawa in September with a quantity of both asphalt and oil sands to be tested in Ottawa. If the proposed railway is built to McMurray these natural commodities would furnish a valuable asset to that part of the country.

CRIME.

Pierre Lawrence, manslaughter.—This case, reported in the last annual report, in which a half-breed, named Pierre Lawrence, was accused of killing his companion, Pierre Thoma, about thirty miles from Spirit river in July, 1912, came up for hearing in February, 1913, before the Supreme Court. The evidence against the accused was purely circumstantial and was not strong enough to secure a conviction.

Ransome Beagles, carrying concealed weapons.—Ransome Beagles, an American, was arrested at Athabaska by R. N. W. M. Police, assisted by the town police, on August 31 on a charge of having an offensive weapon on his person. Accused appeared before A. E. C. McDonell, Esq., P.M., on September 2 and pleaded 'guilty' to the charge. The circumstances were as follows: On the evening of the 31st August accused went into the town police station in an intoxicated condition and created a disturbance. A tussle ensued between himself and the police, when a loaded automatic revolver dropped out of his pocket. He picked this up again and getting out of the station went home.

Constable Terndrup, of the R. N. W. M. Police, was asked for assistance and went to accused's house, in company with the town police, and arrested accused. He was sentenced to three month's imprisonment with hard labour at Fort Saskatchewan, and the revolver confiscated. As this man has none too good a reputation, His Worship further recommend him to be deported.

Attempted suicide.—There were two cases of attempted suicide dealt with during the year. One, the case of Philip McDermott, which was held over from September 14, 1912, and reported last year, was disposed of by Judge Noel at the sittings of the District Court held at Athabaska on January 22, 1913, accused being sentenced to six months' imprisonment at Lethbridge jail.

The other was a most determined attempt at self-destruction by William John George, at Athabaska, on July 14, 1913.

It was reported by telephone to the police that a man was acting very queerly on the Edmonton trail just south of town. A constable was sent to investigate, and found blood on the ground where accused had cut his wrist. He found George a short distance further on in the bush covered in blood, and as the constable approached

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him he drew a revolver and shot himself in the head. The shot knocked him down, but before the constable could dismount and get to him he was on his feet again and put up a considerable resistance before he was disarmed. When brought to barracks it was found that accused had shot himself three times in the head with a .30 calibre revolver, besides having lacerated his wrist badly with a knife.

Accused was tried before George Mills, Esq., J.P., on July 15 while an inmate of the Sacred Heart hospital at Athabaska, and was committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction.

Lorne Hayes, house breaking.—This case was continued from last year. Lorne Hayes, an Englishman, was arrested on September 10, 1912, at Iroquis creek, near Grouard, on a charge of house breaking. Was committed for trial on September 12, 1912, by M. O. C. McDermott, Esq., J. P., at Grouard. On June 22, 1913, accused was tried before His Honour Judge Noel at the sittings of the District Court held at Athabaska.

The circumstances were briefly these: On September 9, 1912, a French half-breed named Louis Hamlin complained to the Mounted Police at Grouard that his shack at Snipe lake, which is about a day and a half's journey from Grouard, had been broken into and some articles of clothing and jewellery stolen. Suspicion pointed to some member of a timber cruising outfit working in that district having done this and a search warrant to search the effects of this outfit was obtained and part of the goods found in possession of the accused, who was at once arrested. At his preliminary hearing accused made a statement to the effect that he had entered the house in question through a hole he had found.

His Honour found the accused 'guilty' of theft and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour at Fort Saskatchewan.

Gordon Marsters, shop breaking.—Accused was arrested on April 16, 1913, by Chief Davis and Corporal Pearson on two charges of shop breaking. He appeared before T. A. Wroughton, Esq., J.P., on April 18 and was committed for trial at the next court of competent jurisdiction. On April 19, 1913, accused appeared before His Honour Judge Noel at the sittings of the District Court. Accused pleaded 'guilty' to both charges and was sentenced to serve two years with hard labour in Edmonton penitentiary for each offence, the sentences to run concurrently.

William Jones, indecent assault.—Accused was arrested at Kinnoull on November 4, 1912, and was sent up for trial by T. A. Wroughton, Esq., J.P., on November 5, 1912. On June 22, 1913, accused was tried by His Honour Judge Noel at the sittings of the District Court and pleaded 'not guilty' to the charge. The evidence of the complainant and five witnesses was taken for the prosecution and that of accused and one witness for the defence. His Honour found accused 'guilty' and sentenced him to three months' imprisonment with hard labour at Lethbridge.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the King's Authority and Person—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1		
Pointing firearms.....	1		1	
Offences against administration of law and justice—				
Escape from custody.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly.....	23	22	1	
Disorderly conduct.....	1	1		
Vagrancy.....	17	15	2	
Seduction.....	2	1	1	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Inmate of house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Living on proceeds of prostitution.....	1	1		
Creating disturbance.....	3	3		
Indecent exposure.....	1	1		
Misconduct in respect to human remains.....	1		1	
Offences against persons and reputation—				
Assault, common.....	28	17	11	
" indecent.....	5	3	2	
" causing actual bodily harm.....	2	2		
Intimidation.....	2	1	1	
Manslaughter.....	1		1	
Attempted suicide.....	2	2		
Abduction.....	3		3	
Offences against rights of property—				
Theft.....	33	22	9	2
House breaking.....	4	4		
False pretences.....	11	5	6	
False registration of title.....	1		1	
Cattle stealing.....	1	1		
Forgery.....	1	1		
Extortion.....	2		2	
Forbidden acts in respect to certain property—				
Damaging cattle.....	1		1	
Cattle killing.....	1		1	
Aiding and abetting.....	1	1		
Cruelty to animals.....	5	5		
Damage to property.....	2	1	1	
Indian Act—				
Indian, drunk.....	16	16		
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	9	8	1	
Liquor on Indian reserve.....	4	4		
Offences against provincial ordinances—				
Masters and servants act.....	28	22	6	
Liquor license ordinance.....	36	36		
Prairie and forest fires.....	11	8	3	
Insanity.....	5	4	1	
Children's protection act.....	2	1	1	
Game act.....	10	10		
Pool room act.....	2	2		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	3	3		
Highways act.....	1	1		
Northwest Territories Act—				
Liquor in prohibited territory.....	24	20	4	
Totals.....	313	250	61	2

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

We have had very few prairie and forest fires this season. The Government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat working on the Athabaska river. These men are constantly patrolling and on the look out.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as Collector of Customs at Herschell island. The amount of Customs collected during the year was \$449.32 forwarded by Inspector Beyts to the Collector of Customs at Dawson, Y.T.

Indian Department.—Whenever required we have assisted this department and provided escorts for treaty payments.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing and embraces all the departments.

Post Office.—A number of complaints have been made as to the manner in which the mail is handled in the north. The Hudson's Bay Company have the contract for the north. We have no duties assigned to us in this connection.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room, but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held. These are only, however, kept for temporary use, except at Lesser Slave lake where prisoners have to be kept to await trial or serve a short term of imprisonment. The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1912.....	5
Received during year.....	73
Discharged during year.....	74
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1913.....	4

Classification of Prisoners—

Whites.....	36
Indians.....	10
Half-breeds.....	27
Negroes.....	2
Lunatics (white).....	3

Disposal of Prisoners—

Time expired.....	51
Escaped from custody.....	2
To Edmonton penitentiary.....	5
To Lethbridge jail.....	10
To Ponoka asylum.....	4
To Fort Saskatchewan (awaiting trial).....	2

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial.....	23
No. of convictions.....	17
Acquitted.....	4
Awaiting trial.....	2

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out any kind of drill. Instruction and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

MUSKERY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in classification practice being made by Regt. No. 5119, Constable Collins, L.J., with a score of 385.

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PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following reference may be of interest:—

In March, a patrol was made by Reg. No. 4579, Corporal Blary from Sturgeon lake to Ash lake and Buck lake to investigate a report that traders had been supplying Indians with liquor. No corroboration of the report could be found, however; distance travelled, 260 miles.

Supt. Wroughton made a tour of inspection in March and April to lake Saskatoon, Grand Prairie, Sturgeon lake, Lesser Slave lake and Sawridge.

Reg. No. 3970, Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., made a patrol in March with dogs from Chipewyan to Fond du Lac. Mileage, 380 miles. In April Reg. No. 5467, Constable Terndrup, T.W.B., made a patrol from Lac la Biche to the Wolf Lake country, where no policeman had been for eight years. Mileage, 150.

A party consisting of Inspector J. W. Phillips (Herschell island), Reg. No. 4279, Sergeant Clay, S.G. (Fort Macpherson), Reg. No. 4919, Corporal Joy, A.H. (Fort Simpson), Reg. No. 5499, Corporal Fraser, H.L. (Smith Landing), Reg. No. 4699, Corporal Cuthbertson, C. (Fort Resolution), Reg. No. 5536, Constable Churchill, D. (Fort Simpson), Reg. No. 4396, Constable Doak, W.A. (Fort Macpherson), Reg. No. 5542, Constable Garfit, R.B. (Chipewyan), Reg. No. 5548, Constable Lamont, A. (Herschell island), Reg. No. 5458, Constable Long, F.M. (Herschell island), Reg. No. 5497, Constable O'Neil, C.A. (Fort Resolution), left here on May 24, 1913, by Hudson's Bay transport for northern detachments, as indicated after their names. A telegram has been received from Inspector Phillips that the party arrived at their various destinations safely.

Inspector Beyts and party from Herschell island and Macpherson arrived here during August. This party brought with them the earthly possessions of Hubert Darrell, explorer and prospector, who since being seen in the late fall of 1910 at Liverpool bay in the Arctic ocean has never been heard of, and who is now given up for dead. In accordance with your instructions the articles were forwarded to his brother, at Birtle, Manitoba, for which his receipt is on file here.

It might not be *mal à propos* for me to quote the following which appeared in the *Toronto Star*:—

'The world takes a lively interest in Polar expeditions, but Canada supports a Northern Police patrol of which very little is heard, and the journeyings of some of these men is quite as daring as anything connected with searches for the North or South Pole. They contend with the same conditions, are inexpensively equipped, and, as a rule, succeed in all that they undertake. A sheet or two of foolscap, giving to the department at Ottawa an official report of their travels and observations, is the only record that survives. And very few ever read these records, although they sometimes thrill those who do read them.'

A patrol was made last October by Reg. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G., from Grande Prairie to Sturgeon lake and the Smoky river. Game was reported plentiful and moose were in larger numbers than for the last ten years. Forest fires were burning at the Simonette river and north of Sturgeon lake, but the Dominion Forest Fire Ranger reported that nothing could be done and he required no assistance.

Inspector Field made a patrol last December from Smith Landing to Point Brulé on the Athabaska river. The trip was the first made with horses, and occupied twenty-six days. Distance travelled, 340 miles.

A patrol was made by Reg. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Reg. No. 5394 Constable Reddyhoff, P., from Athabaska to Lac la Biche district during December.

Reg. No. 3970 Sergeant Mellor, A.H.L., made a patrol in January from Chipewyan to McMurray with dogs.

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In February, Reg. No. 4279, Sergeant Clay, S.G., made a patrol from lake Saskatoon to Edson. He reported the trail very much improved, but the road houses were as a rule poor, and there was a scarcity of water between the Smoky river and Sturgeon lake.

Reg. No. 4766 Corporal LaNauze, C.D., made a patrol in January and February with dogs to Forts Simpson and Resolution. Total mileage, 1,660 miles. He returned to Smith Landing on March 8, 1913.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ETC.

A party of real estate men of Edmonton, consisting of J. N. Gimby, R. D. Campbell and E. MacQueen, with a guide named Jacques Papin, left here on April 26 in a canoe, with the intention of going to Fort McMurray. Early in May a canoe was found with its bow stove in. Inquiries were made and eventually it was found that the canoe belonged to the parties named. A description of the outfit was sent down the river and search made for the bodies. The father of J. N. Gimby offered a reward of \$500 for the recovery of the bodies of Gimby and Campbell. All the bodies were eventually recovered, that of Gimby by Sergeant Clay, in company with John MacDonald, fire ranger, and that of Campbell by John McClelland, also a fire ranger. MacQueen's body was found by a Mr. Johnston, a friend who went down the river especially to search for the bodies. The body of Jacques Papin was found by a man named H. Walsh. All the bodies were buried where found and crosses put up to mark the grave.

Disappearance of William Smith.—This man was on a hunting trip near Dunvegan and got lost. Staff Sergeant Anderson made an exhaustive search and investigation into the case, but no trace could be found. Eventually a body was found near Vermilion which, by the clothing, &c., was identified as that of Smith. The body will be exhumed and an inquest held with a view to finding out the exact cause of death and to establish the identity of the body.

Mrs. Kornshock, lost at Spirit river.—On July '18 Mrs. Kornshock was lost in the bush at Spirit river whilst hunting horses. Constable Stephens was ordered from lake Saskatoon to assist in the search for her. About 150 men were searching for several days and Staff Sergeant Anderson took charge of the operations on July 26. No trace of the woman could be found, however.

Ole Martin Forberg, accidentally shot.—The above named, who was only sixteen years of age, accidentally shot himself whilst out chicken shooting at Grande Prairie on August 20. He had wounded a chicken and was going to club it with the butt of the 22 rifle when the rifle hit the ground and went off, the charge entering the boy's heart, killing him instantly.

James Doherty, accidentally drowned.—On July 10 a report was received here that a man named James Doherty was lost from the SS. *Call*, belonging to the N. T. Co., and was supposed to have fallen overboard and was drowned. His body was recovered on August 24 and brought to Athabaska where an inquest was held. The verdict was accidental death.

Joseph Cusson, accidental death.—On Sunday, August 31, Joseph Cusson, with his father and brother, were driving home in a hay rack to Pine creek from Athabaska. Joseph was driving, his father and brother being behind in the rack. He saw a hawk and told his brother to shoot it with a 22 rifle which was in the wagon. His brother took the rifle up and in some unaccountable way the rifle went off and shot Joseph in the back. He was taken to hospital at Athabaska and an operation per-

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formed but, despite all efforts, he died from the effects. An inquest was held; verdict, accidental death.

David Burnette, accidentally drowned.—This man was accidentally drowned at Sawridge on August 30. He had built a raft and was going to float down the river, the Little Slave, to Salteaux Landing. The raft was struck by the ferry cable and he was knocked overboard and drowned. The body was recovered on September 11 and buried at Sawridge. An inquest was not considered necessary.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Dominion wolf bounty is paid at Fort Vermilion, Smith Landing and Chipewyan by the police. The following amounts were paid during the year:—

Fort Vermilion, 20 wolves at \$20 per head.. . . .	\$400 00
Smith Landing, 17 wolves at \$20 per head.. . . .	340 00
Chipewyan, 5 wolves at \$20 per head.. . . .	100 00

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave district it is difficult to get accurate information. They are well protected and should increase in numbers.

FUR CATCH.

The fur catch during the past season has been considerably in excess of that of last year. On one shipment of the Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer *Athabaska* arriving here on the 25th August, twenty-five tons of pelts brought up by scows were valued at over one million dollars. There has been quite a business done by the capture of wild foxes during the past summer, and if allowed to continue is bound to seriously deplete the stock of foxes. I know of one shipment where thirty foxes were shipped to Edmonton. Altogether over 200 live foxes have been shipped from here this year. I am pleased to see by the papers that a Bill to amend the Game Act to prohibit the capture of live foxes is to be put through this session of the legislature.

INDIANS AND ESQUIMOS.

Reports from the north with regard to Esquimos are satisfactory. The Indians throughout this district have never been in better circumstances. Fur-bearing animals were plentiful and good prices were received on all kinds of fur. Moose and all kinds of game have been plentiful. Although there has been considerable sickness amongst some of the bands, no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. For a number of years there has been a noticeable increase in the number of Crees, more especially at Wabiska and Sturgeon Lake. The Slave Indians have also shown an increase, but the Beaver Indians are decreasing rapidly.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

Owing to the rapid increase in development of the country it was found necessary to establish more detachments in the northern parts of this district. During the year the following detachments were opened by your instructions: Fort McMurray, Fort Resolution, Fort Simpson, Mirror Landing. Sturgeon Lake and Grande Prairie City were temporarily closed during the summer, but I am pleased to say that I have sufficient men now to maintain them, and all detachments are now up to authorized strength.

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DISTRIBUTION State of 'N' Division, September 30th, 1913.

Place.	Superintendents	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables	Supernumary Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Athabasca.....	1	...	1	...	2	4	2	10	6	...
Chipewyan.....	1	...	1	1	3	...	6
Dunvegan.....	1	...	1	2	...
Fort Macpherson.....	1	...	2	...	3	...	5
Fort McMurray.....	1	...	...	1	...	...
Fort Resolution.....	1	1	1	3	...	...
Fort Simpson.....	1	1	1	3	...	...
Fort Vermilion.....	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Grande Prairie.....	1	...	1	...	...
Herschell Island.....	...	1	...	...	1	2	...	4	...	8
Lac la Biche.....	1	...	1	1	...
Lake Saskatoon.....	1	...	1	1	3	6	...
Lesser Slave Lake.....	1	...	2	1	4	2	...
Mirror Landing.....	1	...	...	1	1	...
Peace River Crossing.....	1	...	...	1	...	2	2	...
Sawridge.....	1	...	1	1	...
Smith Landing.....	...	1	...	...	1	1	1	4	2	5
Sturgeon Lake.....	1	...	1	...	...
Absent on leave.....	2	...	2	...	...
Total	1	2	2	5	8	23	8	49	24	26

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

At Athabaska, the headquarters of the division, all our buildings were burnt on the 4th August, 1913. We are now renting buildings; these are more comfortable for the men than the old detachment buildings. It has not been considered advisable to rebuild, but I would recommend that a suitable house be built for the officer commanding here. If found necessary to change headquarters the house could be disposed of at a profit. A new building for officer's quarters was completed at Smith Landing. At Lesser Slave lake some small improvements were made to officer's and N.C.O.'s. quarters. The old building used as men's barrack building, which also contains the cells, is infested with vermin. I have received steel cages which will take the place of the old wooden cells. At Peace River crossing I would recommend that a suitable building for main barracks for six men, with cell accommodation for ten prisoners, be built. The present building is only suitable for N.C.O.'s quarters. At Fort Resolution new quarters are being erected for the detachment; at present we are renting a building from the Roman Catholic Mission. At Fort Simpson we are renting a building from the Hudson Bay Co. If the above-mentioned recommendations are carried out we will be in a position to carry on the work until it is decided where the permanent headquarters are to be built.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

One constable was dismissed, otherwise the conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 24. Horse Reg. No. 33 died at Lesser Slave lake from debility and old age. Two horses, Reg. Nos. 25 and 65, will be recommended for casting next spring, being unfit for further police work. The rest of the horses, from all reports, are in good serviceable condition.

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TRANSPORT.

Our requirements under this heading are somewhat heavy, but necessary. Our canoes at many of the detachments are old, and require to be replaced. Five canoes will be required, one heavy wagon, one two-seated light wagon, two buckboards and one motor boat for Peace River Crossing. Without a motor boat on the Peace river we are badly handicapped.

GENERAL.

In closing my report I wish to say the officers and N.C.O.'s in charge of sub-districts and all N.C.O.'s and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work. Assistant Commissioner Wood visited the district in July and inspected the headquarters of the division, Sawridge and Lesser Slave Lake detachments. Supt. Starnes visited the district in August and September and inspected headquarters, Sawridge, Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing detachments. I was pleased to have both these officers visit the district.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'N' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT C. H. WEST, COMMANDING
'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of 'A' Division for the year ended September 30, 1913.

I was appointed to the command of 'A' Division from June 1 last, arriving at the headquarters, Maple creek, for duty on June 14.

Fourteen detachments are at present located in the district, two having been established during the past year.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Owing to the weather conditions which prevailed during the season the crops generally may be said to be good in certain sections of the district, but only fair in the greater part of it.

The increase of settlers has been very large, and at every point in the district an increase of population is reported.

Swift Current, which was known years ago as the little town on the C.P.R. from which the stage started north to Battleford, is now the largest town of the district and has a population of 5,000. It is now the headquarters of what is known as the Swift Current sub-district. Railroad construction from here to the northwest and southeast is making rapid progress, and new towns are continually springing up as the steel is laid. We have two detachments on the line of railroad northwest of Swift Current, viz., Cabri and Sceptre, and on the line south, Neville and Vanguard.

The Neville district, so to speak, consists of Neville, Blumenhof, Pambrum and Notre Dame, with a population of about 750. The population is of mixed nationality and consists of Menonites to the north, French to the south and west, and a fair proportion of English-speaking people to the east. The building industry has been busy in this district this summer. At Neville, the Quebec Bank is just completing a \$15,000 building. Two new restaurants, a large school and several houses, stables, etc., have been erected. The only hotel in this district is at Neville, and has improved under new management. The Quebec Bank at this point has done a large business and has had to increase its staff considerably to keep up with the work. Farming and ranching are the principal industries, the ranching being mostly along the banks of the White Mud. The farming industry has prospered, and all farmers report good crops.

About 80 per cent of the land is under cultivation in the Neville district, 70 per cent in the Notre Dame and about 10 per cent further south, which is a rougher class of country. Speaking of this district generally, one cannot help noticing the general air of prosperity which exists. Farmers who, a short time ago, had nothing but a small shack and stable have now expensive houses and good barns, and in many places well fenced homesteads.

We have two detachments on the main line east of Swift Current, viz., Herbert and Chaplin. Rush Lake and Morse are two towns laying to the east and west of

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Herbert and are frequently patrolled by members of the Herbert detachment. These three towns, viz., Herbert, Rush Lake and Morse have a population of about 2,500, consisting of Germans, a few Americans and Canadians. During the last two years this population has doubled. There is a flour mill at Herbert and the three towns have five hotels and four banks between them. The approximate acreage under cultivation is about 50,000, consisting of wheat, oats and flax, and the crop this year has been fair. The increase of acreage over last year is about 25 per cent. The influx of settlers to this part of the district has been small, owing to the fact that most of the land of any value has already been filed on.

Chaplin, which is our furthest east detachment, has a population of about 200, who are mostly Canadians, and here we have an hotel, two feed stables, three general stores, two butcher's shops, pool room and barber shop, three implement dealers, two restaurants, three elevators, two coal dealers and a weekly newspaper.

About 75 per cent of the land in the surrounding district is under cultivation, and the crop has been very fair this year. The increase of acreage has been about 20 per cent. The settlers consist of English, Canadians, Americans and a few Germans, and the majority are taking up mixed farming. There was quite an epidemic of smallpox to the north of Chaplin a short time ago, but owing to the blessing of compulsory vaccination, this was nipped in the bud and there are now only a few cases.

Cabri is on the new line running northwest from Swift Current to Bassano and has a population of 500, and the adjoining towns on this railroad are Success, Pen-nant, Battrum, Shackleton, Abbey and Lancer, with a population of from 100 to 200 each. Most of them have an hotel and bank. The acreage under cultivation in this district is approximately half a million acres. The average yield of wheat this year was about 20 bushels and graded mostly No. 2 Northern, the oats yielded about 40 bushels and graded mostly No. 2 Canadian Western. The yield of flax was poor but the quality good, grading mostly No. 1 Northwest.

The new C.P.R. line from Swift Current to Bassano, which last fall reached to Cabri, has this summer been extended seventy miles, as far as Westerham, with stations at Shackleton, Abbey, Lancer, Portreeve, Lemsford, Sceptre, Prelate and Prussia.

The C.N.R. have constructed a line from Delisle on the Saskatoon-Alsask line to Conquest and on to Elrose, a new town north of White Bear lake, which is about 30 miles north of Cabri. This summer the line only reached Elrose, which town has sprung up since the advent of the line, but it has not been made public yet as to which direction the line will extend next spring, but, as the C.N.R. already runs through the country north of the south Saskatchewan, it is probable that the branch will run south, cross the South Saskatchewan north of Cabri and will circle near Cabri into Swift Current.

The town of Vanguard, which lays southeast of Swift Current, is the centre of a prosperous district and has a population of 800. There is a good hotel here, also two hardware stores, two butcher shops, four restaurants, five lumber yards, moving picture theatre, and drug store, also a Roman Catholic and Presbyterian church. The acreage under cultivation in this district is large and has increased 35 per cent since last year. The crop this year has been fair. There is a daily train service between Swift Current and Vanguard, the latter point being the end of the steel. The Lethbridge-Weyburn line passing east and west and 14 miles south of Vanguard is progressing rapidly, the steel being laid 2 miles west of Kincaid, a small town 28 miles southeast of Vanguard. Many small towns, 6 to 8 miles apart, are growing up along the construction line ahead of the steel.

There has been a steady influx of settlers to the Vanguard district this year, 60 per cent of whom are Americans belonging to the industrious order, and there is a steadily increasing stock industry. There is only one ranch in the vicinity, viz., the

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old Turkey Track, where they have at the present time horses only, under the management of Mr. A. Simpson, of Moosejaw. The other ranches are some distance from here, mostly along the White Mud river and near the boundary line.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:—

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the person—				
Murder.....	2	1	1	1
" (attempted).....	3	1	1	1
Manslaughter.....	1			1
Threatening to kill.....	1			2
Shooting with intent.....	2			
Assault, common.....	58	42	16	
" aggravated.....	4	3	1	
" causing bodily harm.....	12	1	6	5
" indecent.....	2	2		
Rape and attempted.....	2	2		
Abduction.....	2		2	
Non-support of wife.....	3	1	1	1
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	1	1		
Against the property—				
Theft.....	93	55	29	9
Theft from person.....	3	2	1	
Horse stealing.....	2		1	1
Cattle stealing.....	6	1	4	1
" killing.....	1			1
" shooting or wounding.....	12	4	5	3
Fraudulently in possession of cattle.....	1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	9	8	1	
House and shopbreaking.....	10	5	3	2
Burglary.....	1		1	
Forgery and uttering.....	6	3		3
False pretenses.....	12	3	4	5
Robbery.....	1		1	
Receiving stolen property.....	5	1	1	3
Wilfully damaging property.....	3	1	2	
Arson and attempted.....	5	1	2	2
Mischief.....	4	3	1	
Trespass.....	1	1		
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1		
Against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1		
Pointing firearms.....	2	1	1	
Having firearms on person.....	5	5		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	84	79	5	
Drunk and disorderly.....	67	67		
Causing disturbance.....	6	6		
Swearing and obscene language.....	1		1	
Indecent acts.....	1		1	
Buggery and attempted.....	1		1	
Seduction.....	2		2	
" under promise of marriage.....	2		2	
Keeper, house of ill-fame.....	13	13		
Inmate ".....	26	26		
Frequent ".....	7	7		
Procuring.....	1		1	
Keeping gaming house.....	2		2	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.....	2			2

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Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and disobedience—				
Escaping from lawful custody.....	4	1		3
Assisting escape.....	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	1		
Assaulting ".....	1	1		
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Against the Railway Act—				
Stealing ride.....	2	1	1	
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	1	1		
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	4	2	2	
Indians intoxicated.....	1	1		
Against Provincial Statutes—				
Master and Servants.....	45	38	7	
Game.....	7	6	1	
Hide and Brand.....	9	8	1	
Prairie Fire.....	41	39	2	
Liquor License.....	31	28	3	
Insanity.....	26	25	1	
Stray Animals.....	4	2	2	
Livery Stable.....	1	1		
Public Works.....	1	1		
Public Health.....	5	2	3	
Hawkers and Peddlers.....	2	2		
Pollution of Streams.....	3	3		
Steam Boilers.....	7	6	1	
Motor Vehicle.....	7	7		
Egress from Public Buildings.....	3	2	1	
Protection of Animals from Dogs.....	2		2	
Open Wells, &c., Dangerous to Stock.....	6	5	1	
Total.....	708	533	128	47

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial, September 30, 1913:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court.....	37
Number of convictions.....	29
Number of fines imposed.....	10
Sentences to jail.....	17
Sentences to penitentiary.....	2
Acquitted.....	8
Suspended sentences.....	0
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1913.....	49

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental and suicidal investigated by members of this division during the past year:—

Natural causes.....	29
Accidental.....	23
By suicide.....	3

W. J. Brown, murder.—On the night of 5th January, 1913, John Daly was beaten to death at what was locally called a liquor party, held at the house of F. Carley, near Rossthorn, in the Kelvinhurst District. The jury at the inquest held on 8th to 11th January, found that Daly had come to his death from a blow delivered by W. J. Brown. Brown was committed for trial by Superintendent F. J. Horrigan on 10th February. He was tried by Judge Lamont in Maple Creek on 18th March.

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Evidence for the prosecution showed that Daly was killed as a result of a fight with Brown. Brown pleaded self-defence and made a statement detailing the fight in which he alleged Daly was aggressor throughout. The jury brought in a verdict of 'not guilty.'

H. Henke, murder.—On the night of the 17th February, 1913, the accused, with F. Becker and G. Shanroth, were drinking in the Elkhorn hotel, Morse. A dispute arose between Henke and Shanroth. Henke, with the intention of going home, accompanied by Becker, proceeded to a livery barn for his horses and was followed there by Shanroth and three others, with the intention of 'having it out' with Henke. In the stable a fight ensued, in which Henke received a rough handling. After the fight he threw a bottle at his assailants which struck A. Mantz, an onlooker, on the head causing his death. Preliminary was held on 20th February, by J. McCurdy, J.P., and C. Lang, J.P., and accused was committed for trial. He was tried at Moosejaw on the 2nd April by Judge Brown and sentenced to two years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

G. Lockie, shooting with intent.—On the afternoon of 25th June, 1913, the accused, a homesteader, living near Rush lake approached J. J. Harrigan and R. C. Playfair in the post office at that place and mumbling a few words drew a revolver out of his pocket and fired two shots at Harrigan, which struck him in the hand and chest. He pointed the revolver again, but Mr. Playfair seized him and, assisted by others, got the revolver away from him. He was at once arrested by the town constable. The preliminary was held by A. A. Williams, Esq., J.P., the same day, and he was committed to the Maple Creek guard-room to await his trial. He appeared before Judge Lamont at Swift Current on the 30th September and pleaded 'not guilty' at the same time applying for bail. To allow prisoner to secure bail the case was adjourned till the next day, when, on being unable to satisfy the requirements of bail, Lockie was remanded by His Honour to the guard-room, Maple-Creek, till 18th November next.

J. J. Brown, indecent assault.—On the 11th November, 1912, information was laid before J. Guidreau, J.P., by Mrs. E. Freland, of Notre Dame, that J. J. Brown, a negro, had indecently assaulted her daughter Yvonne, aged 12 years. The girl's evidence showed that on the night of 31st October, the accused had approached her bed and placed his hand on her, but that the assault proceeded no further. Brown admitted the offence and was committed for trial to the Regina guard-room. On 21st December he came up for trial before Judge Hannon, pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to six months' imprisonment in the Regina jail.

J. Lawrence, cattle stealing.—From information received, Sergeant Sneddon obtained a search warrant, and on 20th February, 1913, made search near a coal mine worked by Lawrence, some 20 miles south of Maple Creek. Sneddon found, hidden in the snow, 8 pieces of beef, about a carcass and a half in all, and one head. Two hides were found hidden in a creek a short distance away. From statements taken it was evident that Lawrence, a short time previously, cached the beef and hides. The accused left his place on the 20th February on a saddle horse, a short time after Sergeant Snedden had been there. On the 26th March, Lawrence was arrested in Seattle, Wash., by city police there. Staff Sergeant Hobley was sent to Seattle on the 27th March, and Lawrence waiving extradition, Hobley left with him on 2nd April for Maple Creek, where he arrived on the 4th. In Seattle, Lawrence had assumed the name of F. Debaux. The preliminary on charge of theft of one steer, took place before Superintendent F. J. Horrigan on 26th April. Evidence for the prosecution showed that Lawrence hid the beef and hides as before mentioned, that

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the police found them where he had hidden them, that one of the hides carried a brand belonging to Gordon Ironsides and Fares and that Lawrence was arrested in Seattle where he was living under an assumed name. He was committed for trial. Lawrence was subsequently released on bail and his case has not yet come up for trial.

A. J. Rankel, cattle stealing.—The charge against the accused was theft of two cows, the property of 3-3 Ranching Co., near Rush lake. The preliminary was held on 22nd February, 1913, before J. Vigurs and E. Webe, J.P.'s, and the accused committed for trial.

He was tried by Judge Brown at Moosejaw on 17th March and sentenced to three years in Prince Albert penitentiary. Rankel was convicted on the evidence of two brothers, W. and J. R. Allen, who worked for him when the offence was committed. The latter testified to the butchering at night of the two cows, and to Rankel's hiding the hides in a straw stack.

J. McGuire, shop breaking.—On 16th July last the accused was discharged from Maple Creek guard-room after serving a sentence of one month for vagrancy. On the 30th July, G. Curry, a merchant at Gull Lake, reported that his store had been broken into, money and goods being stolen. McGuire was suspected and arrested. In a stable where McGuire had slept the previous night a quantity of goods were found which were identified by Mr. Curry as being his. On the 31st July the accused was committed for trial by E. E. Spackman, J.P. On 30th September, McGuire was tried before Judge Lamont at Swift Current, found guilty and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment in the Regina jail.

C. Linsen, cattle shooting and escaping from lawful custody.—Between 26th October and 1st November, 1912, complaints were received from three different residents of Notre Dame, that a mare, a cow and a pig had been shot. C. Linsen was suspected because (1st) he threatened to kill the animals, (2) the animals had been straying on his land, (3) the animals were shot with a 22 calibre rifle, (4) he was the only man in the vicinity who owned a rifle of that calibre. Information was laid on 8th November, and Linsen was arrested the same day. The preliminary took place the same day before A. Bonneville, Esq., J.P., and J. Gendreau, Esq., J.P. Evidence showed that the animals have been straying around Linsen's place for a long time and the mare was seen coming from the direction of Linsen's farm shortly before it died. The bullet found in the cow was produced, also the rifle. At this point Linsen collapsed and admitted killing all the animals. He was committed for trial to the guard-room, Maple Creek. While at Swift Current en route to Maple Creek, Mr. Guize, the owner of the mare and cow which was killed, asked that the prisoner be held for two days in Swift Current as he, Guize, had some important business for Mr. Smythe, lawyer, to transact for him with the accused. Mr. Guize's request was granted, with the result that Mr. Smythe obtained bail for the accused before two justices of the peace. Linsen returned to Notre Dame. A few days later Constable Banfield, hearing that Linsen was about to leave the country, arrested him on the 19th at his own place on another charge of cattle killing. Linsen, driving his own team in a buggy, escorted by Constable Banfield, mounted, when on the way to the police detachment, suddenly slashed Banfield's horse about the head with a whip causing the constable's horse to rear, thereby getting a start. Banfield fired three shots at Linsen, none of which took effect and Linsen eventually escaped. On the 2nd December Linsen surrendered himself and was arrested on a charge of escaping lawful custody. The preliminary was held at Notre Dame on the 5th December, and prisoner committed for trial and escorted to Maple Creek guard-room. He was subsequently released on cash bail of \$500.

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On 17th July, 1913, Linsen appeared before Judge Farrell at Swift Current on charges of shooting a horse, a cow and a pig, and escaping lawful custody. He was fined \$150 in all, to be paid before 15th November, or in default 12 and 4 months' imprisonment, the 4 months sentence to run concurrently with the other.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There were fifty cases of prairie fires and contraventions of the Prairie Fire Act reported during the past twelve months. All these cases were investigated and the guilty parties prosecuted in forty-one instances, which resulted in thirty-nine convictions. In a few instances the cause of origin could not be discovered.

These figures do not compare very favourably with last year, when only six cases were entered, but this is due to a great extent to the lack of rain in the early part of the year and to the influx of settlers, a large percentage of these fires having been started by the foreign element. Burning off stubble without taking the required precautions is the cause of a large number of these fires.

With a view to impressing upon the new settlers, a number of whom were responsible for the prairie fires which occurred in this district, the necessity of exercising more care and strictly complying with the provisions of the Prairie Fire Act, special patrols were sent out in the early part of the year with instructions to investigate all infractions of this Act and to prosecute the guilty parties whenever ascertained, and this may also account to a great extent for the increase in the number of cases entered this year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM,

MAPLE CREEK, SASK., October 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'A' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Maple Creek, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of 'A' Division guard-room during 12 months ending September 30, 1913:—

At midnight, September 30, 1912, there were four prisoners confined in the guard-room, consisting of three serving sentences and one waiting trial.

During the 12 months there were 162 received, making a total of 166 prisoners.

Compared with last year there has been an increase of 19 prisoners.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites.....	145
Half-breeds.....	6
Indians.....	1
Negroes.....	1
Chinamen.....	1
Lunatics.....	7

Females—

Half-breeds.....	1
Total.....	162

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The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1912.	
October.....	6
November.....	16
December.....	6
1913.	
January.....	9
February.....	12
March.....	14
April.....	15
May.....	18
June.....	15
July.....	14
August.....	26
September.....	11
Total.....	162
Monthly average of prisoners received.....	13.06
Daily average of prisoners in guard-room.....	17.01
Maximum number on any one day.....	36.
Minimum number on any one day.....	3.
Number of prisoners awaiting trial Sept. 30, 1913.....	12.
Number of prisoners serving sentences Sept. 30, 1913.....	5.

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.....	104
Released on bail.....	17
Taken to Regina common jail.....	5
Taken to Regina guard-room.....	2
Taken to Prince Albert penitentiary.....	1
Cases dismissed.....	7
Suspended sentences.....	3
Fines paid.....	4
Lunatics sent to Brandon.....	6
Lunatics handed over to relatives.....	1
Taken to Moosejaw for trial.....	2
Deported to U.S.A.....	1
Handed over to Customs officer.....	1
In guard-room on September 30, 1913.....	12
Total.....	166

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 104. They are classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Attempted arson.....	1	1	
Assault, common.....	5	1	24
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	1	
Cattle maiming.....	1	2	
Creating disturbance.....	1	2	6
Drunk and disorderly.....	23		28
Drunk whilst interdicted.....	3	1	23
Disorderly conduct.....	4	2	
Drunk and incapable.....	3	1	
Forgery and theft.....	1	4	
Forgery.....	1	4	
House breaking and theft.....	4	5	
Masters and Servants Act.....	3		20
Non-support of wife.....	1	4	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.....	1	1	
Theft.....	22	1	26
Vagrancy.....	27	1	13

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One prisoner charged with murder came up for trial at the Supreme Court held at Maple Creek and was acquitted.

One prisoner charged with manslaughter is still in the guard-room awaiting trial.

One prisoner charged with cattle stealing was sent to Prince Albert penitentiary for three years.

Two prisoners charged with theft from Canadian Pacific railway were each sent to Regina guard-room for eighteen months.

The health of the prisoners has been good with the exception of one taken to the Isolation hospital suffering from diphtheria.

The prison rules and regulations have been strictly enforced, twenty prisoners having been dealt with by the officer commanding for breaches of discipline.

During the past few months there has been an increase of prisoners (particularly those waiting trial). Owing to the guard-room being so small it was found necessary to confine a number of prisoners in another building.

The guard-room has been painted recently which has greatly improved it.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. BALSDON, *Corpl.,*
Provost.

Orderlies have been supplied at the criminal sittings of the court here and at Swift Current, and as assistants at inquests. Escorts have been provided for prisoners to and from the courts and jails, and for the insane to the asylum.

We serve all criminal summonses and subpoenas, and the estates of those who meet with a sudden or accidental death are inventoried and a list sent to the public administrator.

We assist the Liquor License Department by reporting any infractions of the Act to them which are brought to our notice, and we are sometimes called upon to assist the department in carrying out the protection of delinquent and destitute children.

The N.C.O. at Willow creek is acting Sub-collector of Customs.

All cases of contagious diseases brought to our notice have been reported to the Department of Agriculture.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

This has been exceptionally good during the past year. There was an outbreak of smallpox, a few weeks ago, north of Chaplin. Compulsory vaccination was enforced and now the epidemic is practically at an end.

INDIANS.

There are a few families of non-treaty Cree Indians camped a little east of Maple Creek, these people are law abiding and good workers and up to now I have had practically no trouble with them.

HARNESS.

The harness of this division is in good serviceable condition, several new sets having been received during the year.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery is in good condition. Several new saddles have been received during the year. Six more are required to replace those condemned.

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TRANSPORT.

The transport is in serviceable condition. Repairs, excepting ironwork, have been done by prison labour. All transport has been painted and numbered during the year.

HORSES.

The horses in this division are in good working condition, eight remounts were purchased during the year, broken here, and are now being used for patrol purposes on detachment, and in the post, all horses having been trained for firing purposes. Several of the horses here have been condemned, but are still in use at the post owing to them not having been replaced. Two horses, viz., Reg. No. 524 and 2151 have died during the year, No. 524 having broken away with a saddle on was found dead in the slough, No. 2151 having died of old age.

Ten horses were cast and sold during the year, realizing an average of \$87.

All horses that require rest have been brought into the post and turned into the pasture to recuperate. Veterinary attendance has been rendered by men in the post with good results.

There are 49 horses in this division, 28 of which are on detachment and 21 in the post, 10 being saddle horses and 11 being for team purposes, such as hauling water, rations, coal, prisoners to and from the Canadian Pacific Railway depot and guard-room, manure, hay and general work.

The saddle horses are in good condition considering the long and quick patrols they are frequently called upon to make, there being no other means of transportation in the southern and northern parts of this district.

I would recommend that horses, Reg. No. 523 and 589 be cast and sold, both being unfit and dangerous for saddle work, No. 523 through stumbling and falling twisted the ankle of one man and sprained the wrist of another. This animal is a mare and I believe is about six months in foal.

No. 589 is in the habit of falling, and has an enlarged knee, but up to the present has injured no one, but is no use for patrol purposes.

Owing to the loss of records for 1912 I am unable to furnish mileage for the months in that year. The mileage for the months in 1913 is as follows:—

January.....	20,931
February.....	18,192
March.....	15,060
April.....	15,851
May.....	19,797
June.....	21,438
July.....	23,045
August.....	22,741
September.....	21,762

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Sufficient, with few exceptions, and of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

Since my arrival here on June 14, the roofs of both the stables have been painted and No. 1 stable re-floored throughout. The coal shed and transport shed have been reshingled and painted, and the inside of the guard-room painted. A number of general repairs have been made for the up-keep of the different quarters. The hay shed adjoining the stable has been practically rebuilt and painted, and presents a smart appearance.

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DISTRIBUTION of strength of 'A' Division, 30th September, 1913.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Spl. Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Maple Creek	1	1	2	1	2	12	2	21	21
Cabri						1		1	1
Chaplin						1		1	1
East End						1	1	2	3
Gull Lake						1		1	2
Herbert						2		2	2
Harlem Trail				1		1		2	2
Kelvinhurst						1		1	1
Neville						1		1	1
Swift Current		1	1		1	2	1	6	4
Sceptre						1		1	2
Ten Mile				1				1	3
Town Station						1		1	1
Vanguard				1				1	1
Willow Creek				1		1	1	3	4
Deserted.						2		2	
Discharged, not struck off.						1	1	2	
Total	1	2	3	5	3	29	6	49	49

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The annual revolver practice was carried out with fairly good results.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the preceding twelve months no less than fifty-five sudden and accidental deaths have occurred in this district and all these cases have been investigated by members of this division. A number of these deaths have been the unhappy result of the very bad electric storms which we have experienced and which have caused a considerable amount of destruction to life and property in this part of the country. The investigation of these cases adds a great deal to the work required to be done by our detachments. In all such cases where the deceased person has left any estate the same has been taken charge of and handed over to the public administrator, and wherever it has been possible to ascertain the address of the deceased's relations they have been notified and arrangements made with regard to the interment of the deceased's remains.

In this connection I would say that considerable difficulty has at times been experienced with regard to the attendance of coroners at such cases, although the recent appointment of Inspector Currier in this capacity has somewhat facilitated matters in this direction.

As will be seen from the provost's report there has been a considerable increase in the number of prisoners received in the guard-room during the past year, and I anticipate a steady increase in these numbers so long as the present conditions exist, owing to the increase in crime in this district due to the influx of settlers to this part of the country.

With regard to this I would respectfully draw your attention to the poor accommodation our guard-room affords for the numbers we are called upon to provide free board and lodging for. The congestion of the guard-room is no doubt due to the large number of prisoners committed for trial, whom we have to house for several

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months before their cases are disposed of at the Supreme or District Courts, and if this state of affairs continues to exist I greatly fear the accommodation in our guard-room will be altogether inadequate.

We were recently threatened with an outbreak of diphtheria amongst the prisoners and one of these had to be removed to the Isolation hospital. Every precaution was immediately taken to battle with this disease and I am glad to say that no further cases developed.

The lack of all modern convenience in the way of water, sewers and light, is not at all conducive to the health of the inmates of the guard-room and those whose duty it is to look after them. The barracks are still lighted throughout by means of coal oil lamps, and water has to be hauled daily from a distance for drinking purposes, although we are so near to the town of Maple Creek, where waterworks and a proper system of electric lighting is installed. However, the guard-room has recently been painted throughout and everything is done to keep this part of the barracks as clean and healthy as possible, but the present conditions leave much to be desired.

It is impossible to properly police the large territory covered by this district with the small number of men at my disposal, and as the district becomes more thickly populated this difficulty will merit some recognition.

The absence of telephonic communication with our detachments is very detrimental to a successful consummation of the work we have to contemplate, as we have to depend solely on the telegraph to get in touch with our outposts in cases of emergency.

I would respectfully recommend the purchase of at least one motor car for use in this division. The addition of such transport, which in the twentieth century has become a very necessary part of the up-to-date equipment of every police force, would fill a long-felt want in this division and would be of great benefit to the public service. With our district infested by horse and cattle thieves, the introduction of such a facility would be economic from several view points: First, in the all important saving of time in responding to complaints of an urgent nature, and in all cases of emergency; second, in its application for the apprehension of criminals; third, in the reduction of expenses, etc., etc.

The wonderful and manifold achievements of the last few years in all lines of endeavour have so changed social conditions as to make it incumbent upon Governments to introduce new and modern methods for the detection of obstructing factors which interfere, and for the protection of humanity and property involved in this progressive course.

In conclusion, I may say that all ranks have carried out satisfactorily the multifarious duties they are called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST, *Supt.*
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING DEPOT DIVISION.

REGINA, October 14, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of 'Depot' Division for the year ending 30th September, 1913.

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During the year, 278 recruits underwent training at the 'Depot.' All rides were under the supervision of Inspector Dann, and foot drills were in charge of Sergeant Griffin. The Sergeant Major has also taken squads whenever possible.

Lectures to recruits were held regularly; on police duties by Inspector Newson: veterinary by Veterinary Surgeon Burnett.

The Annual revolver course for 1913 was fired during July, August and September.

A detachment of one officer and eight N. C. O's and men were furnished as a portion of an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught to Poplar point to Senator Kirchoffer's shooting box.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year; these will be shown in the Veterinary Surgeon's report.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as has been required has been purchased and supplied through the supply store, and the division is well equipped with both saddles and harness.

Such repairs as have been necessary have been carried out by the post saddler. Inspections have been made of these stores at frequent intervals.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The new office building has now been completed and was moved into during September; it will be a marked improvement on the old quarters. The north portion of same being set apart for the Sergeants' mess, with bedrooms, billiard room, &c., complete. The basement is occupied by the supply store, Q. M. store and tailor's shop, while the remainder of the building is used entirely for offices.

'B' block has been brick veneered and is used exclusively for the men's barrack rooms, mess room, recreation room, and a billiard room is at present in the process of being fitted up. A fine new stable has been erected on the site of the old No.2, and the stables have been renumbered, commencing at the south end with 1, 2 and 3, old No. 5 stable is still in use but in a very poor state of repair and should be replaced by a modern building this coming year.

A broad concrete sidewalk has been laid down in front of the new building and continued in front of 'B' block, extending right up to the wall. It gives a fine clean parade ground for wet and muddy weather; concrete has also been laid in front of the officers' mess.

The officers' mess has been greatly improved, having been brick veneered, the old verandah and conservatory having been torn down and a large twelve-foot verandah built on the south and west sides.

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A commodious, well-appointed billiard room has been added at the north end and the interior of the downstairs portion renovated completely; folding doors have been added between the ante room and dining room.

The hay bottom in the riding school has been replaced by sand and sawdust.

TRANSPORT.

Three single buckboards were purchased from the McLaughlin Carriage Company, and are in use in the division. The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair by post artisans, and has also been repainted during the summer.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses in this division has been good during the past year. Three horses have died during the year.

The shoeing has been done by the Farrier Sergeant and has been satisfactorily accomplished.

The following statistics give the gains and losses for the year from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913:—

Horses purchased.....	46
Transferred from 'K' to 'Depot' division.....	1
Total.....	47
Horses cast and sold.....	12
Died.....	3
Destroyed.....	1
Transferred from 'Depot' to 'A' division.....	16
" " 'B' " 	12
" " 'C' " 	10
" " 'E' " 	9
" " 'N' " 	7
Total.....	70

SUMMARY.—Gains, 47; losses, 70; Net Loss, 23.

RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract and have been generally satisfactory.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The recent employment of a qualified master tailor from the old country will be of great value for the proper fitting of all uniforms.

I would again recommend that in place of one pair of long boots being issued each year of a man's service, that two pairs be issued the first year, none the second and one pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

Under this heading I would say that the health of the post has been good during the past year, and that matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer. The following were invalided at the 'Depot' during the past year:—

- Reg. No. 5509, Constable L'Ecuyer, J. B.
- " 5544, Constable Lasby, A. N.
- " 5534, Constable Vincent, F.

I regret to report one death, that of Sergeant Sommerfeld, during the past year.

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MUSKETRY.

A new rifle range is now completed out at the old Indian Industrial School, now used for a guard-room. The work of constructing this range was in the hands of Inspector Spalding, who, with only prison help, has completed a fine modern range. It consists of 600, 500 and 200 yard firing points, and is situated along the Wascana creek in the place selected by yourself; it has a butt of twelve targets on modern frames.

The revolver practice was carried out, and mention made of same under heading of Drills and Training. The scoring was above the average, some good shots being discovered among the recruits. A quantity of ammunition has been purchased by members of the Force and used in practice.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made throughout the year of this post by the orderly officers, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

On the 12th of October, 1912, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, accompanied by Her Royal Highness the Duchess of Connaught and Her Royal Highness the Princess Patricia, and suite, visited Regina. Escorts were furnished by the division under my command and the barracks were visited by His Royal Highness on the 14th October, when he inspected the division and horses on parade, very kindly donating a silver cup to the force on this occasion. Afterwards an inspection was made of all the buildings.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Parade for fire brigade is held once a week under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms. Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks. The fire hydrants have been inspected by the city authorities, and raised to the right height above the ground.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is at present situated in the old Sergeants' mess building, but arrangements are being made to move it into permanent quarters in the barrack Building 'B' block. Grants to the amount of \$873.39 have been made during the past year chiefly for the equipment and maintenance of the men's sports.

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ON COMMAND AND DETACHMENT.

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumery Constables.	Total.	HORSES.			
														Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Arcola.....											1		1	1			1
Avonlea.....											1		1	1			1
Balcarres.....											1		1	1			1
Big Muddy.....										1	1	1	3	2		1	3
Broadview.....										1	1		2	1			1
Canora.....											1		1	1			1
Carnduff.....											1		1	1			1
Craik.....											1		1	1			1
Elbow.....											1		1	1			1
Estevan.....								1			1		2	1			1
Esterhazy.....											1		1	1			1
Filmore.....											1		1	1			1
Gravelbourg.....										1	1		2	3	1		4
Holdfast.....											1		1	1			1
Indian Head.....								1			1		2	2	1		3
Kamsack.....										1	1		2	2			2
Kipling.....											1		1	1			1
Lampman.....											1		1	1			1
Lanigan.....											1		1	1			1
Marienthal.....											1		1	1			1
Melville.....										1			1	1			1
Milestone.....											1		1	1			1
Mortlach.....											1		1	1			1
Moosejaw.....								1			3	1	5	2			2
Moosomin.....									1		1		2	1			1
North Portal.....										1			1	1			1
Norway House.....								1			1	1	3				
Ogema.....											1		1	1			1
Outlook.....											1		1	1			1
Ottawa.....					2			4					6				
Pelly.....											1		1	1			1
Punnichy.....											1		1	1			1
Preeceville.....											1		1	1			1
Radville.....											1		1	1			1
Sheho.....											1		1	1			1
Split Lake.....											1	1	2				
Strasburg.....										1	1		2	1			1
Tugaske.....											1		1	1			1
Town Station.....										1	2		3	1			1
Viceroy.....										1			1	1			1
Watrous.....											1		1	1			1
Weyburn.....											1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch.....											2		2	2			2
Wood Mountain.....					1					1	2	1	5	5	6	1	12
Yellow Grass.....											1		1	1			1
Yorkton.....					1					1	5		7	5			5
On command.....					2			1					3				
At Regina.....	1	1	1	2	9	1	1	4	8	4	140	8	180	78	23		101
Total.....	1	1	1	2	15	1	1	11	11	15	191	13	263	136	31	2	169

GUARD-ROOM NOS. 1 AND 2.

The following reports from Inspector Spalding in command of No. 2 guard-room, and Acting Corporal Dellinger, provost, in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Inspector,*
Commanding 'Depot' Division.

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REGINA, October 22, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'Depot' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of 'Depot' Division Guard-room No. 1 (a common jail) for the 12 months ending September 30, 1913.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, September 30, 1912.....	26
Prisoners received during 12 months ending September 30, 1913.....	1,043
Total.....	1,069
Prisoners discharged during 12 months ending September 30, 1913.....	1,030
Prisoners in cells, midnight, September 30, 1913.....	39
	1,069

The following is the classification of prisoners:—

	Males.	Females.
White.....	921	13
Indian.....	7	..
Half-breeds.....	11	..
Negroes.....	11	1
Lunatics.....	66	13
Total.....	1,016	27

The monthly admittance were as follows:—

1912.	Received.	Discharged.
October.....	55	51
November.....	130	133
December.....	89	84
1913.		
January.....	86	81
February.....	63	72
March.....	89	88
April.....	81	78
May.....	146	144
June.....	84	86
July.....	50	45
August.....	90	92
September.....	80	76
Total.....	1,043	1,030

The prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.....	171
To No. 2 guard-room.....	527
To Regina for trial.....	40
To other places for trial.....	63
To Prince Albert penitentiary.....	26
To Prince Albert jail.....	7
To Regina jail.....	9
To Moosomin jail.....	30
Fines paid.....	15
Extradited.....	2
Deported.....	3
Released on ticket-of-leave.....	2
Released on bail.....	2
Lunatics to Brandon.....	84
Released as sane.....	9
To Portage la Prairie.....	5
Released by order of J.P.....	6
Died.....	1

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Females—

To Victoria, B.C.....	1
Released by order of the Attorney General.....	2
Regina for trial.....	2
Prince Albert jail.....	9
Released on bail.....	1
Lunatics to Brandon.....	12
Released as sane.....	1
Total.....	1,030

The following schedule shows crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, or serving sentence, are charged with—

Assault.....	54
" indecent.....	11
" causing bodily harm.....	4
" resulting in death.....	3
Arson.....	1
Attempted buggery.....	1
" murder.....	1
" suicide.....	1
" poison.....	1
" arson and theft.....	1
" theft.....	1
" to procure an abortion.....	1
Awaiting deportation.....	1
" extradition.....	1
Bigamy.....	1
Carnal knowledge.....	4
Drunk.....	5
Drunk and disorderly.....	56
" and attempting to escape from custody.....	1
" vagrancy.....	149
Forgery.....	10
" and attempting to escape from custody.....	1
False pretenses.....	19
Fraud.....	5
Grand larceny.....	1
Horse stealing.....	7
Living on the avails of prostitution.....	1
Master and Servants Act, contravention of.....	6
Murder.....	12
Procuring prostitutes.....	2
Possession of offensive weapons.....	7
" stolen goods.....	6
" and attempting to sell stolen cattle.....	2
Passing counterfeit coin.....	3
Rape.....	1
Railway Act, contravention of.....	8
Seduction.....	3
Selling lottery tickets.....	1
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm.....	2
Supplying liquor to an interdict.....	6
Suspect about to abscond while on bail.....	1
Theft.....	171
Theft of cattle.....	2
Trespass on railway.....	23
" and vagrancy.....	1
Unlawfully wounding.....	1
Vagrancy.....	305
Awaiting deportation, females.....	1
Bigamy, females.....	1
Murder, females.....	3
Theft, females.....	1
Vagrancy, females.....	8
Lunatics.....	14
" male.....	84
Released as sane females.....	1
" male.....	9
Indian Act, supplying liquor to Indians.....	3
Total.....	1,030

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Number of prisoners who have been sentenced during the year, and those now serving under sentence in the guard-room:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	54	5	27
" causing bodily harm	4	4	.....
" indecent	9	9	3
Attempted theft	1	1	.....
" buggery	1	12	.....
" suicide	1	3	.....
Bigamy	1	3	.....
Drunk	8	1	7
" and disorderly	7	2	.....
Fraud	2	2	15
Forgery	2	7	15
False pretenses	9	3	20
Liquor License Act, contravention of	7	22	22
Living on avails of prostitution	1	6	.....
Master and Servants Act, contravention of	1	1	.....
Possession of offensive weapons	7	1	12
" stolen property	2	3	15
Procuring prostitute	1	3	.....
Selling lottery ticket	1	3	.....
Shooting with intent to do bodily harm	1	3	.....
Theft	137	3	.....
" and forgery	1	12	.....
" " escape from custody	1	7	.....
Trespass on railway and forgery	1	12	.....
Vagrancy	288	1	11
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	3	20

The daily average number of prisoners has been	43
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	44
The maximum number of prisoners has been, monthly	146
The minimum number of prisoners has been, monthly	55
The maximum number of prisoners any day	70
The minimum number of prisoners any day	22

There were two cases where prisoners were released on parole:—

J. Pickford, who was sentenced on the 22nd November, 1912, for theft, by W. F. Dunn, J.P., of Moosejaw. He was released on parole on the 12th of April, 1913, after serving 4 months and 21 days.

Charles Heaman who was sentenced on the 11th of January, 1913, to six months hard labour, at Filmore, by P. Dubey, J.P., and J. R. Standen, J.P. He was released on parole on the 23rd May, 1913, having served 4 months and 12 days.

There was one death of a prisoner undergoing sentence, viz:—

O. Cook, who died from the effects of acute alcoholism on March 6, 1913, having served only one day of his time.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. DELLINGER, *Acting Corporal,*

Provost.

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REGINA GUARD-ROOM, No. 2,

October 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'Depot' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Guard-room No. 2, Depot Division for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The accommodation for 58 prisoners has, many times, during the past year, been exceeded. Several months the daily average was over 70 and 80, while on one occasion, the number reached within one of the hundred mark. Comparing the average increase with that of last year, I feel safe in stating that provision for at least 150 prisoners will have to be provided for during the coming winter.

GUARD-ROOM.

The building is in good sanitary condition. During February and March the whole interior, ceilings, walls and woodwork were thoroughly washed down, ceilings and walls re-kalsomined and woodwork painted. Later the floors and bath rooms, lavatories and kitchen scullery were prepared and covered with 2 inches of cement, with an 8-inch base replacing the skirting board. All this work was done by prison labour. Satisfactory means for escape in case of fire has been provided for both escorts and prisoners the outlets from building opening into jail yard.

On December 28 the acetyline gas machine exploded and was completely destroyed by the fire that followed, fortunately confined to the gas house, which was in a corner outside of basement, and resulted in no damage to the main building. Although strong objections were made, the Provincial Public Works Department replaced the acetyline plant with another system of gas lighting known as the F. P. gas machine. It requires considerable attention and has not given satisfaction. However, having a supply of oil lamps and lanterns we manage to get along.

SEWERAGE.

On June the 13th, owing to complaints made by farmers west of the guard-room *re* the offensive condition of the creek, due to the city sewerage being emptied into it without proper treatment, and in order that none would be added by this place the Commissioner instructed me to stop the use of closets and urinals, until a proper disposal plant could be provided.

The Provincial Public Works Department promised to attend to the matter, and, although reminded on various occasions, no steps to build the same have been taken.

In the meantime, prisoners are using a box closet in jail yard, while the provost and escorts use a similar arrangement apart from the building.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

In addition to that done on the interior of the guard-room the basement walls were thoroughly cleaned down and whitewashed. The digging of 1,200 feet of trench 8 feet deep, laying water pipes to O.C's quarters and stable. Building two cement manholes in connection with the sewerage. Removing machine and pipes of

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old acetyline lighting plant and giving assistance to install new system. Fitting up stable, and care, during the winter, of from 18 to 23 head of police horses. Hauling 125 loads of straw from nearby farmers, also about 50 loads to barracks. Cutting and storing 60 loads of hay, of which about 15 were sent to barracks. Cutting noxious weeds and grass about the premises.

RIFLE RANGE.

Last year's report dealt with, in some detail, the building of a rifle range on this property, work on which was completed in November. This spring the firing points were sodded, and for some weeks watered regularly, which resulted in a good growth of grass. Telephone poles erected and wired. On May the 28th the Commissioner instructed me to proceed with the necessary work of adding six additional target frames. The excavation of target trenches, and building of stop butt, was the heaviest work, although the unloading of four cars of gravel, hauling and breaking twenty loads of stone, mixing gravel and stone with 400 sacks of cement and placing concrete in forms made 'hard labour' a real thing for the prisoners. Firing points were extended, and will be sodded next spring.

Poles were set for windage flags, also had line of poles starting from rear of butts to a mile and a half west running from 400 yards to half a mile apart. Poles with red flags being a distance of 250 to 300 yards apart in line, mark out danger zone or line of fire in rear of targets.

All details were complete by August the 4th and permission having been granted by the Commissioner to the Provincial Rifle Association to use range, they held their annual meet on August 5th, 6th and 7th, at which they furnished their own targets and markers. Upwards of 100 riflemen from various points of the province attended this meet, and all matches were run off on schedule time. The ease with which targets and signaling discs were handled was favourably commented on by the members of the Association and Militia Officers present who expressed themselves fortunate in securing the use of the range.

GARDEN.

Five acres of ground were manured and brought under cultivation. From seed sown in boxes and hotbeds, good hardy plants were raised and transplanted as follows: 1,500 cabbages, 450 red cabbages, 1,100 cauliflowers, 1,000 celery, 500 early lettuce, 250 tomatoes; also cucumber, marrow, squash, and citron, all of which produced satisfactory results.

Sown in the open, onions, lettuce, radish, spinach, peas, beans, corn, and turnips also gave splendid results.

Beets and carrots (about an acre of each) did not do so well, while an acre of potatoes produced probably about twice the amount of seed sown. However, the ground in which the last three named vegetables were sown produced also an enormous quantity of weeds, wild oats and grass, that came up before the seed, delaying cultivation.

From the time that lettuce, radish and onions became suitable for use, vegetables of some kind have been supplied to the division mess, hospital and other places at barracks. The supply of onions, beets, carrots, turnips and cabbage should last well on towards spring, bins and places to store same in basement of jail being arranged for.

A conservative estimate of the season's crop, if purchased at retail prices in the city, would be at least \$1,200. The expenditure for seed, including that of flowers, was in the neighbourhood of \$50.

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FIRE PROTECTION.

Water tanks in the attic are kept full. Pails of water placed in convenient places in several parts of the building. One full barrel, with pail, close to furnaces in basement. Several pails of sand in readiness in case of gasoline or oil fires. Also six Babcocks have been supplied by the Provincial Public Works Department which are kept in convenient places in the building.

RECREATION.

Additional means of pastime have been supplied, by way of chess and checker games, boxing gloves and football. The tennis court was in good order during the summer months but very little patronized. The desire for football also soon gave way, both games being somewhat strenuous after a few weeks' daily escort. Reading matter and the pool table were most appreciated. However, with the winter coming on, a gramophone and records has been asked for, which I believe is going to be supplied in due course and will, I am sure, be most welcome.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.

The quality has been good, and few complaints have been made, the chief one being the want of salt, which I believe is barely sufficient, especially in cooking large quantities of oatmeal and meat, particularly if the meat is very fat.

PROVOST AND ESCORTS' MESS.

On several occasions complaints were made regarding the cooking, which is done by prisoners. Some that we have had were not over clean in handling food, while there were times a competent man was not to be had.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

No serious trouble has been made by any prisoners and, on the whole, the discipline has been good.

THE STAFF.

The strength consists of one provost sergeant, nine constables, and one special constable, the latter being employed as engineer and stoker.

Efficient service has been rendered by Reg. No. 5208 Sergeant Walshaw, W., who continues to perform his duties as provost in a very satisfactory manner.

Reg. No. 5355 Constable Jones, R., as assistant provost for the past year has also rendered good service.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. SPALDING, *Inspector.*
Commanding Guard-room No. 2.

REGINA GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
Guard Room No. 2,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval, the annual report of Regina Guard-room No. 2 for the 12 months ending September 30, 1913, showing number of prisoners received, sentences, crimes, and how disposed of.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALSHAW, *Sergeant*,
Provost.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1912.....	35
Prisoners received during 12 months ending September 30, 1913.....	772
Prisoners discharged during 12 months ending September 30, 1913.....	732
Prisoners remaining in cells September 30, 1913.....	75

The following is a classification of prisoners:—

Males—	
White.....	747
Indians.....	5
Half-breeds.....	8
Chinese.....	1
Negroes.....	9
Females—	
White.....	2
Total.....	772

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

1912.	
October.....	36
November.....	105
December.....	82
1913.	
January.....	45
February.....	44
March.....	43
April.....	45
May.....	88
June.....	86
July.....	43
August.....	51
September.....	104
Total.....	772

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired.....	585
Fine paid.....	10
Transferred to No. 1 Guard-room.....	15
To Regina for trial.....	36
To Moosejaw for trial.....	25
To Saskatoon for trial.....	4
To Estevan for trial.....	2

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To Weyburn for trial.....	7
To Swift Current for trial.....	2
To Brandon asylum.....	1
To other places for trial.....	9
Deported.....	2
Transferred to Moosomin jail.....	27
Released on ticket-of-leave.....	2
Escaped (1 recaptured and transferred to No. 1).....	2
Died from effects of scarlet fever.....	1
Released on bail.....	1
Released by order of the Commissioner of Immigration.....	1
Total.....	732

The daily average number of prisoners has been.....	55.8
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.....	55.6
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received.....	105
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received.....	36
The maximum number of prisoners in one day.....	99
The minimum number of prisoners in one day.....	10

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard-room, or serving sentence, were charged with:—

Males—	Crime.	No.
	Assault.....	49
	Assault, resulting in death.....	3
	Assault and obstructing peace officer.....	1
	Assault and non-support of wife.....	1
	Assault, indecent.....	5
	Arson.....	1
	Attempted buggery.....	1
	Attempted theft.....	1
	Attempt to procure a miscarriage.....	1
	Attempted carnal knowledge of a girl under 14.....	1
	Awaiting deportation.....	5
	Bigamy.....	1
	Concealing stolen goods.....	1
	Carrying concealed weapons.....	2
	Escaping from lawful custody.....	1
	Drunk.....	4
	Drunk and disorderly.....	70
	Drunk and vagrancy.....	172
	Forgery.....	9
	Fraud.....	3
	False pretenses.....	4
	False pretenses and possession of drugs.....	1
	False pretenses and theft.....	1
	Horse stealing.....	9
	House breaking and theft.....	2
	Incest.....	1
	Liquor License Act, contravention of.....	7
	Master and Servants Act, contravention of.....	4
	Murder of a newly born child.....	1
	Obstructing a peace officer.....	1
	Opium and Drug Act, contravention of.....	1
	Pointing fire arms.....	2
	Passing counterfeit coin.....	2
	Possession of fire arms.....	1
	Possession of stolen goods.....	2
	Received stolen goods.....	4
	Selling lottery tickets.....	1
	Suspect, about to abscond whilst on bail.....	1
	Stealing train ride.....	17
	Shooting with intent to disable.....	2
	Theft.....	79
	Theft of cattle.....	1
	Trespass on railway.....	25
	Threatening with intent to extort.....	1
	Seduction.....	2
	Vagrancy.....	260
Indian Act—		
	Intoxication and possession of liquor.....	3
	Intoxication.....	3

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Females—	
Bigamy.....	1
Lunatic.....	1
Total.....	772

The number of prisoners who have served during the year, or are now doing so is 668. Classification as follows:—

Crime.	No.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault.....	39	1	18
Assault and obstructing peace officer.....	1	6	
Assault and non-support of wife.....	1	8	
Attempted suicide.....	1	3	
Attempted buggery.....	1	12	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	2	15
Cruelty to animals.....	1	2	
Drunk.....	4	1	5
Drunk and disorderly.....	71	1	2
Drunk and vagrancy.....	171		25
Forgery.....	1	3	
False pretenses.....	1	12	
False pretenses and possession of drugs.....	1	8	
False pretenses and theft.....	1	4	
Horse stealing.....	1	3	
Liquor License Act, contravention of.....	6	2	28
Masters and Servants Act, contravention of.....	4	1	27
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	3	
Opium and Drug Act, contravention of.....	1	2	
Pointing firearms.....	2	1	
Passing counterfeit coin.....	1	1	
Possession of firearms.....	1		7
Selling lottery tickets.....	1	3	
Stealing train ride.....	18	1	8
Theft.....	50	2	24
Trespass on railway.....	25		20
Threatening with intent to extort.....	1	1	
Vagrancy.....	254		
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
Drunk.....	3	3	
Drunk and possession of liquor.....	3	3	3
Total.....	668		

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave:—

S. Kilby, who was sentenced to 12 months hard labour on the 30th April, 1912, for theft. He was released on the 23rd October, 1912, having served 5 months and 23 days of his sentence.

C. Thompson, who was sentenced to 6 months hard labour on the 20th November, 1912, for vagrancy. He was released on the 15th April, 1913, having served 4 months and 26 days of his sentence.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, and one attempted escape:—

D. McKinnon, who was sentenced to 6 months hard labour on 21st November, 1912, for drunk and disorderly. He escaped on the 11th March and was recaptured on the 14th.

F. W. App, who was sentenced to 12 months hard labour for theft and false pretences.

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F. Wright, who was sentenced to 60 days hard labour on the 24th September, 1913, for vagrancy, attempted to escape from his escort on the 29th September, but was recaptured within a few minutes. Arrangements have been made for his trial.

There was one death, E. B. Brown *alias* E. Benjamin, committed for trial for horse stealing, on the 7th November, 1912. He contracted scarlet fever on or about the 5th January, 1913, and died on the 9th. An inquest was held, when a verdict was returned, that E. Brown came to his death from natural causes and died from the effects of scarlet fever and pneumonia.

J. W. SPALDING, *Inspector*,
Commanding No. 2 Guard-room.

REGINA, October 9, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'Depot' Division, Regina.

SIR,—I beg to submit herewith the annual report of 'Depot' Division Canteen for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The canteen is at present situated in the old sergeants' mess building, but arrangements are being made to move it into permanent quarters in the barrack building ('B' block).

The books have been audited up to June 30 of this year, and the canteen found to be in a good financial condition.

Grants to the amount of \$873.39 have been made during the past year, chiefly for the equipment and maintenance of the mens' sports.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. R. FORDE, *Sergeant*,
Secretary.

REGINA, October 9, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'Depot' Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following annual report of the 'Depot' Division Library for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The library was reorganized after the fire of March 21, 1912, and was opened on October 14, 1912.

There are two good book cases containing 1,260 volumes, but owing to lack of space there are still some 350 volumes which have not yet been put in circulation.

Four Morris chairs, curtains for the windows, and the electric lighting were installed and paid for from a grant from the fine fund.

Owing to the fire which destroyed the barracks at Athabaska, two cases of books were shipped to that post to assist them in reorganizing their library.

Every effort has been made to make this library as comfortable as possible, and is greatly appreciated by the members of this post.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

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The following is a balance sheet from October 1, 1912, to September 30, 1913:—

CREDIT.		DEBIT.	
Brought forward from 1912.. . . .	\$ 59 50	Subscriptions to Papers, etc.. . . .	\$ 61 85
Subscriptions for 1913.. . . .	363 00	Commission on Orders	36
		Fittings.. . . .	3 60
		Books purchased.. . . .	202 65
		Sundries.. . . .	75 80
		Balance forward.. . . .	78 24
Total	\$422 50	Total.. . . .	\$422 50

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. L. MARTIN, *Corporal,*
Secretary, 'Depot' Division Library.

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APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. L. JENNINGS, COMMANDING
REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 15, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of Regina District for the year ending September 30, 1913.

On that date the district was composed of the following sub-districts and detachments:—

Sub-Districts.	Detachments.	Officers.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Horses.	Dogs.
Wood Mountain.....	4	1			3	6	2		
Yorkton.....	7	1			3	9		13	
Moosomin.....	3			1	1	3		3	
Indian Head	3			1		3		4	
Strassburg	4				1	4		3	
Arcola.....	3	1				3		3	
Moosejaw.....	7		1			9	1	9	
Estevan.....	9		1		2	8		9	
Norway House.....	2			1		3	2		34

Detachments reporting direct to district office.

Town Station, Regina.....	1				1	2		1	
Pilot Butte.....	1					1		1	
Craik.....	1					1		1	
Holdfast.....	1					1		1	
Total on command.....	46	3	2	3	11	53	5	70	34
District office.....		2		1		3			
District office detective staff.....			1						
Total for Regina District.....	46	5	3	4	11	56	5	70	34

Total for Regina district being 46 detachments, 79 officers, N.C.O's and constables, 5 special constables, 70 horses and 34 dogs. This is an increase of two detachments, 1 officer and 12 constables over last year's establishment.

The Regina district, not including Norway House sub-district, extends west from the Manitoba boundary to range 7, west of the 3rd meridian, and north from the United States boundary to and including township 35; approximately, 240 miles east and west by 210 miles north and south, or an area of 50,000 square miles. This includes the most thickly settled portion of the province of Saskatchewan. The very rapid advance in railroad construction in the last two years has had a marvellous result; hamlets sprung up about eight miles apart on every new line of railroad; some

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of these soon became villages and from these villages a large number of towns have been incorporated during the past year.

The demand for new detachments is therefore very great, but it is not possible to establish at every place from which a request is received. Several changes were made during the year in order either to give better service in that particular district or to transfer the detachment to another point at which it was more urgently required. The strength of the district and the number of detachments remain practically unchanged.

The crop conditions were excellent this year and the yield has been the heaviest known in the west. An increase of from 5 to 20 per cent in acreage sown is reported, the largest being in that district south of Moosejaw to the United States boundary and west of the Moosejaw-Outlook branch of the C. P. R. The following average yields are reported:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.
Moosomin District.....	24	45	35
Moosejaw.....	20 25	50	35
Craik.....	29	50	30
Arcola.....	27	40	35
Estevan.....	20	35	30
Ogema.....	25	40	Poor.
North Portal.....	17	Poor quality and very little other grain.	

Indian Head district had an excellent crop. Of fifty-four samples of wheat sent to Winnipeg, 75 per cent graded No. 1 Northern and four samples as No. 1 Hard.

Flax was not grown in as large quantities as in former years.

Owing to the excellent weather conditions, grain shipments commenced about three weeks earlier than previously. Unfortunately, the farmers are not getting a good price for their grain. Mixed farming has developed a little this year, but not to the extent it should. There is a tremendous market for all farm products, but the farmer is slow in realizing that he should not depend entirely on grain.

Telephone long distance lines have been extended very considerably under control of the Provincial Government, and local rural lines are now almost everywhere. These are of very great convenience to everyone, and have long been wanted.

The growth of the cities and towns has not been as marked as in 1912, owing possibly to scarcity of money for buildings which were not absolutely necessary. Some places show a decrease in fiscal returns, but no places have gone back any and there appears always to have been sufficient money for legitimate business. The town of Weyburn was, in September last, elevated to the rank and dignity of a city. It is the centre of a most excellent farming district and is now well served by railroads.

Perhaps the most important railway line now under construction is the C. P. R. line from Weyburn to Lethbridge. This is being rapidly pushed forward and is now being operated from Weyburn to Assiniboia, a distance of 111 miles. When completed, this will be a short line to Winnipeg and will greatly relieve the main line. Other important lines are: The Grand Trunk Pacific, Regina-United States boundary extension, just completed. This connects with the Great Northern railroad and will be a short line from Regina to St. Paul and Chicago and will give the Grand Trunk a through connection to Eastern Canada via Chicago. The Grand Trunk Pacific have also extended their main line from Regina to Moosejaw, but have not yet entered that city.

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SUMMARY OF CONVICTIONS BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial 198, made up as follows:—

Number of convictions.....	74
Acquitted, or charges withdrawn.....	68
Remanded in custody awaiting trial.....	39
Awaiting trial on bail.....	17
Total.....	198

Convictions disposed of as under:—

Number of fines.....	10
Sent to jail.....	33
Let go on suspended sentence.....	8
Sent to penitentiary.....	23
Total number.....	74

This is an increase of 65 cases committed for trial over last year but a decrease of about 14 per cent in the number of convictions registered.

CRIME.

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the Twelve months ending September 30, 1913.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	19	8	7	4
Murder, conspiracy to.....	2			2
Murder, attempted.....	5	2	1	2
Manslaughter.....	3			3
Threatening to shoot.....	3	2	1	
Wounding.....	5		2	3
Threatening bodily harm.....	1	1		
Assault, common.....	545	442	103	
" aggravated.....	4	4		
" causing bodily harm.....	25	14	8	3
" indecent.....	24	20	4	
Rape and attempted rape.....	12	4	8	
Attempted suicide.....	7	2	2	3
Bigamy.....	4	3		1
Abduction.....	8	1	6	1
Ill-treating wife.....	3	3		
Ill-treating child.....	1		1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	7	3	4	
Carnal knowledge of idiot.....	1	1		
Non-support of wife and family.....	8	3	5	
Neglect of wife.....	1			1
Neglect to provide assistance at child-birth.....	1			1
Concealment of body of child.....	2		1	1
Child desertion.....	2	2		
Wife desertion.....	2	1	1	
Intimidation.....	11	5	4	2
Libel.....	1		1	
Criminal negligence.....	1	1		
Sending threatening letter.....	1	1		
Supplying drugs to procure an abortion.....	1	1		
Violence to officiating clergyman.....	8	8		
Threats.....	1	1		
Accessory to carnal knowledge.....	1	1		
Procuring abortion.....				
Attempted poisoning.....				1

SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina district for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the property—				
Thefts	440	314	123	3
Theft from person	7	3	2	2
Theft from H. M. mails	1	1		
Theft by juveniles	2	2		
Horse stealing	30	9	16	5
Shooting or wounding cattle	9	2	7	
Cruelty to animals	112	93	19	
House and shop breaking	10	7	3	
Burglary	9	4	3	2
Fraud	1		1	
False pretenses	87	46	30	11
Forgery	43	36	6	1
Uttering forged document	1	1		
Robbery	1		1	
Robbery with violence	4	2	2	
Receiving stolen property	11	4	3	4
Fraudulent disposal of property	6	2	4	
Arson	2	2		
Attempted arson	1		1	
Mischief	38	25	12	1
Killing or wounding dogs	3	2	1	
Misappropriation	6	4	2	
Attempting to defraud	1	1		
Damage to property	3	3		
Theft by conversion	1	1		
Forcible entry	1	1		
Unlawful possession	1		1	
Falsifying accounts	1			1
Miscellaneous	11		11	
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons	33	30	1	2
Pointing fire arms	21	15	6	
Discharging fire arms	12	11	1	
Revolver in possession when arrested	3	3		
Leaving Canada to engage in prize fight	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	916	878	38	
Drunk and disorderly	514	507	7	
Disturbing public worship	3	3		
Causing disturbance	17	16	1	
Swearing and insulting language	31	25	6	
Drunk on duty	1	1		
Indecent acts	6	4	2	
Indecent exposure	7	7		
Indecent exhibition	2	2		
Buggery	5	2	1	
Incest	1			1
Seduction	4		4	
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		1	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	13	13		
Inmates of house of ill-fame	1	1		
Illegal co-habitation	3		3	
Procuring	2	2		
Frequenter's house of ill-fame	1	1		
Prostitution	5	2	3	
Keeping gaming house	5	4	1	
Gambling	23	15	8	
In possession of gaming device	1	1		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Nuisance	1	1		
Buying raffle tickets	18	17	1	
Selling raffle tickets	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	1	1		

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SUMMARY of Cases entered and dealt with in the Regina district for the twelve months ending September 30, 1913.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons	4	4		
Contempt of court	4	4		
Escaping from custody	3	3		
Obstructing peace officer	9	5	4	
Assaulting	2	2		
Secret Commissions Act	1	1		
Assisting person to escape	1		1	
Neglect of duty	3		3	
Falsifying time books	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	188	183	5	
Trespassing on railways	88	85	3	
Non-compliance with order of Ry. Commissioners..	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	35	31	4	
Indians intoxicated	17	14	3	
Intoxicated on reserve	24	24		
Liquor in possession on reserve	8	8		
Prostitution of Indian women	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and Servants	527	451	76	
Game Ordinance	86	84	2	
Hide and Brand Act	7	7		
Prairie Fire Ordinance	101	89	12	
Liquor License Act	252	207	45	
Insanity	100	88	12	
Horse Breeders' Act	27	25	2	
Stray Animals Act	9	8	1	
Pound Act	46	37	9	
Herd	4	3	1	
Livery Stables	7	7		
Medical Profession	16	15	1	
Veterinary Surgeons	1	1		
Public Health	6	6		
School Act	5	4	1	
Hawkers and Peddlers	13	12	1	
Noxious Weeds	28	28		
Steam Boilers Act	52	50	2	
Motor Vehicles Act	57	50	7	
Hotel Ordinance	10	9	1	
Immigration	1	1		
Obstructing Road	7	3	4	
Vital Statistics Act	29	29		
Employment of White Women in Chinese Restaurants	1	1		
Municipalities Act	11	9	2	
Running Picture Shows without License	3	3		
Stray Dogs Ordinance	6	6		
Canada Grain Act	1	1		
Vehicles Act	25	24	1	
Fishing Ordinance	11	11		
Boarding-house Keepers' Act	4	3	1	
Opium and Drug Act	1	1		
Lord's Day Act	6	6		
Miscellaneous	17	11	6	
Grand totals	5,087	4,324	701	62

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The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1905 to the year ending September 30, 1913.

—	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	(11 mos.) 1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Cases entered.....	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,349	5,086
Convictions	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,749	4,324
Dismissed or withdrawn.	246	250	186	190	154	355	327	527	700
Waiting trial	12	20	24	26	16	14	15	73	62

This is an increase of 737 cases entered over 1912.

I would draw your attention to the increase of nearly 12 per cent in the number of cases handled. Many of these are of a serious nature. In 1912 we had six cases of murder entered, and in 1913 we had 16 cases entered. These cases require a great deal of time and persistent work.

Horse stealing increased from 26 cases in 1912 to 30 in 1913.

False pretenses, from 76 to 87.

Carrying concealed weapons, from 21 to 33. This custom seems to be more prevalent, and I assign the cause to the very large floating population in the country. This is also the reason for the increase in the vagrancy cases from 469 to 916, almost double the number. The country is becoming flooded with these gentry, most of whom will not work. The ordinary jail sentence is too good for them.

Stealing rides on railways increased from 125 to 188. Tramps can be found now on almost any freight train.

Cases of supplying liquor to Indians and Indians intoxicated have decreased by 50 per cent, which is very gratifying.

Cases under the Provincial Liquor License Act have increased from 203 to 252.

The following is a short synopsis of the most important cases handled in the Regina district during the year and also giving the conclusion of those held over from last year:—

Rex vs. John C. Thiel, murder.—This case is continued from last year's report and came up for trial before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain and jury in the latter end of January, 1913. After a prolonged and rather sensational trial the jury disagreed. A second trial was held at the end of that sitting, which resulted in a verdict of 'guilty of manslaughter, with a strong recommendation for mercy.' His Lordship sentenced the prisoner to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Regina jail.

Rex vs. C. Zimmerman alias Chris. Ziegenbien, false pretenses.—In April 1912, the accused obtained, by false pretenses, the sum of \$300 from Merchants Bank of Canada, Regina. Information was laid by the manager of that bank and inquiry being made regarding Zimmerman, it was found that he was undergoing a ten-months' sentence in Lethbridge jail for a similar offence committed in Alberta. His sentence expired on the 28th March, 1913, Sergeant Bennet being detailed to bring prisoner back from Lethbridge. It transpired, however, that the accused had been released on parole by the deputy warden on the 21st February, 1913, although the jail had been notified to hold him for us. Later on he was located near Stettler, Alberta, duly arrested and brought to trial at Regina. He appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown on the 31st May, 1913, pleaded 'guilty,' and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

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Rex. vs. Amy Christine Warwick, conspiracy to murder.—Ralph Warwick, accused's husband, was murdered by one Stanley J. Price on the 18th November, 1912. Stanley J. Price committed suicide at Moosejaw on the night of 8th December, 1912. It would appear that the accused and her husband went into Bethune on the 18th November, 1913, and returned about 9.50 p.m. After stabling the horses Warwick went to the house for supper and then returned to the stable about 10.25 p.m. About 11 p.m. accused went out to see what kept her husband so long. On arriving at the stable she found him lying under the team in the stall; she thereupon hitched up another horse and went to get assistance from her neighbours.

The inquest duly held resulted in the following verdict:—

‘Ralph Warwick came to his death by being tramped on by horses causing injuries to the heart and spleen, but are not satisfied that said Ralph Warwick was not injured before being tramped on by horses.’

A close examination at inquest did not result in any other wounds being discovered, which might have caused death. We, however, were not satisfied with the verdict of the coroner's jury, and the matter of his death was more fully investigated with the result that, after several days' close work, sufficient material had been gathered for a warrant to be sworn out against Stanley J. Price for murder, together with his hired man, William Shortle.

Inspector Newson left on the 10th December, 1912, to execute warrants, and ascertained en route to Price's farm, some forty miles northwest of Regina, that he (Price) had committed suicide in Moosejaw, over a day previous.

Shortle was arrested, but eventually released, as there was no evidence to connect him with the crime.

During the course of the investigation leading up to the afore-mentioned facts it was learnt that Mrs. Warwick, *nee* Elizabeth Caroline Swain, *alias* Amy C. Johnson, had been keeping house, a one-roomed shack, for Stanley J. Price.

Mrs. Warwick was arrested at Trodden's farm where she was staying and taken to Moosejaw to give evidence at the inquest of Stanley J. Price, being thence brought to Regina where she was committed for trial on the conspiracy charge. After a very prolonged trial before the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Haultain and jury the accused was found ‘not guilty,’ and accordingly released.

Rex vs. William F. Kerr, forgery and theft.—In this instance the accused stole three grain cheques and forged the signature of a Mr. Duncan, the man in charge of the elevator at Pilot Butte, the cheques were drawn for \$46.08, \$39.60, and \$39.68.

During the investigation and the time that elapsed in locating the accused, it was found that he had been committing several offences of a similar nature. The accused was arrested in the beginning of December, 1912, at Mortlach, and appeared before Police Magistrate Dunn, at Moosejaw, where he pleaded ‘guilty’ to seven counts of forgery committed in that district, he having previously consented to be tried there, with the result that he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment on each count, to run concurrently. Accused was then brought to Regina where, on the 13th December, 1912, he appeared before Police Magistrate Wm. Trant, consented to be tried and pleaded ‘guilty’ to four charges of forgery, three of uttering, and one, of false pretences. He was sentenced as under:—

First forgery, 7 years.

Second forgery, 5 years to follow first sentence.

Third forgery, 5 years, to run concurrent with 1st and 2nd sentences.

Fourth forgery, 2 years.

Three charges of uttering, to 1 year in each instance.

One charge false pretences to 18 months.

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The sentences for uttering and false pretences to run concurrent with those for forgery. The above sentences not to commence until the accused has completed the sentence already imposed upon him by the Police Magistrate at Moosejaw.

Yorkton Sub-District Cases.

Rex vs. John Aurischuck, murder.—Continuing from last year this case came up for trial on the 3rd December, 1912, before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain and jury at Yorkton. A verdict of 'not guilty' was returned, and accused was accordingly discharged.

Rex vs. Wasyl Ewaniuk, murder.—This case is continued from last year's report. Accused was, on the 1st October, 1912, at Saskatoon, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown and jury found 'guilty' of murder, with a recommendation for mercy. His Lordship thereupon sentenced accused to be hanged at Prince Albert on the 28th January, 1913. This sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment.

Rex vs. Anton Luzinsky, murder.—This case is continued from last year's report. Accused came up for trial before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain and jury at Yorkton on the 6th December, 1912, which trial resulted in a verdict of 'guilty' being returned. Prisoner was accordingly sentenced to be hanged in Moosomin jail on the 10th February, 1913. This sentence was afterwards commuted to life imprisonment and prisoner transferred from Moosomin jail to the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert, by Sergeant Joyce, on the 16th March, 1913.

Rex vs. Gunder Wrolson, attempted murder.—Information was laid in this case by Albert Wrolson, the son of the accused, to the effect that Gunder Wrolson had attempted to murder one, Mrs. Annie Stather. It would appear that the accused and Mrs. Stather returned home from Preeceville on the evening of the 6th May, 1913, and on arriving at the farm the accused went into the house and got a rifle. Mrs. Stather had got out of the buggy and accused endeavoured to get an aim at her with the rifle. She, however, ran towards the house, when the accused fired two shots at her, stating at the time 'I will get you.' Wrolson claims he was drunk at the time, but from subsequent inquiries it would seem he had only been drinking and was not very drunk. At the time of the shooting our constable stationed at Preeceville was away attending Supreme Court at Yorkton. The Justice of the Peace therefore swore in a special constable, had accused arrested, preliminary hearing held, and accused committed for trial. He was taken to Canora and handed over to our custody at that point, and brought through to Yorkton. It is reported that Gunder Wrolson has been convicted of murder in the state of Minnesota, U.S.A., some ten years ago; this matter is at present under investigation. Accused is now awaiting trial.

Rex vs. A. Wapash and T. Strongquill, carnal knowledge of female under 14 years.—In this case the parties concerned were all Indians belonging to the Pelly Agency at Kamsack, Sask. It would appear that the two accused, and the wife of Wapash, went to the house of Andrew Quee-wee-zance, about the 18th November, 1912, and found only his young daughter, Justine Quee-wee-zance, and her invalid younger brother at home, the older members of the family being away hunting. The party remained over night and during the night the offence took place, Mrs. A. Wapash being cognizant of all proceedings. The two accused came up for trial on the 15th March at Yorkton. T. Strongquill pleaded 'not guilty'; A. Wapash pleaded 'guilty.'

In summing up in regard to Strongquill the judge took an extremely lenient view, owing to the accused's youth and ill-health, and sentenced him to 10 days imprisonment in the R. N. W. M. P. guard-room at Yorkton. A. Wapash, whose wife had been present, was sentenced to 9 months hard labour in Yorkton guard-room.

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Rex vs. Justine Wapash (Mrs.), accessory to the fact.—This case was the outcome of the last preceding one, viz., *Rex vs. A. Wapash and T. Strongquill*. The accused was duly committed and appeared for trial at Yorkton on the 27th March, 1913, a plea of 'guilty' was entered and accused sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Rex vs. Dan Kowal, attempted murder.—In this case the accused, who lives near Ebenezer, had been to Melville on 1st April, 1913, and on his return went to his father-in-law's house near Hamton, where his wife was staying. He sent for his wife and pointed a loaded revolver at her saying, 'I am going to shoot you.' Mrs. Kowal struck the weapon aside and it exploded, the bullet entering the arm of her brother George.

Dan Kowal was arrested by Sergeant Turner on the 2nd April, and the following day the accused was committed for trial. He came up before the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont and jury at Yorkton on the 9th May, 1913. The defence was to the effect that the accused only pointed the gun at her to scare her into coming back to live with him, and they endeavoured to prove that she had seized the gun, which was the cause of its going off. In summing up, the judge pointed out to the jury that they could bring in any of the following verdicts:—

1. Attempted murder,
2. Wounding with intent to do grivous bodily harm.
3. Common assault,

with the result that the accused was found guilty of common assault and sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour in Yorkton guard-room.

Nofray Kostinuk, attempted murder.—The accused, who lives near Stenen, returned home on the 3rd February, 1913, after having been into the village that day. He appeared excited and told his wife that he had had a dream that she was an immoral woman. He wanted his wife to swear on the muzzle of a loaded shot gun that she was not immoral, as he said if she was the gun would go off, but if she was a good woman it would not go off. The accused's mother-in-law was at the time sitting on the bed and kept nagging at him and accused turned round and pointed the gun at her head. A neighbour, one George Cherniawski, who was in the room, knocked the gun downward and it exploded, the charge striking the floor some two feet from the feet of Kostinuk's mother-in-law. It could not be shown whether the accused actually pulled the trigger or not.

The defence was that his wife was immoral and he was only trying to frighten her, the gun being discharged accidentally in the direction of his mother-in-law. This case was tried at Yorkton on the 9th and 10th of May, 1913, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont and jury, and in summing up His Lordship instructed the jury they could return any of the following verdicts:—

1. Attempted murder.
2. Wounding with intent to do grievous bodily harm.
3. Common assault.

After being out for one hour they returned a verdict of 'guilty of common assault' and the accused was thereupon sentenced to four months' imprisonment with hard labour at Yorkton guard-room.

Rex vs. Jesse Hammond, murder.—This case is, I think, without exception, one of the most cold-blooded and revolting crimes I have met with. The accused, being a married man, had his sister-in-law living with him. He, so he stated, lost his affections for his wife and transferred them to his sister-in-law, with the result that

immoral relations were entered into between them, i.e., the accused and his wife's sister. On the 22nd August, 1911, a child was born to the accused's sister-in-law, Hammond being the father. The child was born alive, but accused took the infant outside and laid it on a straw pile, where it died. Again, on the 6th November, 1912, another child was born to the accused's sister-in-law, he again being the father. This infant was likewise disposed of, but how, it was never actually found out.

The accused after arrest and having been carefully warned made a detailed confession of all that had happened. He was in due course committed for trial, which took place at Saskatoon on 29th May, 1913, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury, who returned a verdict of 'guilty,' and accordingly the accused was sentenced to be hanged on the 14th day of August, 1913.

However, the Honourable the Minister of Justice ordered a new trial on this case, which took place at Saskatoon on the 29th September, 1913, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury, who returned a verdict of 'guilty,' with a strong recommendation to mercy.

The accused was accordingly sentenced to be hanged on the 17th December, 1913, at Prince Albert jail.

Rex vs. Theodore Forschner and William Ballard, horse stealing.—The above-named parties appeared in Indian Head on 5th May, 1913, with six head of horses, which they were endeavouring to sell very cheap. Sergeant Birtwistle looked them up and recognized Ballard as a cow-puncher from around Sheho, and he knew that Forschner was suspected of picking up strays around Theodore district. These men were telling different stories as to where they came from, &c. Sergeant Birtwistle laid information against them under sec. 293 C. C. and accused were arrested and remanded. Investigations followed in the Yorkton sub-district which resulted in the identification of some of the horses, and later the accused were committed for trial. Forschner is out on \$8,000 bail and Ballard awaiting trial in custody. Sergeant Birtwistle's action in the initial stages of these cases is worthy of note.

Rex vs. Freida Stich, murder.—The accused, a young Austrian girl of about 16 years, on the 11th May, 1913, attended a dance near Melville, and during the time she was there, she was sick and later went out with her mother, and on her return appeared, if anything, worse. The following morning the body of a newly-born infant was discovered in a slough near the house where the dance took place; also a lady's back hair comb which was identified as the one the accused wore on the night of the dance.

An inquest duly held resulted in a verdict of 'death from culpable homicide,' and that suspicion rested upon Freida Stich and her mother. From inquiries instituted by us, Doctor Livingstone, practising in Melville is alleged to have stated that the accused had very recently given birth to a child, he having examined her on behalf of her parents. The accused was accordingly arrested, and on the preliminary hearing coming on the case was dismissed owing to the fact that the medical evidence was so unsatisfactory as to leave a great doubt whether the girl had actually given birth to a child. On further investigation a fresh charge was laid and the accused was committed for trial, which took place at Melville, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Lamont and jury. Doctor Livingstone, when called, stated he could not swear whether the child was born alive or dead. As his was the only medical evidence available the Crown were unable to go on, as unless it was proved that the child was born alive the case must consequently fall through. Under these circumstances the judge took the case away from the jury, and discharged the accused.

Rex vs. Matilda Gibbons, murder.—On the night of the 30th September, 1912, the above named killed her five-year-old girl by giving it Paris green, and tried the same dose on another daughter, aged 10. Later, regretting her action, she tried to

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restore her children to life, but in the case of the five-year-old girl, Maggie, was unsuccessful. The accused was duly arrested and committed for trial on the charge of murder, and came up before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain and jury, which trial resulted in a verdict of 'not guilty,' owing to temporary insanity. The accused was thereupon remanded to Prince Albert jail, to be kept there in strict custody, until the pleasure of the Lieutenant Governor be known.

Rex vs. Mike Szewezuk, murder.—On the night of the 2nd September, 1913, there was a Galician wedding at Yorkton, the usual drinking took place and, as a result one Steve Solingski, was struck over the head with a fence post, by the accused, which blow resulted in death.

On receiving notification at 10.30 a.m. the following morning, a thorough investigation followed, and all men available were sent out to endeavour to round up the accused. On the 7th September, 1913, Constable Smith, who is stationed at Sheho, while returning off patrol, had his suspicions aroused by the actions of two parties he saw in the bush. On investigating he eventually headed them off, and held both up, arrested them, and took them to his detachment, when he found that one was the accused and the other was an eye-witness to the tragedy.

The accused was in due course committed and is at present awaiting trial. Constable Smith's action in this case is praiseworthy.

Rex vs. James Z. Walters, murder.—The apparent cause of this murder was a fit of passion on the part of the accused. The deceased Whelham, and others, had arranged to play a practical joke on Walters, which joke resulted in Whelham striking Walters several blows with his fist on the face. Walters then borrowed a .22 rifle and got a lantern and started to hunt for Whelham, expressing to two parties that he was going to shoot Whelham. The accused was seen by the village constable, to whom he stated he was going to shoot Whelham, and on being requested to hand over his gun, refused to do so.

Mrs. Whelham saw Walters, who told her his intentions, and she tried to get him to give up the gun, but without success. Shortly afterwards Whelham came on the scene and going over to where his wife and Walters were standing, was told by Walters to 'stand back or I'll shoot;' he, Walters, then fired at Whelham and the bullet penetrated his chest, but deceased was able to grapple with Walters, who, however, struck him several blows with the gun. Doctor Soley considered an operation necessary and he went with deceased by train to Winnipeg, but Whelham died on arrival at the Union depot there. The result of the postmortem showed that the deceased died from the result of septic poisoning, following bullet wound. In due course the accused was committed for trial and is at present in custody in Moosomin jail.

This shooting took place on the 29th July, 1913, at Veregin, Sask.

Moosomin Sub-district Cases.

Rex vs. Gaudry, theft from H. M. mails.—This case is continued from last year, with the result that the accused was sentenced to five years' imprisonment with hard labour on the above charge. Another charge of horse stealing had meanwhile matured against him, and on this latter he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Saskatchewan penitentiary, to run concurrent with the aforementioned sentence of five years.

Rex vs. William Anderson, horse stealing.—This man has been under suspicion of horse stealing since the summer of 1911, and he was one of the gang of rustlers that had been operating for some time in the Wood Mountain sub-district, which gang had at last broken up. The charge in this instance was the theft of four horses

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from a man named Olson, which accused stole and disposed of. The evidence was conclusive, but took a great deal of time and care in getting together, the main witness only being located at the last minute. The accused was committed for trial and appeared before the Honourable Chief Justice Haultain and jury, at the June sittings of the Supreme Court at Moosejaw. After the jury were out ten minutes, they returned a verdict of 'guilty,' and His Lordship sentenced prisoner to five years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. The conviction in this case is due almost entirely to the persistent efforts of Staff Sergeant King.

Rex vs. Russell McLean Hurst, seduction.—Information was laid by John Dellas, father of the girl seduced, who had died at child-birth.

After considerable trouble the accused was located and arrested at Collingwood, Ontario, and brought back for trial, and duly committed. On the case coming up before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Saskatoon on 2nd June, 1913, the Agent for the Attorney General preferred no charge, owing to the respective ages of the girl and the accused, the former being 16 years and 16 days and the latter only 18 years when the offence took place. The accused was accordingly discharged.

Rex vs. Jane Caldwell and Austin Foy, murder; Rex vs. Maud Greenman, conspiracy to murder.—These two cases are so wrapped up in each other that they are reported on together, the first two named defendants being charged with the murder of the illegitimate child of Mrs. Maude Greenman, while the latter is charged with conspiracy to murder the said child.

The first clue in this case came from some notes handed to Constable Waite of Craik detachment by a Doctor Palmer, who stated he had received the information from a Mrs. Caldwell. The matter was carefully investigated with the following results:—

That a female child (illegitimate) was born to Mrs. Maude Greenman (widow) on the 25th March, 1913. The parents of Maude Greenman, Mr. and Mrs. Foy, were living at the farm near Eyebrow, and they stated that the child must be got rid of owing to the disgrace it would bring on the family. They accordingly tried to influence the nurse, Mrs. Caldwell, to dispose of the child, and were successful in so far that on the following morning, Mrs. Greenman asked Mrs. Caldwell to take the baby out into a shack where the meat was kept. She did this, accompanied by Austin Foy, grandfather of the child, who assisted her by opening the doors. The infant was laid on the floor of the shack, which was unfurnished and had no heating apparatus whatever. The weather on the 25th and 26th March was about 19 degrees below zero, very cold, and snow was on the ground.

During the morning, Austin Foy and Mrs. Caldwell went out at intervals to see the child, and about noon it died. Later that day Mrs. Caldwell assisted Austin Foy to bury the body in the hen-house. The main evidence in this case is the complete confession made by the nurse, Mrs. Caldwell, both at the coroner's inquest and preliminary hearing. All precautions were taken to have Mrs. Caldwell properly warned, and the nature of the warning and her rights to protection from the court while giving evidence were fully explained to her. But she still insisted in making her confession. The accused parties were all committed for trial and are at present in custody awaiting trial. A more cold-blooded case of infanticide could hardly be imagined.

Rex vs. J. A. Mowatt, horse stealing.—This case is continued from last year; accused was brought up in the District Court at Moosejaw in the latter part of November, 1912, when he was released on suspended sentence, having pleaded 'guilty' to the charge.

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Rex vs. D. P. Ferguson, theft of estrays.—In this instance the accused was charged with stealing five stray horses. Considerable work was put in on the matter, as it was found very difficult to get in touch with the owners. Staff Sergeant King, by his persistent efforts, eventually had the case in good shape for trial, which took place at Moosejaw, and was concluded on the 6th May, 1913, at the District Court, when the accused was found 'guilty' and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. Ferguson was an elderly man and an old-time resident in the country south of Moosejaw.

Estevan Sub-District Cases.

Rex vs. John Donison, murder.—On the 29th November, 1912, the accused shot and killed one William Paliuk, about 16 miles Northwest of Viceroy. Corporal Reames arrested the accused early the following morning.

It would appear that Donison and Paliuk were not on very friendly terms, living close to each other. On the day of the shooting the accused was about to drive the deceased's horses to pound, when Paliuk came up, and some words ensued. During the argument accused thought the deceased reached for his hip, as if to draw a gun, and in order to prevent being shot himself, deliberately fired a charge from a shotgun he had in his hands, killing Paliuk outright, the full charge, wads and all entered the left breast a little above the heart. The coroner's jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against Donison and in due course he was committed for trial. He appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown and jury at Moosejaw on the 12th March, 1913, and after a three-days trial, during which numerous witnesses were examined, a verdict of 'not guilty' was returned, the jury being out three hours.

His Lordship spoke a few words of warning when discharging the prisoner, and expressed a hope that the jury's decision would not create the impression that it was right to take life under such circumstances.

Rex vs. H. M. Middaugh, misappropriation of funds.—This was reported last year, but not concluded. The accused was, on the 4th October, 1912, sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour at Prince Albert penitentiary, in the District Court at Regina.

Rex vs. William J. Hutchins, bigamy.—The accused was married first in Minneapolis, Minn., U.S.A., on the 19th February, 1911, and subsequently, his first wife being alive and not divorced, married Anna L. Seyfert at Estevan, Sask., on the 11th December, 1912.

Information was laid by Staff Sergeant Lett, and the accused arrested at Gull Lake, Sask., by Corporal Goodrich. He was in due course committed and elected for speedy trial, pleading 'not guilty,' evidence was on hand and accused convicted and sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour, in Regina jail. His first wife came up from the States to give evidence.

Arcola Sub-District Cases.

Rex vs. Robert Evans, horse stealing.—Robert Evans, on the 4th January, 1913, hired a horse and saddle from livery barn at Redvers, Sask. He then sold horse for \$60 to a farmer living some 18 miles Southeast of Redvers. Accused was traced into Manitoba by Staff Sergeant Lea, and arrested at Napinka, by Constable McSherry, who escorted prisoner back to Arcola for trial, when he pleaded 'guilty.' The judge, in view of the fact that the accused was only 16 years old, suspended sentence, on his father entering into a bond of \$1,000 for four years for his son's good behaviour.

Rex vs. Lloyd Atz, attempted murder of C. D. Bennison and Leonard Warne near Manor, Sask.—On the 15th July, 1913, about 9 p.m., the above named murderously assaulted his employer Mr. Bennison, and another hired man, Warne, using a single tree on the former and a 22 rifle on the latter; in both cases the injuries were serious. Bennison having eight cuts on the head to the bone, any of the blows causing same might have resulted in a fractured skull. Warne, the hired man, was cut about the head, jaw broken, and lost a large quantity of blood. Staff Sergeant Lea took up the search for Atz, and, together with Constables Richards and White, covered all country south to North Dakota, U.S.A., the country in that vicinity being bluffly and easy to hide in. On the 19th word came to the effect that a man had been seen some four miles from the scene of the assault, and this party eventually turned out to be Atz; he was taken in charge by two farmers until the police arrived. Atz was duly committed for trial and during the time he was held at Arcola attempted to make an escape, which Constable Richards frustrated. The accused is still in custody awaiting trial.

Strassburg Sub-district Cases.

Rex vs. Dora White and John Goldspink, murder.—On the 3rd June, 1913, information was received that George White, husband of Dora White, had been found dead in his stable at Govan that morning.

Corporal Mulhall went from Strassburg to investigate and an inquest was held the coroner's jury returning a verdict, 'that George White came to his death as a result of wounds caused by some person or persons unknown.' Staff Sergeant Dubuque was detailed on this case, and as suspicion pointed to the two accused, (Goldspink being the hired man,) instructions were issued for their arrest. As a result of our investigations it was shown that Dora White was frequently quarrelling with her husband, who was a regular drunkard; and on the night in question it would appear that the deceased came home drunk. After a row with his wife she beat him up with a hatchet, and badly fractured his skull. Goldspink was at the house at the time, and helped to carry the deceased's body out to the stable late at night. The following morning he, Goldspink, pretended to find White's body in the stable and raised an alarm, spreading the news that White had been kicked to death by his horses. This assertion was, however, thoroughly disproved, and numerous blood-stained articles, including some of Mrs. White's clothing, were found cached away in various parts of the house; also indications were noticeable where attempts had been made to obliterate blood-stains on the floor and walls of the room, in which the murder must have been committed.

The accused were both committed for trial on the capital charge, which took place at Saskatoon on the 30th September, 1913, before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands and jury. A verdict of 'guilty of manslaughter' was returned in the case of Dora White, whereas, in Goldspink's case a verdict of 'not guilty' was returned. Mrs. Dora White was thereupon sentenced by His Lordship to ten years' imprisonment at Prince Albert, but owing to there not being accommodation for female prisoners at that point she was afterwards transferred to Edmonton penitentiary. John Goldspink was discharged.

The method employed by the two accused in their endeavour to cover up their tracks was similar to that employed in the Warwick case; probably they got their inspirations from the reports published in the papers, as the details of the Warwick case were very fully published.

Rex vs. John Goldspink, accessory after the fact.—On the accused being discharged on the charge of murdering George White, of Govan, he was re-arrested on the above charge. The evidence was of a similar character to that submitted in the Dora White murder case, which resulted in the accused being found 'guilty' by the

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jury and was sentenced by the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands to five years' imprisonment in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rex vs. William F. Scherely, false pretences.—This case originated in the vicinity of Southey, Sask. The accused, who owed a bill of \$272.75 to one Geo. B. Miller, a general merchant of Southey, offered him a team of horses in settlement on the 10th April, 1913, which offer was accepted, on the accused stating that the team was his own property, that he had had them all the previous winter, and they were clear. Miller gave him \$80 in cash, \$47 in value in goods, and wrote off the account on the ledger previously referred to, making a total of \$399.75.

Scherely then left, and on the 18th April one Aron Fairbish, liveryman of Mar-kinch, a town in the vicinity of Southey, identified the team and had same seized under a warrant.

He, Fairbish, having on the 9th April sold this team to one Peter Sunda, who gave him a chattel mortgage for \$497 in payment. This Peter Sunda answered the description of Scherely, and was later identified as being one and the same person. Warrant was issued and Scheley traced to Fort Benton, Montana, U.S.A., at which point he was arrested by the sheriff, arrangements were made through the officer commanding 'K' Division, to have the accused brought back to Canada, he having signified his willingness to return and waived his rights to extradition proceedings. Corporal Kempston went to Lethbridge and took over charge of the prisoner and escorted him back to Regina, he eventually, on the 18th June, 1913, appeared before two Justices of the peace at Southey, and the formalities of Part 16 of the Criminal Code having been complied with, accused elected to be tried summarily and pleaded guilty and was sentenced to three years' imprisonment with hard labour, in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rex vs. Chris Schan, forgery and false pretences.—The charges against the accused were preferred by the Bank of Toronto, at Elstow, Sask., the Bank of Quebec at Young, Sask., the Bank of Commerce at Watrous, Sask., from which institutions he had successfully obtained considerable sums of money by false pretences and forgery.

The accused fled the country and was located and arrested at Devil's Lake, North Dakota, U.S.A., and brought back by Staff Sergeant Lett, having waived his rights to extradition. In due course he was committed for trial. The trial is set for the next sittings of the Supreme Court at Saskatoon.

Moosomin Sub-District Case.

Rex vs. Joseph Pritchard, performing illegal operations.—The accused, who lived at Wapella, has been kept under observation for some years past, it was suspected he was carrying on this nefarious practice, with the result that Sergeant Joyce, in charge of Moosomin sub-district, was able to get a clear case on the accused, the details of the evidence being very thorough and conclusive. Information was accordingly laid charging Pritchard with the above crime, and warrant to apprehend issued, which Sergeant Joyce executed on the 12th June at Wapella. Under a search warrant, certain instruments were found that had been used by accused. Preliminary hearing was duly held and accused committed for trial on this and another charge of similar nature which had materialized during the police investigations. He is now awaiting trial in Moosomin jail; bail was refused.

Sergeant Joyce did very good work in these cases.

Craik Sub-District Cases.

Rex vs. Peter Hoffman, horse stealing.—During the night of 11th March, 1913, a team, sleigh and set of harness were stolen from Alec. Steuck, of Davidson, Sask.

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Constable Waite was detailed on this case and picked up trace east of Strongfield, and after tracing outfit through towns on the Outlook branch of C.P.R., they appeared to be circling towards Saskatoon.

The officer commanding at Prince Albert and also Saskatoon were notified by wire to be on the look out. The team, with sleighs and harness intact, were located in a livery barn at Prince Albert, and accused was arrested. He was duly committed and elected for a speedy trial, which took place at Moosejaw on the 26th May, 1913. A plea of 'guilty' was entered, and he was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment with hard labour. Mr. Steuch recovered his horses at Prince Albert, Constable Waite being commended by the commissioner for his energy shown in this case.

Rex vs. Toni Kislinger, rape.—Information was laid before Police Magistrate Trant, of Regina, by Mrs. Katherine Luzny, of Findlater, Sask. The case came up for trial at Moosejaw before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown and jury. A verdict of 'guilty' was returned, and in passing sentence of 30 months and 10 lashes the judge stated that the case was of a most brutal and revolting nature, without any mitigating circumstances.

Rex vs. Kate Detta, bigamy.—The accused was married to Richard Detta on the 9th June, 1907, at Sintaluta, under maiden name of Katie Labelle, she having been previously married to one William Jordan on the 12th October, 1904, at Beausejour, Manitoba, her first husband, Jordon, being still alive and not divorced. After considerable trouble in getting the main witnesses together, the case came up for trial on the 11th June, 1913, before the Honourable Mr. Chief Justice Haultain and jury, a verdict of 'guilty' was returned with a recommendation for mercy.

The accused was released on suspended sentence, as it was learnt that she had entered into an agreement to go into a certain institute for reform in Manitoba.

George Strand, Chester Strand, Theodore Anderson, charged with rape in the United States of America.—The above named were charged by the Juvenile Officer of the State of North Dakota, U.S.A., with the above offence on one Inga Olson, a female under 16 years. They were located near Craik, and arrested and brought to Regina, where they signified their willingness to return voluntarily to the United States, and signed a waiver to that effect. They were duly escorted to the boundary line at North Portal and handed over to Sheriff McLean. The result of this case was that the States Attorney changed the charge from rape in the first degree to rape in the second degree, to which latter charge all pleaded 'guilty' and were sentenced as under:—

Chester Strand, 14 months States penitentiary; George Strand and Theodore Anderson, not being of age, were sent to the State Reform School until they became of age, a little over a year.

Rex vs. E. B. Brown and Charles Parker, horse stealing.—The above-named parties stole a horse from livery barn at Davidson. Constable Waite investigated and traced outfit across country to a little north of Elbow. The next trace obtained was where they crossed the Saskatchewan river at Billings Ferry, and took the trail for Swift Current, at which place Brown was arrested by Corporal Cutting. Parker was later arrested on a train between Moosejaw and Regina by Constable Durant.

Both the accused were, in due course, committed for trial. E. B. Brown died from scarlet fever while awaiting trial. C. Parker was tried at the District Court, Moosejaw, and sentenced to four years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Indian Head Sub-district Case.

Rex vs. John McMillan, horse stealing.—The accused was found to be in possession of three horses belonging to Fred. Pachall, of Kennedy, Saskatchewan. He

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was duly arrested, the manner in which he came into possession of these horses was through the pound, claiming the horses as his own. He also smeared dark grease on the white markings of the horses so that same could not be easily recognized at a distance. McMillan was in due course committed, and is at the present time awaiting trial which should come on at Moosomin the early part of October, 1913.

Rex vs. Herbert Wain, burglary.—This was a city of Moosejaw case, and the accused was sentenced by the Police Magistrate of that city to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary for the offence.

Rex vs. George Smith, burglary.—This was a city of Moosejaw case, and the accused was sentenced by the Police Magistrate of that city to two years imprisonment with hard labour in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Rex vs. Samuel Tadman, receiving stolen property.—The accused was arrested by the Chicago police on a telegram sent by the Moosejaw city police, the charge being receiving stolen property knowing same to be stolen, the property in question having been stolen from the Moosejaw city stores. After considerable delay, owing to the Canadian Pacific Railway taking action in a similar case against the accused, authority was granted by the Department of the Attorney General for the Province of Saskatchewan to bring accused back from Chicago. He having consented to waive extradition proceedings, Staff Sergeant King was sent to Chicago and brought the prisoner through to Moosejaw, two separate charges being preferred one by the Moosejaw city and the other by the C. P. Railway.

At the preliminary hearing, the case brought by the C. P. R. was dismissed, while on that of the city of Moosejaw the accused was committed for trial, being admitted to bail in the sum of \$2,500.

This case has yet to be tried.

Rex vs. J. C. McGregor, burglary.—The accused was tried in the District Court on the 5th March, 1913, having elected for a speedy trial. He was found guilty and sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. The case was one in which the accused entered the house of a resident of the city of Regina and held up his wife at the point of a revolver, and bound her to a chair; then rifling the house. The great shock to the lady was such as to seriously injure her health.

McGregor was located in Moosejaw and brought back to Regina. He proved to be an old convict.

Rex vs. William F. McDonald, alias 'The Flounder,' theft.—This case occurred on a Canadian Pacific Railway train, in which the accused stole the sum of \$80 from a passenger, at Regina.

The C. P. R. Police handled the matter and the accused was arrested at Calgary and brought to Regina. The witnesses for the prosecution came up from Ontario to give evidence. The case was tried by Police Magistrate Trant on the 26th May, 1913, and accused found 'guilty.' He was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour at Prince Albert penitentiary.

John Bukojczuk, Fred. Gordeczuk, murder of Frank Szatowski.—This murder occurred in the east end of the city of Regina, on the evening of the 7th November, 1912. The deceased was beaten over the head with some piping, which resulted in death.

Circulars were issued and eventually Gordeczuk was located and arrested in Calgary, and Bukojczuk at Edmonton. They were in due course committed for trial. The case was tried before the Honourable Mr. Justice Brown and jury, at the May sittings of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, with the result that in each instance

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the jury brought in a verdict of 'guilty of manslaughter' with a recommendation 'that the accused receive the severest penalty.'

They were each sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert on the 31st May, 1913.

The motive for this crime was jealousy and revenge.

Regina city police case.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

There was a slight increase in the number of fires reported over last year. This is attributable in part to the many new branches of railway construction, the burning of the right of way in some instances being done in a careless manner; also to sparks from the engines. Settlers, as a rule, have taken fair precaution against prairie fires. All cases brought to our notice have been investigated and the parties responsible have been prosecuted.

The most serious case was near Viceroy on section 2-8-26 west of the 2nd Meridian. The area covered was not large, but the buildings of Mr. A. Lidberg were consumed. In getting the stock out of the stable Mr. Lidberg's daughter, unfortunately, was burned to death, and Mr. Lidberg and his son were badly burned and lost four horses, three cows, two calves, two pigs, chickens, two wagons, one buggy and a quantity of hay. The fire came from a neighbour's manure pile which was set on fire three weeks previously. Lidberg had no proper fire guard around his place.

Two serious fires occurred on the Colonsay branch of the C.P.R. One was caused by an engine and burned a stable, oat stack and 100 tons of hay, and covered two miles. The other was started by a hired man and burnt 1,000 bushels of wheat and buildings valued at \$1,000; this fire covered an area of six miles.

Most of the fires were of minor importance, owing to so much land now being broken. Our detachments give all possible assistance in fighting these fires and call out the local population for aid.

There have been no bush fires reported, due, no doubt, to the very rainy season in the Norway House district, where only there are timber forests.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Particular attention is at times given to necessary assistance to departments of the Federal and Provincial Governments, especially when asked to do so by them.

Federal Government.

Department of the Interior—Immigration.—Assistance has been given to settlers, as required, by our patrols, in many instances directing new comers to their locations and acquainting them with the condition of their new surroundings. The Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, is also advised of all persons brought to our notice as being subjects for deportation.

Department of the Interior—Indians.—Escorts have been provided for all officers of the department when paying treaty moneys to the Indians. These escorts, in addition to acting as guides in some instances, preserved order and, in particular, prevented liquor trading with the Indians. They also reported at length on the numbers and conditions of the different tribes. The list of tribes and their numbers, as given in my report of last year, remains practically unchanged. The Indians of northern Manitoba are included in the report of the Norway House sub-district. The Indians are exceedingly well behaved and have given no trouble. Offences against the Indian Act have been very few and were mostly due to illicit liquor traffic.

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Customs.—All cases of smuggling and illegal selling of stock and effects brought into this country from the United States as 'settlers' effects' have been reported to the department and action taken in accordance with their instructions. Such cases have been few this year.

The collection of Customs at Wood Mountain, which for many years past was in the hands of the officer commanding R.N.W.M.P. at that point, was, about the middle of November, 1912, transferred from the police to Mr. W. S. Metcalf, who was appointed sub-collector for that district under the supervision of the port of Moosejaw. This is the last place in the Regina district at which this force acted as officers for the Customs Department.

Agriculture.—Our detachments report all instances of contagious diseases in animals, of which they become aware and these reports are forwarded to the nearest veterinary inspector for his action therein.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the complete sittings of the courts. Also, required assistance has been given to coroners and local justices. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to the various jails and the penitentiaries at Prince Albert and Edmonton. Lunatics have been taken to the Brandon asylum. Escorts have also brought back to Saskatchewan, for trial, prisoners arrested in Alberta, British Columbia, Manitoba, Ontario and the United States. The number of such prisoners is rapidly increasing. Accused persons, wanted on warrants in other provinces and the United States, have been located, arrested and held for the arrival of the proper authorities. The Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa, has been advised of ticket-of-leave men reporting at our detachments.

Post Office Department.—Every effort has been made to render all possible assistance to this department of the Government. Burglaries and thefts from post offices and mail bags have become more frequent. In several instances our efforts have been successful. The principal case handled in this connection was that of theft of registered parcel containing \$347.20 from the post office at Expanse, Sask., by one John Larsen. On the 21st April last the postmistress at Expanse delivered this registered package to a man calling himself John Larsen and representing himself as the party the package was intended for. Later it was discovered that the money had been delivered to the wrong person and the postmistress notified the post office inspector at Moosejaw, who in turn informed Staff Sergeant King, of R.N.W.M.P. detachment at that point. Corporal Tomlinson of Gravelbourg detachment was sent immediately to investigate and learned that Larsen had left that district and his whereabouts could not be learned. Corporal Tomlinson in looking through the hotel register at Gravelbourg obtained copies of the signature of one John Larsen, which signature corresponded identically with that in the post office registration book at Expanse. It was arranged that the post office inspector should forward copies of Larsen's signature to all the post offices with a request to keep a sharp lookout for Larsen. Descriptions of this man were forwarded from this office to all detachments of the police. As a result of this arrangement, information was received from the postmaster of Qu'Appelle, Sask., stating that he had received a letter from one John Larsen, which signature corresponded with that in the hotel register aforementioned and with that in the registration book of the Expanse post office. This letter requested that mail addressed to John Larsen be forwarded to Port Arthur, Ont. The chief constable at Port Arthur was communicated with, and, at my request, a man called John Larsen was arrested. He admitted having written to the postmaster at Qu'Appelle to forward his mail. An escort was sent to Port Arthur with warrant to bring Larsen back to Saskatchewan for trial on the above charge. Unfortunately,

this prisoner escaped from his escort at Winnipeg while changing trains and, although every effort has since been put forth to effect the recapture of Larsen, we have so far been unsuccessful.

In August last a book of 100 money orders was stolen from the post office at Oak Lake, Manitoba. These were each filled in for amounts of about \$95, and the respective advices sent to different post offices in Manitoba and Saskatchewan, mostly to towns on the main line of the C.P.R.. A few days afterwards a man would present a money order at a post office to which an advice had been sent and get payment for it. We were notified by the department of the post offices holding these advices and an effort to catch the perpetrator at Qu'Appelle, Saskatchewan, was almost successful. It would appear that there were two men in this scheme, one operating in Manitoba and the other in this province. One was captured at Minnedosa, Man., and the other no doubt hearing this at Qu'Appelle, and knowing that the police were endeavouring to catch him, got out of the country. Since then no further attempts have been made to cash any of these money orders.

Provincial Statutes.

Public health.—The commissioner of this department has been sent reports of all cases of destitution and infectious diseases. Quarantine regulations have been enforced when the department has requested us to do so.

Neglected and dependent children.—The work in connection with this department is rapidly increasing, and a large number of cases have been reported to the Superintendent of the department which deals with children under the age of sixteen. Boys are usually sent to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie, Manitoba, and the girls are either put in foster homes or given positions with respectable families.

Liquor license branch.—Owing to the large number of new licenses issued throughout the district, the cases under this statute show a large increase. Informations are, in all cases, laid by officials of this department and assistance given by us. Reports of breaches of the Liquor License Act, received from detachments in which there is no license inspector, are sent direct to the department for their action. Owing to an effective campaign and heavy fines, 'blind pigs' appear not to be so numerous as formerly.

Live stock branch.—During the year we have been successful in tracing stock which had strayed, and had them returned to their owners. The statute relating to the enrolment of stallions has been strictly enforced.

Investigations re Deaths.—The following number of deaths in this district have been the subject of police investigation, always with a coroner except when one cannot be procured:—

Sudden and accidental deaths.. . . .	104
Suicides.. . . .	22
Suicides, attempted.. . . .	6
Total.. . . .	132

This is over twice the number for last year and entails an enormous amount of work from the detachments. The Attorney General's Department is sent a copy of the report in each case and, where necessary, the public administrators have been furnished with a report and an inventory of the estate of the deceased. Of the above number, two (father and son) were killed by a small cyclone and four were killed by lightning.

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Lunatics.—The total number of lunatics taken to the asylum at Brandon, by order of the Attorney General, was 88. It is expected that before long the Saskatchewan Provincial asylum at North Battleford will be opened for the receiving of lunatics from this province.

YORKTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The officer commanding this sub-district reports a most prosperous year, particularly in regard to crops. In some places 100 per cent increase in land under cultivation is shown. The population is very mixed and consists largely of foreigners who have given us considerable trouble, and among whom most of the cases of murder occurred.

The Doukhobours, who previously have given us considerable trouble, have mostly all left that district for British Columbia and we have had but two small complaints in regard to them during the past year. These two instances were the result of some 30 Doukhobours, the balance of the old fanatics, attempting their old practice of making nude parades. They were immediately arrested and sentenced to terms of six months each and distributed among the jails at Regina, Prince Albert and Moosomin.

I attach a report of the prisoners confined in the Yorkton guard-room for the past year. This guard-room has been reported upon so often as being absolutely inadequate, unsanitary and dangerous in regard to an outbreak of fire that I consider that further comment is unnecessary.

Following is the report of the Yorkton guard-room:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Yorkton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1913.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1912.....	9
Received during 12 months ended September 30, 1913.....	144
Total.....	153
Discharged during 12 months ended September 30, 1913.....	146
Remaining in cells midnight, September 30, 1913.....	7
Total.....	153

Below is classification of prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—	
White.....	133
Indians.....	4
Half-breeds.....	2
Chinese.....	1
Females—	
White.....	3
Indians.....	1
Total.....	144

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The 146 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Released, time expired.....	41
Sent to Moosomin jail.....	14
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.....	1
Sent to Brandon asylum.....	11
Committed to care of relatives.....	1
Released as sane.....	2
Sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School.....	4
Handed over to immigration authorities for deportation.....	3
Sent to various places for trial.....	2
Released on payment of fines.....	41
Released on bail.....	13
Released on suspended sentence.....	2
Acquitted.....	4
Escaped.....	1
Released by order of H.R.H. Governor General.....	1
Total.....	141

Females—

Sent to Regina guard-room.....	1
Sent to Prince Albert jail.....	3
Sent to Brandon asylum.....	1
Total.....	5
Grand total.....	146

The average daily number of prisoners has been.....	11
The average monthly number has been.....	10
The maximum number on any day has been.....	18
The minimum number on any day has been.....	5
The maximum number received in any one month, November, 1912, has been..	16
The minimum number received in any one month, September, 1913, has been..	6

GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year has been good. Discipline well maintained. George Holunga, a prisoner undergoing one month's imprisonment for vagrancy, escaped from custody here on the 25th June last and so far has not been recaptured.

This guard-room is inadequate for the purpose, both from the point of view of security and that of convenience; cell doors are locked individually; there is no jail yard; neither are there any lavatory conveniences.

As we have held six persons charged with murder and two with attempted murder during the last year, owing to these crimes having been committed in this district, you can readily understand the tax on the men stationed here.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. KEMPSTON, *Corporal.*
Provost.

Certified Correct,

T. S. BELCHER, *Inspector.*
Commanding Yorkton Sub-District.

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The following is the report of Sergeant Nicholls, in charge of Norway House sub-district.

NORWAY HOUSE, MANITOBA,

September 22, 1913.

To the District Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual report of this sub-district for the year ending September 30, 1913.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

This is, as you are aware, not a farming country and the only cultivation is that of a few gardens, principally by white people. The Indian, as a rule, is not a tiller of the soil.

A small amount of building is going on at present; the contractors are putting in a concrete foundation for a new hospital and the excavation is made for a new boarding school in connection with the Methodist mission. Work on both these buildings will be in full swing in the spring.

In my last report I mentioned that Roman Catholics were going to build extensively here; for some reason the grant has been transferred to Cross lake, where they will commence building operations in the spring. The removal of the Roman Catholic mission from here will be a great loss and the Indians and white people alike will greatly miss the four sisters connected with this mission who are untiring in their efforts in cases of sickness, irrespective of religion.

The immigration into this district is nil and the population, a moving one, depends on the number of surveys in the country for its numbers.

With the exception of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, missionaries, Government officials and a few traders, the population is all Indians and Half-breeds.

RAILWAY AND TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION.

The only railway construction going on is that of the Hudson Bay Railway which will pass about to the west and north of Norway House; the progress of this construction will be reported upon by the division following it. I have no positive knowledge on the matter.

Telephone lines we have none, and none are projected.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Being a bush country we are not bothered in this respect and we have had no bush fires this season compared with last; this may be accounted for by the heavy continual rains we have had all summer and the efficient system of the Forestry Department of incessant patrols along the routes to the coast and outlying settlements.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have had no calls in this respect, but on application of the Indian Agent a constable accompanied the treaty party this past summer, and visited every reserve in the district.

INDIANS.

There are seven reserves in this sub-district and, as a whole, the natives are in good circumstances; last season was an exceedingly good one as regards the fur catch

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and this past summer they have been demanding and getting exorbitant wages from surveyors compelled to hire them as canoe men and guides, and guarantee them cash as they will take no orders on a trader. About two years more and I think their good times will be over as most of the railway supplies will be going in from the coast. They will find it very hard to come back to their former scale of wages.

From a health point of view, tuberculosis seems to be their trouble, and a lot of this may be put down to inter-marriage which is causing great deterioration among them.

The following statement shows the increase and decrease on the different reserves since last year:—

	1912.	1913.	Increase.	Decrease.
Norway House	738	746	8	
Cross Lake	512	533	21	
Split Lake	326	340	14	
Nelson House	430	420		10
Oxford House	300	332	32	
God's Lake	301	299		2
Island Lake	491	489		2

On the whole they are law-abiding and give little trouble. I have no convictions to record against the Indian Act.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

The district is perfectly healthy, no disease of any kind having been brought to my notice for the year.

CRIME.

The district is practically free from crime. Two cases of assault have been reported and the offenders brought before the Indian Agent and punished.

One case under the provincial statutes has occurred at Norway House, viz., that of John Peter, an Indian, for 'deserting employment.' This man was hired by the Hudson Bay Railway transport officer to go north and work on one of their survey parties. His fare was paid from West Selkirk and he was to start work on arrival at Norway House. After holding a canoe up for four days the rest of the party were sent north. An information was laid before M. G. Hamilton, P.M., under chap. 96. sec. 9 of the statutes of Manitoba. A summons was issued and served and the defendant was fined \$20 and costs or 30 days. Fine and costs were paid.

There are no serious cases on hand or awaiting trial.

REPAIRS TO BUILDINGS.

This detachment is the property of the Hudson's Bay Co. and needs painting and new porches very badly. We have been promised the porches for this winter and the painting in the spring.

A new guard-room is in course of erection and is also promised to be completed this fall, with the exception of the painting. A new dock started last April is still in an unfinished condition and has not been touched since open water. The meat and ice-house is complete with the exception of the hanging of the doors.

Split Lake detachment is the police property and is in fair condition. If muddled this fall, it will be warm and comfortable. I would respectfully suggest that lime be

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sent to Split lake next summer and the house painted. This would greatly improve the appearance of the building, especially inside, as the mud is always falling down.

DOGS.

The dogs of this detachment are in good shape and are a first-class lot; those of Split lake, when last seen by Constable Withers, were also doing well. I have also some good pups which will be fit to go in harness about Christmas. This is the first year that we have had our own summer camp for dogs. They have been well looked after, besides being cheaper.

Taken on the whole, this summer has been the worst as regards the weather that I have seen in this part of the north, the general order being electrical storms, rain and incessant gales of wind. We have had very few pleasant days the whole of the summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TOM NICHOLLS, *Sergeant,*
In command of Norway House Sub-district.

I have your instructions to open a detachment at Nelson House and Constable Rose will leave Norway House by first dog train to establish at that point.

BUILDINGS.

The majority of Regina District Detachment buildings are rented, and the cost has increased 25 per cent during the year, there being a constant demand for higher rentals. Most of the buildings are very satisfactory. Those owned by us are suitable and have been kept in repair at small cost. The buildings at Wood Mountain are old and should be condemned. A change of location from there is now advisable to a point on the new railroad line passing a few miles to the north.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were several cases of breaches of discipline among members of the Regina District detachments, most of which, I am glad to say, were of a minor nature.

DESERTIONS.

Four desertions occurred from Regina District detachments during the year.

HEALTH.

The health of all members on detachment has been, with a few exceptions, excellent. Any serious cases were brought into hospital at headquarters. There were no deaths during the past year in the district.

HORSES.

Yorkton and Wood Mountain sub-districts were supplied with remounts and the old horses brought into the post. As a whole, the district is well horsed, but next year a fair number, which have done excellent service and are now old, will require to be replaced.

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TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These have been supplied during the year as required and, with the exception of a few saddles which are worn out and will be replaced, all detachments are well provided for.

DOGS.

Only in Norway House sub-district in northern Manitoba do we now use dogs in this district. There we have been breeding our own dogs, and Sergeant Nicholls, who takes great pride in his dogs, has made a success of his breeding. They are the best dogs in the country, and cost less than buying. We have at present 34 dogs in that district. These are used during the winter for our regular patrols and special trips to Fort Churchill.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The district as a whole is fairly well patrolled from our present detachments, but it is very necessary that many detachments be increased in strength. Most of them where we have now only one, should have two men. The transport requisitions for the district have averaged over 300 per month, which means that travelling by train in connection with police work, and the transport of prisoners and lunatics, take up a large part of the time of a constable on detachment, with the result that the proper patrolling of the outlying portions of his district has to be curtailed.

Excellent work has been performed by all ranks during the past year. Particular credit is due to the non-commissioned officers. I was pleased to see the promotion of one of our staff sergeants to commissioned rank.

During the year detective or plain clothes work was taken up as a department and the results have been most successful. The work of Staff Sergeant Dubuque, who is connected with the district office, in this capacity, has been of an exceptionally high order. He is a persistent and thorough investigator.

In my report of last year I mentioned the necessity of having an automobile for use in connection with work from this office. During the past year there were many occasions upon which an automobile would have greatly facilitated efficient police work. I have several times found that I could not hire one and, when possible, the cost is excessive. With the increased train service and the very large number of automobiles in the country, I am now of the opinion that each of our important sub-district headquarters should have a light touring car.

The work of the district office having now become so voluminous, I am of the opinion that, in order to promote greater efficiency, either the district should be divided and another division constituted therein, or a separate criminal branch be instituted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. L. JENNINGS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Regina District.

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APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. E. TUCKER, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division for the year ending 30th September, 1913.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year does not show much change throughout the entire district; last year's crop was not very successful, farmers and business men were not inclined, indeed they had not the money to project many new enterprises. In some localities settlers have had a hard time to hold their own, as last year was the third bad crop they had in succession, but the 1913 crop will probably be the biggest and best that has been reaped for the last few years, and will go a long way towards putting settlers on their feet and giving a much needed fillip to business in the small towns in the district. Taking the district as a whole, acreage remains about the same, in spite of the fact that some localities report a very considerable increase. This is accounted for by the fact that many farmers are summer fallowing 50 per cent of their land, as they have found out that this is the only way to make grain growing pay. Wheat is expected to grade high this year, some people placing the average as high as No. 2. Oats will do well both as to yield and grade, but reliable estimates are hard to obtain. Weather has been ideal this summer, with an unprecedented lack of early frosts, and threshing everywhere was well under way by the middle of September. Hail did considerable damage in certain localities, but this was mostly in the hills, and will not affect the average yield to any extent. I am glad to be able to note that 'wheat mining' is at last beginning to show a decrease, and that farmers in general are realizing the importance of mixed farming, and in particular are discovering the profits to be made out of that homely but useful animal, the hog.

The mining industry has been brisk during the year, and although the mines at Lille, Frank, and Lundbreck, have been shut down, the other mines have fully recovered from the strike in 1911, and have increased their output of coal.

Business in general, and the building trades, have of necessity suffered from the prevailing financial stringency, but the general tone at the time of writing is distinctly better and more hopeful.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district is now served by two lines of railway, the old C. and E. line from Macleod to Calgary, and the new branch from Lethbridge to Aldersyde, where the two lines meet. Our detachments are all situated on these two branches, and the present strength of the force is two corporals and four constables. During my absence from Claresholm, while in temporary command at Macleod, the two N.C.O.s have exercised a general supervision over the whole sub-district.

Granum, the first incorporated town north of Macleod, has a population of about 300, and is reported to have had a fairly good year. One new elevator has been erected, and the town, in common with other communities on this line of railway is supplied with natural gas, which is piped from Bow island, near Medicine Hat.

Claresholm, about fourteen miles north of Granum, and the headquarters of the sub-district, has suffered from the general financial stringency. It has a population of about 750, which is a decrease of roughly 50 persons from last year. The Provincial Government's Experimental Farm has had a very successful season; 286 acres are under crop, and the wheat, oats and barley grown here have done well, both as to yield and grade. Six acres were put in to mixed vegetables, and these have done remarkably well. The stock on this farm is of high quality, the dairy animals being Ayrshires and Shorthorns, while the horses are Clydes. At the end of this month, the first school of agriculture in Canada will be opened in connection with this farm, with an enrolment of 75 pupils. This venture on the part of the Provincial Government is regarded with great interest, and many applications to join the classes have been received from other provinces. The Claresholm Creamery is doing very good business, and shipping most of its product to Calgary.

Stavelly reports a quiet year with but little alteration either in the town or district. The Bar U, west of Stavelly, branded 900 calves this year, not a very good crop, considering the number of cattle on the ranch.

Nanton, the most northerly town in the Macleod district on the C. and E. line, is the logical centre of a large farming and ranching community, but owing to the non-existence of suitable facilities for shipping, stock has hitherto been compelled to watch a great proportion of its rightful trade going to Cayley where there are stockyards. This defect has been remedied, and better business conditions may be looked for. This difference is eloquently explained by a comparison of the shipments of cattle alone for the past year: Nanton shipping only 100 head, while the Cayley yards handled 7,830.

Carmangay, on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde line, is an incorporated town, with a population of about 450. It is a prosperous little place with a very efficient water system, and a good electric light plant. There are six elevators here with a total capacity of 190,000 bushels. In this district spring wheat is grown in preference to the fall variety, and this year is an exceptionally good crop, the majority of the wheat grading No. 2, with a large quantity of No. 1. The average yield per acre will be about 30 bushels. Oats are not very good, and barley is only fair.

Vulcan is the most progressive village on this line of railway, and now has a population of about 325. The Bank of Commerce has opened a branch this year, and the Bank of Hamilton has built a new block to cope with their business. There are four elevators with a capacity of 155,000 bushels. Two small coal mines are located east of Vulcan, with a total output for the year of 6,100 tons. The crops of wheat and oats are reported as especially good both as to yield and grade. The C.P.R. have opened nineteen ready-made farms between Champion and Ensign, and have also put into operation an experimental farm one mile south of Vulcan.

Barons, with a population of 210, has increased slightly since last year. There are five elevators with a capacity of 200,000 bushels; the Union Bank have erected a new building, and a new post office has been opened for business. Crops are reported as very good, though cut worms have done damage in some parts. Wheat is grading No. 1 or 2, with a heavy yield.

Champion, a slightly larger village than Barons has three elevators, and business men report a good year. Crops are reported as very good indeed.

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Kirkcaldy and *Ensign* are both small places, but the one elevator at each point does a heavy shipping business.

Turning to the strictly grain-producing part of the sub-district, and treating it as a whole, all my detachments report a great improvement on last year, with better grade and better production per acre. Wheat is expected to average 25 to 30 bushels per acre, with an average grade of No. 2. Oats will average about 60 bushels per acre, but I have not been able to secure any definite estimate of probable grade. This fortunate circumstance is due to the lack of early frosts, and the ideal weather, which enabled harvesting to be started two or three weeks earlier than usual. Threshing was well under way by the middle of September.

The shipments of the 1912 crop from points in the Claresholm sub-district were as follows:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Claresholm	617,837	160,008	17,056	
Granum	385,800			
Woodhouse	298,400	11,800		
Stavely	440,000	220,000		
Parkland	218,000			
Nanton	268,030	536,050	10,000	
Cayley	126,500	285,000	11,900	
Carmangay	925,946	21,156	5,278	5,129
Vulcan	584,551	350,546	5,625	16,930
Barons	500,370	82,300	3,000	8,000
Champion	664,880	109,270		
Noble	173,478	54,034		54,552
Kirkcaldy	137,000	28,000		
Ensign	132,404	54,715		
Total	5,473,196	1,752,879	52,859	84,611

PINCHER CREEK SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district is, in contradistinction to the rest of the Macleod command, more essentially a mining community, and with that fact, there is the axiomatic consequence of a heavier percentage of crime than the rest of the district put together. The urban population alone is estimated by Inspector Junget at slightly over 10,000, with the foreign element largely predominating. This heterogeneous mixture of races is policed by one inspector, two corporals, and seven constables, a proportion of one per thousand. Crops this year have been fair, although a great diversity in yield is noticeable in the various parts of the district; still it is estimated that the average yield of wheat will be about 25 bushels, and oats from 40 to 50 bushels per acre.

The total shipments of grain and hay from this district during the year are as follows:—

Wheat, about 250,000 bushels.

Oats, about 35,000 bushels.

Hay, about 16,000 tons.

In regard to stock, not much shipping has been done, though cattle are reported as better than for years past. Good beef steers fetch \$85 to \$90 each.

Pincher Creek.—The town itself has felt the financial strain of the year severely; it suffers from the fact that it is two and a half miles from a line of railway, a fact which always militates adversely against any community. Rumours of railway construction have, as usual, been floating around, but nothing short of a line in actual

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unoccupied territory, which contain within their borders, the finest farming land in Alberta, naturally has seriously hampered the district tributary to the old town of Macleod in achieving its full destiny, nor will Macleod ever fully realize the dreams of her inhabitants, until, probably in the very distant future, these lands are thrown open for settlement. In spite of these drawbacks, the farming possibilities of this district are widely and favourably known. The only town in the sub-district is Macleod, which, like all other towns and cities in the west, has not progressed so rapidly this year as in previous years. Considerable building has been going on; civic improvements have been steadily increasing, and the town can boast of having one of the most modern and up to date filtration plants in the Dominion of Canada, and the only one in the province of Alberta. This plant cost the town \$60,000, and has a capacity of six million gallons per diem. The municipality are also erecting a sewerage disposal plant at a cost of \$50,000. The streets, always naturally well drained, are being put in splendid shape, and the town has a neat, clean, and healthy appearance. Conditions among the farmers on the whole are very good; crops have turned out well, but the prices are not good. Mixed farming has taken a great hold, and a surprising number of pure-bred stock of all kinds have been brought in during the past year.

Shipments from the elevators in the Macleod district were as follows:—

	Wheat.	Oats.	Barley.	Flax.
Macleod	600,000	50,000	10,000	20,000
Pearce	100,000	20,000	5,000	.....
Brockton	85,000	50,000	10,000	.....
Total	785,000	120,000	25,000	20,000

CRIME.

In this connection I beg to invite your attention to the decrease of crime in this district as a whole. The total number of cases entered last year were 1,287, and this year the total is 1,216, a decrease of 71.

Taking the serious cases of offences against the person, last year we had three murder charges as against one for this year. Last year we had no cases of attempted murder, but this year we have two cases. Taking the whole of offences against the person, last year we had a total of 271 cases, and this year there are 263. Of the lesser offences under this heading, last year there were 151 cases of common assault as against 135 this year.

Under the heading of offences against the property, we have a decrease of 15 cases; last year 182 were entered and this year 167. Of theft generally there is a decrease of 12 cases. Of the more serious offences of this nature I regret to report an increase. Last year we had 5 cases of horse stealing as against 9 for this year, and we have also this year 11 cases of cattle stealing. Of house breaking and burglary last year we had 5 cases entered and this year there are 5 cases. There is a decrease this year of 6 cases of forgery, and a decrease of 8 cases of false pretences. There is an increase of 3 cases of receiving stolen property. Mischief and wilful damage this year show an increase of 8 cases. Offences against public order show an increase of 2. The recent amendments to the Criminal Code relating to the sale and the carrying of firearms will no doubt have a good effect and in future we shall probably have fewer cases where firearms are involved.

Under the head of religion and morals there is a decrease of 117 cases of vagrancy and 56 cases of common drunks. The offence of causing disturbances, swearing, &c.,

shows an increase of 24. There is also a slight increase of cases over last year under the heading of this part.

I think the enormous decrease of common drunks and vagrants is due to the exceptionally fine weather and the bountiful crops. Our chief offenders in these cases are, as a rule, the outsiders who are imported as harvesters, and I regret to report, in many cases, are a bad lot. Up to the present time these people have been working steadily, and have not had time to loaf around the small towns, spending their money on liquor, with the inevitable result of arrest for drunkenness, or having spent everything, being arrested as vagrants.

Under the Indian Act there is a decrease of 31 cases on the whole. Of supplying liquor to Indians a decrease of 11 cases. Of Indians intoxicated an increase of one case. Of intoxicated on reserve a decrease of 26 cases. Of trespassing on reserves, liquor in possession on reserve, and gambling on reserve, there has been a slight increase on last year.

Under the Fisheries Act there has been a decrease of 11 cases. Offences against the Mining Act show an increase of 3 cases. The Opium Act shows an increase of 8 cases.

Taking the statutes of Alberta as a whole, we have had an increase of 112 cases entered. The Masters and Servants Act shows an increase of 48 cases; the Game Act an increase of 17 cases; Prairie Fires Act a decrease of 9 cases; Liquor License Act an increase of 1; Insanity Act, 1; Estray Animals Act, 3; Public Health, an increase of 12; Noxious Weeds an increase of 10. Offences of other natures against the Provincial Acts are about the same as last year.

The foregoing will serve to show you the comparison of the crime between last year and this, and I feel sure it will be gratifying to you to note the decrease under so many headings. In dealing with matters of this nature, one must remember that the great majority of our settlers are from other countries, and are in many cases unfamiliar with our laws and language. I have no doubt that this alone causes more or less crime. Again, one cannot lose sight of the fact that there are a great many cases of a wilful and premeditated nature which cannot be too severely dealt with by the courts, if law and order is to be maintained.

I also regret to state that sometimes the existence of the force is apparently forgotten by members of the public who have suffered loss or damage through the criminal actions of others. I have in my mind two cases which occurred a month or two ago, when no complaint was made until these offences had been reported in the public press, and even then the police had to go and ask the victims what truth there was in it, some three weeks after the offences had been committed. Unless the force has the active sympathy and co-operation of the public at large, our efforts for the prevention and repression of crime are greatly impeded.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the past year, and summaries of the more important offences dealt with during the same period.

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases tried.....	48
Convictions.....	33
Fines.....	1
Imprisonment.....	12
Penitentiary.....	8
Suspended sentence.....	11
<i>Nolle prosequi</i>	6
Acquittals.....	9
Children's Aid Society.....	1

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Offences.	Cases entered.	Con-victions.	Dis-mitted.	Waiting trial.	Total.
Against the person—					
Murder.....	2		1	1	2
" attempted.....	2	1		1	2
Manslaughter.....	2		2		2
Wounding.....	6	5	1		6
Assault, common.....	135	113	22		135
" causing bodily harm.....	6	5		1	6
" indecent.....	4	3	1		4
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	1	1			1
Rape, attempted.....	1		1		1
Suicide, attempted.....	2	2			2
Abortion.....	1		1		1
Abduction.....	1		1		1
Non-support of wife and family.....	1	1			1
Offences against property—					
Theft.....	81	54	25	2	81
" from person.....	1		1		1
" from H.M. mails.....	2	2			2
" by juvenile.....	6	2	4		6
Horse stealing.....	9	4	2	3	9
Cattle stealing.....	11	7	4		11
Cruelty to animals.....	14	14			14
House breaking.....	3	1	2		3
Burglary.....	2		2		2
" attempted.....	1	1			1
Fraud.....	1	1			1
Forgery and uttering.....	2	1	1		2
False pretences.....	4	2	1	1	4
Receiving stolen property.....	5	4	1		5
Wilful damage.....	14	12	2		14
Mischief.....	10	5	5		10
Killing dogs.....	1	1			1
Offences against Public Order—					
Carrying concealed weapons.....	5	4	1		5
Pointing firearms.....	4	4			4
Discharging firearms.....	3	3			3
Offences against Religion and Morals—					
Vagrancy.....	71	69	2		71
Drunken and disorderly.....	211	211			211
Causing disturbance.....	47	45	2		47
Swearing and obscene language.....	16	15	1		16
Indecent exposure.....	7	7			7
Buggery.....	1		1		1
Incest.....	1	1			1
Seduction.....	1		1		1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	16	16			16
Inmates.....	38	38			38
Frequenters.....	6	6			6
Keeping gaming house.....	1		1		1
Gambling.....	9	6	3		9
Nuisance.....	4	2	2		4
Misleading Justice—					
Perjury.....	5	2	3		5
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Attempt to escape.....	1		1		1
Obstructing peace officer.....	9	8	1		9
Assaulting.....	2	1	1		2
Feigning to be peace officer.....	1	1			1
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supply liquor to Indians.....	15	11	4		15
Indians intoxicated.....	18	14	4		18
Intoxicated on reserve.....	26	25	1		26
Trespass on reserve.....	6	4	2		6
Liquor in possession.....	1	1			1
" on reserve.....	2	2			2
Truant school children.....	1	1			1
Gambling on reserve.....	4	4			4

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Offences.	Cases Entered.	Con-victions.	Dis-mitted.	Waiting trial.	Total.
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act.....	10	10			10
Mining Act.....	7	7			7
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	1	1			1
Opium Act.....	9	9			9
Canada Grain Act.....	4	2	2		4
Ticket-of-leave-Act.....	1	1			1
Poison Act.....	1	1			1
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants.....	156	143	13		156
Game Act.....	26	25	1		26
Prairie Fires.....	9	8	1		9
Liquor License.....	44	38	6		44
Insanity Act.....	10	9	1		10
Estray Animals.....	7	7			7
Veterinary Profession.....	1	1			1
Public Health.....	14	14			14
Hawkers and Peddlers.....	1	1			1
Noxious Weeds.....	10	8	2		10
Pollution of Streams.....	2	1	1		2
Steam Boilers.....	4	3	1		4
Motor Vehicles.....	14	14			14
Children's Protection Act.....	5	5			5
Entire Animals.....	2	1	1		2
Highways.....	6	6			6
Auctioneers Act.....	3	3			3
Poolroom Act.....	3	3			3
Theatre Act.....	1	1			1
Pound Ordinance.....	2	1	1		2
Total.....	1,216	1,066	141	9	1,216

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS AND SUICIDES.

The following are the statistics of accidental deaths and suicides occurring in the Macleod district, and shown by sub-districts:—

District.	Accidental Deaths.	Suicides.
Claresholm.....	9	3
Pincher Creek.....	12	1
Cardston.....	1	0
Macleod.....	4	1
	26	5

The majority of these accidental deaths were the natural consequences of exposure in dangerous work in mines and on the railway, but I have to draw particular attention to the deaths by asphyxiation of four men in the reducing plant of the Natural Gas Co. near Nanton on the 11th March last, and quote from a letter received by Supt. Primrose from the coroner, Dr. H. G. Nyblett, M.D.:—

‘It was reported to Constable Moorhead that some men were suffocating in the high pressure station and he immediately rode over.

‘There was a disconnected 4-inch pipe with a pressure of 125 pounds to the inch in the building, and Constable Moorhead could see one of the bodies

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moving, so he thought there was life. He placed his hat over his mouth and went in; on getting near the bodies, the jet of gas struck him and blew him to the other side of the building; there he groped for the door, but was too nearly unconscious to find it. Another man who had come up, saw him and was able to reach in and pull Moorhead out. When he recovered consciousness he found a bar and pried off some of the corrugated iron nearer the bodies.

'He then crawled in through the hole with the other man holding his legs and pulled out one of the bodies, he then went in again and got another; he was so weak and exhausted by this time, that he had not the strength to pull the third out, but crawled in and tied a rope to it, and after it was pulled out, did the same with the fourth.

'Unless one was actually there it would be very difficult to realize just how plucky this act was. The pressure of the escaping gas was so great that the caps of the men were held up against the roof of the building, and the poisoning by this gas in large quantities is instantaneous.'

Constable Moorhead was promoted to the rank of corporal for 'conspicuous bravery' received a grant from the fine fund and, on the 23rd May, was presented with the bronze medal of the Royal Canadian Humane Association, by His Honour Judge McNeill at a full dress parade of the division.

Fritz Eberts, murder.—This case is one of those unfinished at the end of last year. The accused had been sentenced to be hanged at Macleod on the 1st June, 1912, for the murder of Constable G. E. Willmetts in April of 1908. He was reprieved until the 15th July, 1912, and again reprieved until November 4, pending an appeal to the Supreme Court of Canada. The appeal was heard at Ottawa in October, 1912, and dismissed. On October 29, 1912, a telegram was received at Macleod from the Minister of Justice, commuting the death sentence to one of imprisonment for life.

Mathias Jasbec, murder.—The charge against this man, interwoven with that for which Fritz Eberts was convicted, was not heard until the 12th October, 1912, when the accused appeared before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey at Macleod. The Crown withdrew the charge of murder and preferred a charge of attempted burglary at the C.P.R. freight sheds at Frank on the night of April 11, 1908. Accused pleaded 'guilty,' and sentence reserved. On the 17th October, 1912, accused appeared for sentence, and the Chief Justice stated that as Jasbec had rendered material assistance to the Crown in the case of Rex vs. Eberts, and had already been in custody for nearly a year, he would release him on suspended sentence on his personal bond of \$1,000 to be of good behaviour for the term of two years.

Thomas Marsh, perjury.—This was a case from last year in which accused, whilst giving evidence in the preliminary hearing of Rex vs. Ross, was alleged to have committed perjury on four different occasions. The accused appeared from remand before the Supreme Court at Macleod in October, 1912, was found guilty on two charges and not guilty on the balance. A sentence of six months' imprisonment was imposed by Chief Justice Harvey.

Harold Vroom, theft of wheat.—This was a case shown last year as awaiting trial, and was disposed of at the Supreme Court Assizes in October last before the Chief Justice and a jury. Accused was found 'guilty,' and released on suspended sentence.

Jack Eddy, receiving stolen property.—This is another case awaiting final disposal at the close of last year. Accused appeared before the Supreme Court at Macleod and was found 'not guilty.'

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Morley Shennett and D. J. Cyr, theft, three charges.—Another case held over last year to the Supreme Court Assizes in October. The accused had jointly stolen and disposed of produce owned by the Southern Alberta Hay Growers Co.; Cyr was found 'guilty' and released on suspended sentence, while Shennett pleaded 'guilty' to both the charges against him and received the same punishment.

T. E. Egan, forgery and uttering, false pretences.—This case was also awaiting trial at the end of last year. The accused appeared before His Lordship Chief Justice Harvey and a jury on the 10th and 11th October, 1912. The jury disagreed on the first charge, that of forgery; returned a verdict of guilty on the charge of uttering the document which accused had been charged with forging, and His Lordship heard the false pretences charge without a jury, found accused guilty, and released him on suspended sentence.

J. Civitarese, attempted rape.—This was shown on last year's report as awaiting trial. At the Supreme Court sessions in October last the Crown entered a *nolle prosequi* and the accused was discharged.

H. Bouthillier and C. H. Bruneau, cattle stealing.—On October 23, 1912, James Russell, rancher near Lundbreck reported to the police that he had missed eight head of cattle from his ranch between the 8th and 22nd of that month. Investigations were at once commenced and sufficient information was obtained to warrant the arrest of Bruneau, and on the 27th, Bouthillier was arrested after being in hiding for some days. Bruneau, on being arraigned, made a complete confession and implicated Bouthillier. From the evidence given at the preliminary hearing, Bruneau was in the employ of Bouthillier, who was in the butcher business and, at certain times at night, both would go out and steal cattle, and later on, butcher them and dispose of the meat in the locality.

On the 29th November, 1912, both accused appeared in the District Court at Macleod, before His Honour Judge J. L. Crawford, and pleaded 'guilty,' and on December 7, Bouthillier was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary, and Bruneau to one year in the Lethbridge provincial jail.

J. S. MacDonald, theft of post letter bags, two charges.—On November 20, 1912, the Assistant Post Office Inspector, reported that on November 1, 1912, a registered package containing eighteen registered letters to the value of \$900, and in transit through the Macleod post office to Calgary, was missing. Also that on November 8, 1912, a registered bag containing post office supplies, stamps, etc., consigned to Burdette post office, through the Macleod post office, had also disappeared. Investigations were started, and on the 29th November, 1912, enough information had been secured to warrant obtaining a search warrant for the accused's room. Accused was a friend of the assistant postmaster, and had been in the habit of going to the post office with him of a night. On November 30, 1912, the search warrant was executed and \$99 worth of stamps was found concealed in a shirt in accused's trunk. Information was further secured that accused had been spending money quite freely. Accused was at once arrested. The preliminary hearing occupied four days, and the accused was committed for trial on both charges. His trial commenced on the 9th January, 1913, and lasted three days, before His Honour Judge J. L. Crawford, accused pleading 'not guilty.' Twenty-three witnesses were called by the Crown, the defence offering no evidence. His Honour found accused 'guilty' on both charges and strongly commented on the loose way in which the post office at Macleod was operated. It further transpired that the accused had served four years for a similar offence in Dorchester penitentiary. The accused was sentenced to five years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

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Harry Mularski, unlawfully wounding.—This was a case from Bellevue, and occurred on February 17 last, when one Pete Teresko was stabbed. From the evidence produced, accused was a boarder in the same shack as Teresko. Teresko, one evening, on returning to the shack, was going in at the door, when accused refused to make way for him. Teresko then pushed Mularski, who fell down. After getting up, he went to his room, and returning, stabbed Teresko in five different places with a knife.

Accused appeared in the District Court at Macleod on the 13th March, before His Honour Judge Crawford, pleading 'not guilty.' Six witnesses were heard for the Crown, and His Honour found accused 'guilty,' and passed the following remarks: 'I should so like to punish men who use knives and firearms, that whether drunk or sober they will think twice before using a gun or knife; the Pass is the only place in my district where guns or knives are used.' His Honour imposed a sentence of 18 months hard labour in the Lethbridge provincial jail.

Harold Hanson and Allan Hamilton, cattle stealing.—On the 28th January, 1913, information was received that cattle stealing was going on in the vicinity of the Porcupine hills. On investigation it was learned that on the 16th of that month, Hanson, who was accompanied by Hamilton, had sold one steer, the property of John Nelson, of Beaver Creek, to I. F. Pickett, who resides on the Middle Fork, and who carries on a butcher business. On Hanson being arrested, he implicated Hamilton, who was also arrested.

On the 11th February, 1913, Hanson appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford, pleaded 'guilty' and was remanded for sentence. On the 3rd March, Hamilton was brought up for trial and pleaded 'not guilty.' After hearing the evidence His Honour reserved decision, and on the 4th March found Hamilton 'guilty' and sentenced him to one year in the Lethbridge jail. Hanson was, on the same date, sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

George Hamilton, cattle stealing and horse stealing, two charges.—Whilst investigating the previous case, it was learnt that on December 13, 1912, I. F. Pickett had purchased three head of cattle from George Hamilton; and these were subsequently found to be the property of Maunsell Brothers, of Macleod. Accused was arrested and committed for trial. It so happened (unfortunately for accused) that when arrested on this charge, he was riding a horse, the property of J. C. Allison, of Blairmore, and an information was laid against him for the theft of this animal. On the 4th March, he appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford, pleaded 'guilty' to both charges, and was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

B. Ozust, Cryll Ozust, J. Mickers, unlawfully wounding, assault and resisting and obstructing peace officers.—About 1 a.m. of January 20, 1913, a foreigner named Mike Deputat ran into the Bellevue hotel, and told a number of men who were sitting there 'that the man over at the shack was killing his sister (Duputat's) and that he thought she was dead.' A number of the men went over to Blazy Ozust's shack, amongst them Thomas Wright, who asked to see the woman. Blazy Ozust picked up a chair and threw it at Wright, and then went into the shack, and came out with a shot-gun in his hands and told the men to look out. Then the boy J. Mickers came out with a .22 rifle in his hand. Ozust said to the boy 'shoot 'em,' and as the men were running away, Wright was shot in the thigh. Meantime, the woman in the case, Julia Ozust, had complained to the police of being assaulted by her husband. Constable Bashford at once went up town and met the party bringing back Wright. The constable went to the hospital with Wright, and having obtained a statement of what had occurred, and finding that Wright had been hit with a .22 bullet, went back to the shack, accompanied by some of the men, and meeting Ozust at the door of the shack, called him out, telling him to come to the barracks. Ozust had a shot-gun in his hands, and putting it up against Constable Bashford said, 'get out of here, I'll shoot

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you.' Constable Bashford then reported the condition of affairs to Corporal Wilson (who was sick in bed and off duty), who told him to get the man who shot Wright, as it was not known how badly Wright was injured. Bashford again returned to the shack with his supporters, and on arrival there Cyril Ozust came out with a .22 rifle, and said he would blow the whole lot up if they did not go away. Constable Bashford then called on Ozust three times to throw his hands up, he refused and made a dive for the shack, and was hit in the calf of the leg by a snapshot from Constable Bashford's revolver. The shack was then rushed, and Blazy Ozust arrested. Constable Bashford then tried to persuade him to come quietly, and I think the ensuing scene is best described by a quotation from the crime report: 'Constable Bashford tried to persuade Blazy Ozust to come out, but he would not come, he hung on to the bed. Mrs. Ozust (who had returned) started throwing flower pots at Bashford, she hit one of the others with a looking glass, and knocked the glass out of the lantern. After a struggle they got him outside; she fired pots and pans at them all the time, and followed them to the barracks shouting at them.' Later it was learned that the boy Mickers had fired at Wright on the orders of Blazy Ozust. All the Ozusts were drunk. Cyryll Ozust was conveyed to the hospital and Mickers was arrested. Blazy Ozust was summarily tried on a charge of assaulting his wife, and sentenced to two months in the Macleod guard-room. On the 7th February Joe Mickers was tried before His Honour Judge Crawford on the charge of unlawfully wounding Thomas Wright, and pleaded 'not guilty.' The Crown did not press the charge as the accused was only thirteen years of age, but His Honour ordered the boy to be turned over to the Children's Aid Society for a term of four years. Blazy Ozust had appeared before His Honour two days before on charge of resisting a peace officer, and wounding Thomas Wright, and had pleaded 'not guilty.' On the 7th he was found 'guilty' and sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge, concurrently.

On the 14th March, Cyryll Ozust appeared at the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford, and pleaded 'not guilty.' His Honour after hearing the evidence, stated that he was of the opinion that the accused had already been punished enough, he could not, however, find him 'guilty' nor could he find him 'not guilty,' and would order that he be discharged forthwith.

Charles Lefley, incest.—This was a case from Coleman, and was of a sordid character. The accused was charged with having sexual intercourse with his daughter, Cicely Lefley. Accused appeared in the District Court at Macleod on the 31st March, 1913, and pleaded "not guilty." After hearing the evidence, His Honour found accused 'guilty' and stated that it was the worst case that had ever come before him. He imposed a sentence of seven years in the Alberta penitentiary, with ten lashes to be administered on entrance, subject to the prison surgeon's directions.

Edwin Harvey, attempted murder.—On March 26, 1913, a telephone message was received at Pincher Creek from Yarrow, stating that John McRae had been shot by Edwin Harvey. The message was received at 7.45 p.m., and Constable Hancock left immediately, and owing to the appalling condition of the trails, and a fierce storm that was raging at the time, took until 3 a.m. the following morning to cover 20 miles. He arrested Harvey at about 6 a.m. that morning. McRae was taken to the Pincher Creek hospital, where he made a rapid recovery and was discharged on the 3rd April. At the preliminary hearing McRae swore that on the 26th March, 1913, he met accused on the road, and accused said he had a grievance against him over the renting of some hay land. Accused had a shot-gun in his hand and ordered McRae to stop. After a few minutes of conversation accused told McRae to make good use of his time and began to curse him. Accused then raised the shot-gun and pointed it at McRae, and as he did so, McRae jumped from his wagon and fell on the ground. Accused fired and the pellets struck McRae on the side of the head. McRae got up

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and started to run, and when about 100 yards off, accused fired again. On examination at the hospital McRae was found to have been struck by no less than 65 pellets. McRae's hired man, who was driving a team behind McRae saw the whole thing. On the 17th May, accused appeared before His Lordship Mr. Justice C. A. Stuart, and elected to be tried by His Lordship alone, pleading 'not guilty.' His Lordship found accused 'guilty,' remarking that the evidence clearly showed intention to kill. He passed a sentence of seven years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Auguste Pacaud, horse stealing.—On the 25th June, 1913, T. Mackintosh of the Alberta Livery, Macleod, complained that two days previous the above man had hired a saddle horse, saddle and bridle from him, saying that he only wanted it for one hour, and up to that time had not returned. Mackintosh also stated that he had learned that accused had attempted to trade the animal at a place about 18 miles south of Macleod on the night of the 23rd. Information was laid and a warrant issued. Accused was traced after a lot of hard riding, to Babb, Montana, where he was working for a half-breed family. Accused came across the boundary line to Canada, and was arrested, the stolen property being turned over at the same time. On the 21st July, accused appeared at the District Court at Macleod before His Honour Judge McNeill and pleaded 'not guilty.' After hearing all the evidence His Honour stated that there was no doubt in his mind of the guilt of accused, and he imposed a sentence of five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Wasyl Mudri, murder.—This is a case from Passburg. Accused is charged that on or about the 27th day of April, 1913, he did murder one, Ignace Kalzek. On the 20th May, 1913, accused appeared for preliminary hearing before T. S. Belcher, J.P., and was committed for trial. This case will be disposed of at the next sittings of the Supreme Court in October, 1913.

Pete Salvadore, attempted murder.—This is a case from Police Flats, near Burmis. Accused is charged that on June 15, 1913, he did attempt to murder one, Bill Musteca. On the 18th June, 1913, accused appeared before P. W. Pennefather, J.P., for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial. This case will also be disposed of in October.

Fish Eater, Peigan Indian, horse stealing.—This is a case from the Peigan reserve in which accused is charged that on June 7, 1913, he did steal five head of horses, the property of W. J. Adams, of Macleod. On July 29, 1913, accused was committed for trial, and comes up for trial in October.

Foster B. Moore, horse stealing.—This case is interwoven with the Fish Eater case, and accused is charged with stealing the same five head of horses. Accused is remanded for trial at the Supreme Court in October next.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Cases under this ordinance show a decrease from thirteen in last year to nine in this; it may be expected that, with the increasing territory under cultivation, this cause of trouble will soon be a thing of the past.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also at all police courts. Whenever necessary, the coroner has been attended on.

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Escorts have been provided for all prisoners, whether at hard labour, or on transfer to other points. We have communicated with the immigration officials in all cases requiring deportation. Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and their monthly reports forwarded to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. During the past twelve months, the Customs Department have relieved us of the duties formerly undertaken by the detachment at Twin Lakes, and now have a collector of their own at that point.

In Supt. Primrose's last report he commented upon the congestion in the guard-room, consequent upon the overfilling of the provincial jail at Lethbridge. The report of the provost shows that there has been a slight decrease in numbers, but the guard-room building has outlived its usefulness, is now totally inadequate for the purpose for which it is used, and it is cruelty to confine a man there. I attach a detailed report from the provost, showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1912.

The Officer Commanding

'D' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1913.

Thirty-two prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, twenty-eight being sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and four awaiting trial.

During the year, 330 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 362 prisoners confined during the year.

They were classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites.....	283
Indians.....	24
Half-breeds.....	7
Negroes.....	5
Chinamen.....	1
Lunatics.....	4
Females—	
Whites.....	1
Indians.....	5
Total.....	330

Sixty-seven prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of twelve days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October.....	34
November.....	30
December.....	42
January.....	23
February.....	37
March.....	23
April.....	11
May.....	23
June.....	17
July.....	20
August.....	37
September.....	33
Total.....	330

Daily average of prisoners.....	29.05
Maximum number any day.....	56
Minimum number any day.....	13
Maximum received any month, December, 1912.....	42
Minimum received any month, April, 1913.....	11

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These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, etc.....	40
Time expired.....	227
Transferred to Alberta penitentiary on life sentence.....	1
Transferred to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 4 years and 3 months.....	8
Transferred to Lethbridge provincial jail for an average sentence of 9 months and 8 days.....	14
Transferred to other places for trial.....	10
Transferred to Ponoka asylum.....	3
Insanity case, discharged, recovered.....	1
Transferred to Industrial School.....	1
Handed over to Children's Aid Society.....	1
Released on ticket-of-leave.....	3
Deported.....	3
Escaped.....	2
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1913.....	43

Females—

Transferred to Calgary female jail for an average sentence of two months and six days.....	5
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Total..... 362

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, and who are at present serving sentence, as follows:—

Crime.	Total Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, common.....	11	1	21
Begging.....	2		17
Breach of Drugs Act.....	3	4	11
Breach of Immigration Act.....	1	2	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.....	1	3	
Drunk and disorderly.....	32		26½
Exposing obscene pictures for sale.....	1		7
Forgery.....	4	5	28
Fraud.....	2	4	
False pretenses.....	5	6	18
Supplying liquor to interdicted person.....	1	3	
Horse stealing.....	2	2	5
Indecent assault.....	4	3	27
Indecent act.....	3	6	26
Keeping common gaming house.....	1	3	
Keeping common bawdy house.....	2	3	12
Keeping opium joint.....	1	2	
Breach of Ticket-of-leave Act.....	1	1	
Pointing firearms.....	2		22
Robbery.....	2	5	
Shooting with intent.....	2	4	
Selling liquor without license.....	2	3	20
Theft.....	38	2	1
Threatening to kill.....	1	1	20
Vagrancy.....	63	1	2
Obtaining food and lodging without paying.....	1		30
Breach of contract.....	13		29
Breach of municipal by-laws.....	1		7
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	6	3	11
Intoxication.....	9	1	20
Trespass on reserve.....	1	1	
Total.....	218		

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Owing to the over-crowded state of accommodation in the provincial jail at Lethbridge, seventy prisoners were transferred from that institution to this guard-room, as follows:—

9	prisoners,	November 28, 1912.
15	"	December 28, 1912.
16	"	February 13, 1913.
20	"	August 2, 1913.
10	"	September 10, 1913.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard-room has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied. Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners, taken as a whole, has been satisfactory. There were a few prisoners transferred from the provincial jail who were rather troublesome, being what I may call old jail birds; the punishment allowed by the rules and regulations for common jails in Canada, has practically no effect on such prisoners; the only punishment this kind fear is corporal punishment.

New hardwood flooring has been laid in the corridors, dining and bath-rooms, and the flooring in several cells have been relaid.

The guard-room is entirely inadequate for the number of prisoners confined here. I have had as many as 56 prisoners here with only 23 cells at my disposal. An addition to the guard-room would be desirable.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. LINBLAD, *Corporal*,

Provost.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT AND STATE OF INDIANS.

The past year on both reserves has been quiet, and the Indians have had a reasonably successful harvest. Our scouts at Stand Off have been changing off. as usual, more frequently than I care for, but it is useless to try and hold them if they wish to go. In most instances their reason is that they wish to look after their land.

Liquor again has been the most fruitful source of trouble, and I have to report the death of an Indian and his wife from drinking Florida water, which was supplied them in Cardston. The case was pushed, and the party charged with the sale was convicted summarily. The case was appealed, and in spite of the weight of Indian evidence, the conviction was quashed. The Bloods were and still are incensed over this case, and I think that this was largely the reason why they refused to dispose of a small part of their reserve to the municipality of Cardston for the purposes of a race-course during the summer.

A great deal of interest has been caused this summer by reason of the suggestion, and subsequent application to the Federal Government for the cancellation of the grazing leases on the Indian reserves, which have hitherto been held by large stock firms, and for permission to be granted to small ranchers to run their stock there instead. As this question is still *sub-judice*, it would not be proper for me to comment further thereon.

THE GOVERNOR GENERAL'S VISIT.

His Royal Highness the Governor General visited Macleod on the 9th October, 1912, during his tour of the Dominion, the escort being found by this division. It had originally been arranged for the 23rd Alberta Rangers to perform this duty, but at noon on the 7th October I was notified by the Mayor of Macleod that this arrangement had fallen through. I at once wired you for instructions, and at 3.30 p.m. of the 8th received orders to furnish the escorts. The weather on that day was vile. a sleety snow falling, with a bitter wind, but in spite of these inconveniences all

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the men required from detachments came through to Macleod, and the escort was ready for duty at the hour appointed.

His Royal Highness and his party stayed at Macleod for the greater part of the day, and before dismissing the escort at the conclusion of their duties, His Royal Highness graciously complimented Inspector Pennefather on the smart appearance of his escort. His Royal Highness in conversation with myself, displayed great interest in the force, making minute inquiries regarding everything concerning the division.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The strength of the district is exactly what it was a year ago, and I can only refer to Superintendent Primrose's report of last year; the criminal work is increasing and our strength stationary.

I consider it of importance that an officer be stationed in the Cardston sub-district, as the handling of it from Macleod is not satisfactory. The great difficulty heretofore, in this regard, has been to find suitable quarters at Cardston for an officer. The only way to overcome this would be to build ourselves.

I think that the headquarters of the Pincher Creek sub-district should be moved into the Pass, where the bulk of the work is. The officer in command is now stationed at Pincher Creek, and this means that he is away from his home most of the time. To station him in the Pass, close to his work, would add to the efficiency of the command and to his own comfort.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'D' Division, September 30, 1913.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.			
											Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Macleod.....		2	1		3	2	2	12	4	26	16	14		30
Bellevue.....							1	1		2	2			2
Big Bend.....							1	1		2	4			4
Burmis.....											1			1
Blairmore.....								1		1	1			1
Boundary Creek.....														
Cardston.....					1			1	1	3	2			2
Carmangay.....							1			1	2			2
Claresholm.....							1	1		2	3			3
Coleman.....								1		1	2			2
Frank.....								1		1	1			1
Granum.....														
Lille.....														
Lundbreck.....								1		1	2			2
Monarch.....														
Nanton.....								1		1	1			1
Passburg.....														
Peigan.....							1		1	2	1			1
Pincher Creek.....		1					1	1		3	4			4
Porcupine Hills.....								1		1	2			2
Stand Off.....							1	1	3	5	3	2		5
Stavely.....								1		1	1			1
Twin Lakes.....								2		2	3			3
Vulcan.....							1			1	1			1
On Command.....		1						2		3				
On leave.....					1					1				
Sick.....		1						2		3	1			1
Absent without leave.....								1		1				
Total.....	1	4	1		5	2	9	33	9	64	53	16		69

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DRILL TRAINING AND MUSKETRY.

This spring the whole division received a short course of physical exercises, mounted and dismounted drills. Lectures on law and police duties were also given. We still lack a rifle range, which is a great pity. Last August the annual revolver practice was carried out; the results were not quite so good as last year, eight men qualifying for the 'crossed revolvers' as against eleven men last year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I regret to have to refer to a disgraceful fracas which recently occurred at the C.P.R. depot here, in which two constables of this division were guilty of fighting with two civilians. These two men were fined, sentenced to long terms of imprisonment, and recommended to be dismissed from the force. In commenting on this I am glad to say that in my thirty years' service, I have never had to deal with a similar case.

HEALTH.

The health of the division during the past year has, on the whole, been good. I regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 2776 Constable A. M. Fyfe, who died on the 4th October, 1913, after a long illness, the immediate cause of death being certified as paralysis. I regret the loss of this man very much; he was a very fine type and had the respect and affection of all ranks.

Reg. No. 5333 Constable Russell, R., suffered what might have easily been a fatal accident, on the 1st September last, when his own pony, which he was riding bareback, reared up and came straight over on top of him. I am glad to say that he has made a good recovery, and will soon be fit for duty.

Since the connecting of the barracks with the municipal sewerage system, the sanitary condition has been much improved.

HORSES.

Our strength in horses remains the same as last year. Eight horses have been taken on the strength during the past twelve months, seven have been cast and sold at an average figure of \$77. and one died of blood poisoning. One colt born in 1912, died from pneumonia in February last; this animal had not been taken on the strength at the time it died. Five horses should be cast. The total mileage for the year by both saddle and team horses reaches the figure of 187,636 miles; striking an average of 66 horses on the strength, this gives us an average per horse of 2,843 miles.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport and harness are in good shape, any repairs which were required being attended to at once.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen at Macleod does but a small business, there is never much cash in hand, but still it owns all its stock. The piano which was put in some years ago is quite popular amongst those who play at all.

READING ROOM.

The stock of books in the library has been added to from time to time from the current literature placed on the market. The illustrated and daily papers have been regularly received.

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STORES.

Occasionally during the year, there have been shortage of kit in the Q. M. store, but these have now been replenished. While on this subject I would like to invite your consideration to the subject of issuing a more suitable garment than the field jacket. While this jacket is quite suitable for stable and fatigue work, it gets shabby very quickly, the colour fades, and the men have to be constantly purchasing them on re-payment. I would suggest that the issue of a khaki serge jacket, for drill parade and patrol, keeping the present field jacket for fatigue work, would meet the requirements of the case.

The general and other stores supplied, have been of good quality.

BUILDINGS.

The whole of our buildings, including the roofs, will require to be repainted during the coming year, and I would urge the replacing of the present wooden side-walks by some more lasting construction. At present the lumber bill to keep them in repair averages \$20 per month.

GENERAL.

Before concluding this report I desire to bring to your notice the able assistance rendered to me whilst in temporary command by the officers, N.C.O.'s and constables of the division, stationed at Macleod. Reg. No. 1974 Sergeant Major Armer, W., Reg. No. 3198 Staff Sergeant Allan, J., Reg. No. 4016 Sergeant Blake, G. E., and Reg. No. 3197 Corporal Lindblad, E. L., have all performed their respective duties most conscientiously, and are worthy of special mention.

Reg. No. 2349, Staff Sergeant Piper, J. S., as Detective Sergeant, as usual has performed his duties most satisfactorily, and I cannot speak too highly of this N.C.O.

The N.C.O.'s and constables stationed on detachment have performed their many duties in a capable manner. Serious cases frequently occur when there is no time for men to report to their sub-district officers for instructions, and I am pleased to record that our N.C.O.'s and men on detachment have been equal to the occasion.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. E. TUCKER, *Inspector.*
For officer commanding 'D' Division, off duty.

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina.

REGINA, October 24, 1913.

The Commissioner
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The number of cases treated was 928 which, compared with last year, shows an increase of 286. The average number constantly sick was 18.26 which was more, by 5.57, than last year. The average sick time to each man was 9.65 days, which is more than in 1912, by 2.20 days. The average duration of each case of sickness 7.18 days, was lower than in the previous year by .03 days.

The deaths numbered 3, a reduction of two on the previous year, the causes being from pernicious anæmia, 1; from fracture of base of skull, 1; and gun-shot wound, 1 (homicidal).

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 14 cases of measles, 1 of scarlet fever, and 2 of German measles. There were 135 cases of Influenza. Dysentery accounted for 5 cases. Of Malarial fevers there were 3 cases of ague, and Septic diseases furnished 3 cases of septicæmia. Tubercular disease of the lung gave 2 admissions. There were 10 cases of Gonorrhœa. Rheumatism furnished 33 cases, and there were 3 cases of Debility. Other general diseases accounted for 2 cases of simple anæmia, and 1 of pernicious anæmia, the latter proving fatal.

Local diseases.—For diseases of the nervous system there were 48 admissions which included one each of locomotor ataxia, insomnia, and mania, 26 of headache, 15 of neuralgia, 2 of nervousness, and 2 of hemiplegia. Diseases of the eye and eyelids were the cause of 10 admissions, chiefly of conjunctivitis. Diseases of other organs of special sense numbered 8, six of which were aural, and two nasal. Diseases of the circulatory system: There were 3 cases, all of varix. Diseases of the respiratory system: There were 77 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds; there were 2 cases of pneumonia, and 15 of bronchitis. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 232 cases; among these were 73 affections of the mouth and throat, 16 of colic, 7 of appendicitis, 1 of hernia, 81 of diarrhœa, 2 of jaundice, 1 of diabetes, and 6 of hæmorrhoids. Diseases of the lymphatic system furnished 5 cases; all were due to inflammation or suppuration of lymphatic glands. Diseases of the urinary system gave 2 cases, one of cystitis, and one of nephritis. Diseases of the generative system were 12 in number, consisting of 5 cases of orchitis, 5 of varicocele, 1 of phymosis, and 1 of urethral stricture. Diseases of the organs of locomotion: There were 12 cases, namely, myalgia 3, synovitis 5, bursitis 1, ingrowing toe nail 1, internal derangement of knee joint 1, and periostitis 1. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 13 cases, all of abscess. Diseases of the skin accounted for 43 cases, the principal causes being: boils 33 cases, eczema 3, and one each of impetigo and ulcer.

Injuries.—There were 247 cases of injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 3 dislocations, one each of shoulder, knee, and toe, and 4 fractures, 2 of the clavicle, 1 of a finger, and 1 of the base of the skull, the latter proving fatal.

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Poisons.—Two cases of ptomaine poisoning are reported.

Invalided.—There were 3 men invalided during the year, the causes being for varicocèle 1, for nervousness 1, and for old injury to knee 1.

Surgical operations.—The more serious of these included 2 operations for appendicitis, 1 for hernia, 1 for internal derangement of knee joint, 1 for removal of cyst, 1 for varicocele, and 1 for varicose veins. All recovered.

Recruiting.—Two hundred and eighty-four applicants were accepted, 78 men were re-engaged, and 16 re-engaged after leaving.

Sanitary conditions.—The sanitary conditions of the several posts has been satisfactory except for the overcrowded state of the guard-room with civilian prisoners. No case of enteric fever has been reported during the year, but a slight outbreak of measles occurred at Regina, resulting in eleven cases. There was also one case of scarlet fever which was contracted from a civilian prisoner who was found to be suffering from the disease.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, number invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1913, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH 690.	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly Sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
Disease.					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Eruptive fevers.....	17			83	24.63			1.21
Influenza.....	135			1.64	195.66			2.38
Dysentery.....	5			14	7.24			.21
Malarial fever.....	3			01	4.35			.01
Septic diseases.....	3			05	4.35			.08
Tubercular diseases.....	2			36	2.90			.53
Gonorrhea.....	10			64	14.49			.92
Rheumatism.....	33			68	47.83			.98
Debility.....	3			29	4.35			.43
Other general diseases.....	3	1		27	4.35	1.45		.39
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system.....	48		1	54	69.57		1.45	.78
Eye and eyelids.....	10			07	14.49			.11
Other organs of special sense.....	8			26	11.59			.37
Circulatory system.....	3			15	4.35			.21
Respiratory ".....	77			1.11	111.59			1.61
Digestive ".....	232			2.55	336.23			3.69
Lymphatic ".....	5			04	7.24			.05
Urinary ".....	2			31	2.90			.44
Generative ".....	12		1	61	17.39		1.45	.88
Organs of locomotion.....	12			58	17.39			.85
Connective tissue.....	13			75	18.84			1.08
Skin.....	43			90	62.31			1.31
Injuries.								
Local.....	247	2	1	5.47	357.98	2.90	1.45	7.93
Poisons.								
Ptomaine poisoning.....	2			01	2.90			.01
General total.....	928	3	3	18.26	1,344.92	4.35	4.35	26.46

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APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, October 20, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report for the year ended September 30, 1913.

During the year I inspected the horses of 'A' Division, Maple Creek; 'C' Division, Battleford; 'D' Division, Macleod; 'E' Division, Calgary; 'F' Division, Prince Albert; and 'K' Division, Lethbridge; at each point I found the general health and condition of the horses satisfactory, the stables clean and comfortable, and the forage supplied of good quality. At the above-mentioned places there is little fault to be found with the shoeing, while at some of the outlying detachments it is anything but satisfactory, and a great deal of the trouble we have with the horses' feet is due to poor work of the blacksmiths.

Accommodation for twenty horses was secured by the erection of a fully modern stable at this post during the past summer, which does away with the necessity of keeping that number through the winter months in the old stable known as No. 5. The new stable has all the necessary conveniences, and is well lighted and ventilated.

Twelve horses were shipped from here to the Yukon last August, and were reported to have arrived at their destination in good order. Special care was exercised in the selection of these horses, and those sent were known to be sound, strong, and rugged, and well fitted to perform the work which will be required of them.

Eighty-five remounts were taken over during the year, all of them being of that stamp best suited for our work.

Special mention might be made of those purchased from Mr. D. J. Wiley, of Maple Creek, all were particularly nice turned horses with plenty of bone, and good feet. Of the lot shown by Mr. Wiley only two or three were rejected, these being horses that had been accidentally injured.

The breeding of these horses is also worth mentioning, they being out of range mares, and by a stallion out of a thoroughbred mare by a standard bred horse. This line of breeding in this instance has produced what I would consider a very high-class army remount, the thoroughbred blood toning down the action of the trotter, while the latter gives the size and intelligence, and I might say without any loss in stamina or the ability to stand hard work.

The following are the names of those from whom horses were purchased.

Vernon Shaw, Cardston.....	3
J. S. Webster, Cardston.....	1
J. J. Galbreath, Cardston.....	13
E. Fillitreault, Stettler.....	1
A. M. Steed, Lethbridge.....	1
C. H. Bell, Regina.....	1
H. Garlunge, Eagle Butte.....	1
Day Bros., Medicine Hat.....	6
A. P. Day, Medicine Hat.....	4
S. Pepin, Medicine Lodge.....	4
G. W. Pearson, Thelma.....	1
J. Read, Eagle Butte.....	2
C. Lunderdale, Millarville.....	1
G. Scott, Black Diamond.....	4

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G. Hoadley, Okotoks.....	5
J. H. Connel, Gladys.....	1
G. J. Nightingale, High River.....	1
R. A. Wallace, High River.....	1
P. M. Sorkilund, Alderside.....	1
Millar and Wake, High River.....	4
J. W. McLaughlin, High River.....	1
J. Bare, Cowley.....	1
J. W. Webster, Mountain View.....	1
S. A. Harris, Kimball.....	1
R. Paterson, Macleod.....	1
D. J. Wiley, Maple Creek.....	18
G. E. C. Martin, Pincher Creek.....	1
H. M. Sheppard, High River.....	1
Thos. McMillan, Okotoks	1
S. Johnson, Okotoks.....	1
J. Hogarth, Banff.....	1
Murphy Bros., Macleod.....	1
Raised in force.....	1
Total.....	86

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the circulatory system.....	4
“ respiratory system.....	18
“ nervous system.....	2
“ tegumentary system.....	14
“ muscular system.....	76
“ osseous system.....	7
“ plantar system.....	67
“ digestive system.....	36
“ lymphatic system.....	6
“ urinary system.....	1
“ organs of special sense.....	10
Parasitic diseases.....	8
Abscesses.....	11
Tumors.....	5
Wounds punctured.....	24
“ incised.....	20
“ lacerated.....	28
“ contused.....	41
“ Tested for glanders.....	2
Reacted.....	0

The following is a list of the horses which were destroyed or died during the year:—

Horse Reg. No. 610 of ‘Depot’ Division, fell and dislocated the first and second cervical vertebra, October 12.

Horse Reg. No. 550, of ‘E’ Division, Calgary, died from typhoid fever, October, 8.

Horse Reg. No. 2688, of ‘G’ Division, Edmonton, was destroyed November 7, on account of it suffering from incurable paralysis, following an attack of azoturia.

Pack pony No. 229, died at Champagne, Y.T., October 17, from unknown causes.

Pack pony No. 10 of ‘K’ Division was destroyed at Writing on Stone, December 11, on account of old age.

Horse Reg. No. 155 of ‘C’ Division, Battleford, was destroyed December 31, on account of a broken leg.

Horse Reg. No. 1062 of ‘E’ Division, Calgary, was destroyed January 20, on account of old age. This horse had reached the age of 33 years.

Horse Reg. No. 346 of ‘Depot’ Division was destroyed at Ogema, March 11, on account of an attack of acute laminitia.

Horse Reg. No. 171 of ‘G’ Division was destroyed at Camrose on account of paralysis, March 4.

Horse Reg. No. 2151 of ‘A’ Division, Maple Creek, was destroyed on account of old age, January 7.

Horse Reg. No. 2809 ‘A’ Division, was destroyed at Swift Current, December 28, it being unfit for further work on account of an old attack of limphangitis.

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Horse Reg. No. 351 of 'A' Division, died at Cabria, March 11, from inhaling smoke during the burning of the stable in which it was kept.

Horse Reg. No. 511 of 'Depot' Division, died from flatulent colic at Wood Mountain, May 6.

Horse Reg. No. 504 of 'C' Division, died at Edmonton, June 12, from internal hemorrhage.

Horse Reg. No. 2524 of 'K' Division, was destroyed at Lethbridge, July 8, on account of an injury which unfitted it for further work.

Horse Reg. No. 500 of 'G' Division, had the tendons of one hind leg severed, and was destroyed in consequence, July 17.

Horse Reg. No. 238 of 'D' Division, died at Lundbreck from blood poisoning, July 13.

Horse Reg. No. 2953 of 'Depot' Division, died at Regina, July 22, from the effects of heat.

Horse Reg. No. 186 of 'F' Division, Prince Albert, was destroyed July 30, on account of it suffering from ringbone.

Horse Reg. No. 656 of 'K' Division, died July 30, from necrotic pneumonia.

Horse Reg. No. 524 of 'A' Division, was drowned in a slough near Maple Creek, August 12.

Pack pony No. 33, of 'N' Division, died from old age at Lesser Slave Lake, September 7.

Total died, and destroyed, 22.

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

"Depot" Division, Regina—

Horse Reg. No. 97.....	\$ 80 00
" 116.....	67 00
" 285.....	65 00
" 2583.....	90 00
" 2679.....	75 00
" 2696.....	120 00
" 2724.....	75 00
" 2762.....	60 00
" 2794.....	101 00
" 2943.....	65 00
" 2962.....	65 00
" 2964.....	85 00

'A' Division, Maple Creek—

Horse Reg. No. 287.....	125 00
" 2499.....	100 00
" 2582.....	100 00
" 2684.....	85 00
" 2988.....	95 00
" 2993.....	110 00
" 2994.....	135 00
" 2672.....	60 00
" 330.....	90 00
" 2685.....	75 00
" 2730.....	81 00
" 2805.....	65 00

'C' Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No. 250.....	78 00
" 427.....	127 00
" 2644.....	75 00
" 68.....	94 00
" 131.....	82 00
" 3005.....	59 00
" 399.....	80 00
" 538.....	70 00
" 2459.....	66 00

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'D' Division, Macleod—

Horse Reg. No. 113.....	95 00
" 177.....	80 00
" 2386.....	45 00
" 2659.....	45 00
" 2916.....	100 00
" 2995.....	60 00
" 2633.....	37 00
" 2784.....	137 00

'E' Division, Calgary—

Horse Reg. No. 2815.....	116 00
" 2972.....	112 00
" 298.....	82 00

'F' Division, Prince Albert—

Horse Reg. No.	135 00
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'G' Division, Edmonton—

Horse Reg. No. 212.....	60 00
" 291.....	70 00
" 2910.....	70 00
" 2708.....	41 00

'K' Division, Lethbridge—

Horse Reg. No. 275.....	30 00
" 318.....	45 00
" 2669.....	35 00
" 2785.....	77 00
" 2979.....	40 00
" 274.....	50 00
" 315.....	100 00

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—

Horse Reg. No. 93.....	82 00
" 227.....	80 00
" 228.....	32 50
" 2940.....	46 00
Pack pony No. 205.....	40 00
" 204.....	46 00

'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T.

Horse Reg. No. 385.....	232 50
" 2923.....	232 50
" 2848.....	250 00
" 381.....	280 00
" 384.....	280 00
" 2741.....	200 00
" 2925.....	200 00
Pack pony No. 213.....	110 00
" 223.....	110 00
" 224.....	110 00
" 225.....	110 00
" 226.....	110 00
" 228.....	110 00
" 231.....	110 00
" 233.....	110 00
" 232.....	125 00

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT,
Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, February 1. 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River Sub-District:—

Customs.—\$214.24 has been collected by me at Herschell island, and I am forwarding same to the Collector of Customs at Dawson. S.S. *Belvedere*, \$84.88; gasoline schooner *Elvira*, \$129.24.

Crime.—There has been none in this district.

Buildings.—The quarters at Herschell island are fairly comfortable, except on very windy days when we burn a lot of extra fuel, as the wind goes right through the outside walls. The walls of the building need papering and reshingling on the outside, and this will be done next summer if we receive the material that was left by Captain C. Stein at Teller, U.S.A. The roof of this building was painted this summer. The storehouse is in good condition, and the whole of the building was painted this summer.

The quarters at Fort Macpherson are a bit more comfortable this winter than last, but it is still a very cold place to live in. The following repairs were done to the quarters by the members of the detachment, with the material supplied by the Hudson's Bay Co.: The partition between the kitchen and the N.C.O.'s room was taken down, and three rooms made out of it, viz., kitchen, N.C.O.'s room and office, and a room for Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson. The mess room was ceiled with lumber, and the walls were lined with paper and calico.

Sergeant Somers got out some logs this summer, and with the help of the members of the detachment built a storehouse, to store our fish in, as the one we had rented was not suitable.

Dogs.—There are five dogs at Fort Macpherson detachment, and they are in good condition, with the exception of old Fox who is very old and nearly blind, and will have to be condemned in the spring.

At Herschell Island detachment there were eight dogs at the start of the winter, and I purchased one more, 'Coffee,' but he was killed by our own dogs during the night on our way here, and I purchased another to replace him, 'Ginger.' Since our arrival here we lost another, 'Cockney,' from spinal meningitis. There are now eight belonging to Herschell Island detachment, and I intend purchasing two more, to complete two teams of five dogs each.

Fish and game.—The fishing at Herschell island was fairly good last year. We caught 3,600 with the gill nets, but could not catch any with the seine net.

On the 4th September I sent Corporal Trickey, Constable Johnson, Interpreter Chikchigalook, and a hired native with the whale boat to put up fish with the seine net. They returned on the 11th September, and reported that they tried along the coast to Kay point, but were unable to catch any fish with the seine net, as the fish

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were not running thick, and that the net was too heavy for four men to handle. The seine net of ours is far too heavy for our use, although I had four feet cut off the bottom of it this year. Last year we borrowed a light seine net, but were unable to do so this year.

I am requisitioning for a light seine net, also for a seal net.

The natives at the island caught more fish this summer than last, but still have not enough to last them through the winter.

About 350 seal were caught by the natives during the fall, and they still get a few whenever there is any open water around. No deer or sheep have been killed by them this winter.

During the summer the members of Fort Macpherson detachment caught sufficient fish for their dogs, and on the 18th September, Sergeant Somers, Constable Parsons, and Interpreter Johnnie left with the whale boat and canoe to put up fish at Arctic Red river, and returned on the 18th October by dog sled. They managed to put up 3,000 fish, which they cached at the mouth of the Peel, as the river was frozen over. This fish has now nearly all been hauled to the detachment.

The fishing on the Peel by the Indians was very poor owing to low water in the river. It was also poor on the Arctic Red river.

The natives along the Mackenzie also report that their catch of fish was not as good as last year.

The natives and Indians have killed about 70 sheep, but not much of the meat has been brought into the fort. Ptarmigan and rabbits are very plentiful this year.

Fuel.—The coal for Herschell island detachment was left by Captain C. Stein at Teller, U.S.A., but I was able to purchase two tons of coal from the gasoline schooner *Elvira*, and with what we had on hand will see us through the winter.

The members of the detachment hauled 20 cords of drift wood with the whale boat, and one trip with a small schooner belonging to a native. This wood had been previously gathered and piled by natives hired by us.

There is enough fuel at Fort Macpherson to last them through the winter.

Health.—The health of the men in this district has been excellent.

Mining.—A little prospecting is being done on the Bell river by a party of prospectors from Rampart House.

Natives, Eskimos.—As usual the natives from the Mackenzie river visited Herschell island during the month of August, and in September returned to their winter trapping grounds.

Mr. W. H. Fry, of the Church of England Mission, visited them during the summer, and baptized quite a number of them. He left in the middle of August per sloop *Messenger* for Coronation gulf, to visit the tribe of Eskimos that live around there and the Copper Mine river.

Over 200 natives were at Fort Macpherson to meet Bishop Stringer, who arrived on the Steamer *Mackenzie River*, and they left for down the river a few days after the departure of the steamer. Bishop Stringer and the Rev. C. E. Whittaker left for Dawson via Rampart House.

The general health of the natives has been good, and at both detachments they have been supplied with medicine whenever they needed it. Four children were born during the year, and three adults died.

Indians.—Quite a number of the Peel River Indians visited the fort in July, and they left for their hunting grounds shortly after the departure of the steamer.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson has attended all the sick people here, and I attach his report.

The fur catch so far has been fairly good. Mink are very plentiful this year.

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Stores.—All the stores per the Mackenzie River route were received in good condition, with the exception of the following: 200 pounds flour, 100 pounds rice, and 30 pounds beans, which were badly damaged in transit, and were condemned. I am sending in requisitions for the stores required for this year.

Whalers.—The steam whaler *Belvedere* (Capt. S. F. Cottle) which wintered at Herschell island last winter, was not able to leave for the whaling grounds until the 15th July, owing to the season being late, and the ice not leaving the bay. She returned on the 6th September, and reported having caught eight whales this summer, making a total catch of 17 for two summers' work. They left again on the 9th September for San Francisco.

The gasoline schooner *Elvira* (Capt. C. T. Pederson) arrived on the evening of the 2nd August from San Francisco, and left early next morning for the east. She brought supplies from San Francisco for Mr. W. H. Fry. She returned on the evening of the 6th September, and reported having caught five whales. The captain did some trading with the natives and I collected \$129.24 duty from him. She left on the 8th for the west.

Capt. C. Stein with gasoline schooner *Anna Olga* arrived on the 19th August from Seattle; she brought a few supplies for us, but left the bulk of them at Teller, U.S.A.

Mr. S. McIntyre accompanied by Mr. E. Ary with yacht *Argo* arrived from Flaxman island on the 27th August en route to Banks Land on a prospecting trip, but owing to contrary winds and their boat leaking they were forced to winter at Shingle point.

The two schooners *Teddy Bear* (Capt. J. Bernard) and *Rosie H.* (Capt. F. Wolkie) are wintering at Baillie island; they are reported to have caught no whales this season.

The schooner *North Star* (Capt. M. Anderson) is supposed to be wintering near Baillie island.

Transport.—The canoes at both detachments are in good condition. The whale boat at Herschell island leaks very badly, although I had it repaired this spring. The ships carpenter informed me that her bottom is rotten, and that he could not do any more to it. This boat is over 20 years old, and I do not think she is safe for our use, and I would recommend that a new boat be purchased outside, and sent in this summer. I think it is poor policy buying old boats here, as one cannot tell how old they are.

I would recommend that this detachment be supplied with auxillary power boat of about 5 tons register, and not to draw more than four feet loaded, as then we could haul our own supplies, and patrol to Baillie island. The Fort Macpherson boat needs overhauling in the spring, as she was driven on to a shingle beach during a gale, and a split made near her keel. I attach Sergeant Somers report *re* this matter. The toboggans at both detachments are in good condition. I would request that two Yukon pattern dog sleds be purchased in Victoria for Herschell Island detachment, and sent in by the Hudson's Bay Co's. steamer, which leaves there this year for Herschell island, as none can be purchased here.

Patrols.—There was the regular patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island in the summer, and a report has been sent in.

Corporal Trickey, H. N., Constable Johnson, W. A., Interpreter Chikchigalook, and hired native, made a patrol in September with whale boat to Kay point, and return. Report attached.

Corporal Trickey, H. N., Constable Bates, G. C., with two dog teams, left on the 25th November on patrol to the No. 6 Police shelter cabin on the western branch of

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the Mackenzie river to cache dog feed, and returned on the 2nd December. Report attached.

Constable Parsons and Chapman, with whale boat, left on patrol to the mouth of the Mackenzie river to cache dog feed at Nos. 3 and 4 shelter cabins and returned on the 14th September.

Sergeant Somers, Constable Parsons and Interpreter Johnnie, with canoe, left on the 1st August for Trail creek, to finish shelter cabin, and returned on the 11th August. Report attached.

Constables Johnson, Chapman and Interpreter Johnnie, with two dog teams, left Fort Macpherson on the 2nd January on patrol to Trail creek, to cache dog feed, and returned on the 29th January.

I arrived here on the 17th January with the patrol from Herschell island, for which I attach a report.

General.—Both the Hudson's Bay Co. and the Northern Trading Co. have established trading posts about 90 miles below Fort Macpherson, on a small river off the Middle Peel river.

The Hudson's Bay Co. have also established a post at Kittigazooit, at the eastern mouth of the Mackenzie river.

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay Co. are sending in a 300-ton steamer to Herschell island this year, and make their depot there, and from there run a small steamer to connect with the steamer *Mackenzie River*.

The summer has been a very dry one in the Mackenzie district, and very low water prevailed in the river and creeks. The fall was mild, but November, December, and January have been very cold. The lowest temperature recorded was 57 below zero on January 22 and 23rd.

No further information has been received about Hubert Darrell, who has been missing since December, 1910.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector*,
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON, July 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division. R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River Sub-District.

Customs.—I collected the sum of \$280.08 duty at Herschell island, made up as follows: Capt. C. Steen, gasoline schooner *Anna Olga*, \$274.83; W. D. Young, \$5.25; and am forwarding same to the Collector of Customs at Dawson.

Crime.—Nil.

Fish and Game.—No fish have been caught at Herschell island during the winter. Seal have been very plentiful since the end of March, and about 600 were killed by the natives around the island. During April the natives killed fifty-two deer, but only brought a few sled loads of the meat to the island. White fox were very

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plentiful on the island and the coast this past winter, and about 475 were caught in the vicinity of the island. Natives killed four polar bear at the island this winter. Considerable fur was caught by the natives in the delta, lynx and mink were the main catch. The Indians have also caught considerable fur, and this year the majority of them are out of the company's debt. The Indians killed about 200 moose, and a number of sheep and caribou during the winter, but very little of the meat reached the fort.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good condition, with the exception of one Winchester carbine, and one Colts revolver, which are out of order, and I am returning them to headquarters.

Buildings.—Herschell Island detachment buildings are in fair condition. The Fort Macpherson detachment buildings are in poor condition, and I do not think they will last much longer, as the sills are rotten. I would recommend that new quarters be built here, as the Hudson's Bay Co. will not do anything more to this old building.

Dogs.—At present there are nine dogs at Herschell island, and three at Fort Macpherson. We will require one more dog at Herschell island, and two more at Fort Macpherson. I condemned two dogs at Fort Macpherson, as they would be no good for next winter's work. Two of the Herschell Island dogs were killed in dog fights during the winter, and one died of dog sickness. The natives at the island lost over fifty dogs from this sickness, and the ones on the coast and in the delta also lost quite a number of dogs from the same sickness. Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson calls this sickness spinal meningitis.

Transport.—Two sled toboggans are required for Herschell island, and they will be purchased here and forwarded on. The ones at Fort Macpherson are in good condition. The canoes at both detachments are in good condition. The whale boat at Herschell is very old and in poor condition and hardly safe for our use. I have already reported on it, and recommended that a new boat be sent in this summer. What is needed at the island is an auxillary power boat of about ten tons register, and not to draw more than four feet loaded. We could then haul our own supplies, and patrol to Baillie islands and the coast. The Fort Macpherson whale boat was repaired this spring, and is now in good condition.

Provisions.—Provisions at both detachments are in good condition. I have requisitioned for provisions for both detachments for the coming year, and expect them by first boat. I sent the following provisions from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson during the winter: 600 pounds flour, 200 pounds sugar, and 100 pounds rice, as they were short of these articles. The members of Herschell Island detachment hauled them as far as the No. 3 Police cabin, and from there Constable Parsons, Interpreter Johnnie and hired Indian Enoch took them on to Fort Macpherson.

Fuel.—There is no coal on hand at Herschell island, but we are expecting fifteen tons from Teller, U.S.A., for the coming winter. There is sufficient wood to last until we can haul with the whale boat. At Fort Macpherson they cut forty cords wood during the winter, but whilst rafting it down the river in the spring, the raft broke, and they lost twenty cords of it. Some more will be cut later on to replace this amount.

Health.—The members of both detachments are in good health. I attach Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson's report on same.

I would draw attention to the increasing number of cases of mentally deranged. There is an Eskimo woman named Inonyani at Baillie island, who was here last

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winter for treatment (report sent in by last mail) and who, I hear, is no better. At Herschell island there is an Eskimo named Kengaktak who is also deranged, but is not bad enough for us to take charge of. Since leaving there I hear that another is a bit off.

On the 12th June, Mr. J. Sundblad brought up John Erland, mate of the gasoline schooner *Anna Olga*, who Acting Assistant Surgeon Wilson found was suffering from acute mania, but he was not detained here, as Mr. Sundblad would not lay an information before seeing Captain C. Steen. These men had wintered in the delta. I did not meet this party on my way up to Fort Macpherson, but I think Captain Steen will take him to Nome, and hand him over to the American authorities, as he is an American citizen. We have no provisions for their care, and can only forward them by summer boat if they are violent.

Eskimos.—About fifteen families lived at the island during the winter. They all wintered well, as they had some grub left from last summer, and caught quite a considerable number of foxes and seal. They are able to purchase flour from Captain Steen at Shingle point. No deaths occurred amongst them since my last report: there have been two boys born. The natives in the delta also wintered well; also the ones along the east coast and at Baillie islands.

Indians.—Very few Indians wintered at the fort during the winter. As usual they were pretty hard pressed for food in the spring, but they managed to come through all right. The main party of Peel River Indians arrived here at the end of May from their winter hunting grounds. They reported having killed quite a number of moose, caribou and sheep. At present they are anxiously awaiting the arrival of the steamer.

Whalers.—No boat wintered at the island this last winter. Captain C. Steen, with the gasoline schooner *Anna Olga* wintered at Shingle point, and traded with the natives. He had a very small supply of flour, etc., and I believe he got rid of it all. His crew of three men wintered in the delta, and also traded. The gasoline schooner *North Star*, Captain M. Anderson, wintered at Atkinson point, and is reported to have done well trading with the natives.

I have not heard how the schooner *Rosie H*, Captain F. Wolki wintering at Baillie island, and the gasoline schooner *Teddy Bear*, Capt. Bernard wintering at Coronation gulf, have done, but they are both reported to be going out this summer to San Francisco.

Mining.—No mining is being done in this district W. Mason and W. Annett, of the McRae party, are doing a little prospecting in the vicinity of the Kay Point River, but have found nothing so far.

Patrols.—The Dawson patrol consisting of Sergeant Dempster, Corporal Schutz, Constable Phillips, Special Constable Turner, and Indian John Martin, arrived here on the 8th February, and returned on the 26th February. Both the men and dogs were in good condition on arrival, with the exception of a few dogs that were very foot sore. Two of these dogs were shot on arrival, as their feet were too far gone, one was left here, and I gave Sergeant Dempster one of the Herschell Island detachment dogs in the place of him, as no more dogs could be purchased here. Both men and dogs were in good shape on leaving here.

I attach the following reports: Two reports of patrol from Herschell island to No. 3 Police cabin. Report of patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island, also report from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson.

General.—Deacon W. H. Fry, of the Church of England Mission, left Kittigazooit last August in the sloop *Messenger*, accompanied by four native families in four

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whale boats, bound for Coronation gulf to visit the blonde tribe of Eskimo, only got as far as Cape Parry, and the party wintered there. The native and his wife who were on Mr. Fry's boat returned to Kittigazooit, and it is reported that they were all well. The natives caught quite a number of foxes, and that seemed to be the main meat supply, as deer and fish were scarce where they were. All the natives of the party are to return this summer, but Mr. Fry will go on if he gets a fresh supply of provisions sent him.

The traders at Red river, Fort Macpherson, and in the delta did very well this past year, and are at present out of everything, except a little tea, tobacco, and calico.

It is reported that the Hudson's Bay Co. are going to establish two more trading posts on the coast this year, also that three outside boats will be in the trade during the summer. The winter has been a cold one, but the spring has been mild.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

APPENDIX O.

INSPECTOR F. H. FRENCH, PATROL LE PAS TO CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

THE PAS SUB-DISTRICT, March 16, 1913.

To the Officer Commanding,
‘F’ Division,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report of the Pas-Churchill patrol.

On January 6, 1913, the following party left the Pas: Inspector French, Reg. No. 4092 Sergeant Munday, W., Dr. Doyle, Guide and Trail Breaker Andrew Latten, Robt. Giloery and two ‘F’ Division dog trains and one hired train.

We proceeded down the Saskatchewan river, and the second day out the guide went sick, so I paid him off and sent him back. We then continued our journey, calling at Cedar lake and Grand Rapids at which place we rested one day and continued our journey, crossing the north end of lake Winnipeg via Limestone bay and Mossy point at which place we made a portage into Playgreen lake and arrived at Norway House on the evening of January 13. We remained at Norway House for two days. On January 14 I sent the two Indians and their dog team back. On the 16th we continued our journey to Split lake, taking one ‘Depot’ Division dog train and Special Constable Merdew and Indian Guide William Stowers. On the 17th we arrived at Cross lake and met Constable Withers and Special Constable McLeod, with the Churchill mail. As Dr. Doyle was unable to travel any further I sent the Churchill mail into Norway House with the Hudson’s Bays Co. mail pack, and had Constable Withers make up a carriage for Dr. Doyle, and Special Constable McLeod took part of our load and we all started for Split lake on the 18th and arrived at Split lake on January 23, at which place we rested for three days.

On my arrival at Split lake I met Constable Harris with two Indians and one Eskimo and two ‘M’ Division dog trains of six dogs each, who had brought the mail down from Churchill and who was waiting to take the mail back with him. On January 25, Special Constable Merdeaux and Indian guide and dog team returned to Norway House. On January 27 the following party started from Split lake for Churchill: Inspector French, Sergeant Munday, Dr. Doyle and two ‘F’ Division dog teams, Constable Withers and one ‘Depot’ Division dog team, Constable Harris and two ‘M’ Division dog teams and three natives from Churchill and our Guide and Trail Breaker, Alex. Spence. We struck north to the Little Churchill and arrived at Staggs Indian camp on January 28. At this point the snow became very deep and travelling was slow. On making inquiries from the Indians, I was informed that the snow got deeper as one went north. On receipt of this information, I hired an Indian and dog team and loaded him up with 200 fish, besides the fish that we carried on our own loads. The Indian was to come as far as the Paddle portage, from which place he was to return to his camp. I paid him \$3 per day and he supplied his own rations and dog feed. We arrived at the Paddle portage on January 31, took all the fish from the Indian and paid him off and sent him back.

The snow was very deep on the Little Churchill river and the trail made by Constable Harris coming down could not be found. The three Indians were kept ahead of the dogs on snowshoes and, as a result, we were able to make fair time.

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On February 2 we arrived at the Police log house on the edge of the Barren Lands, and on the 3rd we were unable to cross on account of a blizzard. On the 4th February we started and made half way across the Barren Land and on the 5th arrived at the Police patrol house at the mouth of the Deer river. On the 6th February we patrolled down the Churchill river, having to face a very bad blizzard, and arrived at the barracks and handed over the Churchill mail and Indian treaty money to Supt. Demers.

To make this patrol we covered 800 miles, and it took 26 days actual travelling. The dogs were all very lame with sore feet when we arrived at Churchill. The dogs were rested at Churchill from February 6 to February 19.

On February 20 the following party left Fort Churchill carrying the Churchill mail: Inspector French and No. 1 dog team, Sergeant Munday and No. 2 dog team, Constable Withers and No. 1 'Depot' Division dog team and Guide and Trail Breaker Alex. Spence.

Constable Jones and Native Pete and 2 'M' Division dog teams came with us as far as the Police log house on the south side of the Barren Lands.

On the 21st we crossed the Barren Lands in one day and five dogs out of our three trains dropped in harness and were unable to use their hind legs and had to be taken out of harness and left behind to follow. I think this was caused by feeding them on blubber or dried seal meat and it in some way affected their kidneys.

On the 22nd we rested the dogs, and on the 23rd started over the Paddle portage to the Big Churchill at which place we arrived on the 24th and made Harvey's Indian camp on the 25th and arrived at Split lake on February 28. The trip from Churchill was made to Split lake in eight actual travelling days. We rested our dogs for two days and, on March 3, the following party left Split Lake: Inspector French and Sergeant Munday and two 'F' Division dog teams and Special Constable McLeod and No. 2 'Depot' Division dog team. We patrolled west to Natawanan and loaded up with 150 dog fish and hired an Indian guide and started for Thicket portage and arrived on the night of the 5th and camped with three prospectors by names Bancroft, Wright and Vickers. They have claims on Wintering lake and report that they are running from three to ten dollars to the ton in gold and silver. On the 6th we called on a white trapper by name of Jock Still and then struck south to the Hudson Bay Railway survey line and followed it west and had to break trail all day. We continued our patrol west and called at the construction camp and supply camp along the line on the 8th. At 2 p.m. Special Constable McLeod and dog team were sent back and the Indian guide paid off and returned with Special Constable McLeod. Sergeant Munday and myself continued our journey west, calling at supply camp along the line and arrived at the Pas on March 12, when I was met by Inspector R. Y. Douglas.

The trip was generally a good one, but the weather was very cold and all members of the patrol were more or less frost bitten on the face.

On the first day across the Barren Lands we lost one dog out of No. 2 team which was left for dead on the trail. The conduct of the men on the patrol was very good.

Reg. No. 4092, Sergeant Munday, W., is an excellent man on a trip and had it not been for this N.C.O.'s previous northern experience the trip would have been much harder.

Distance to Churchill via Grand Rapids and Norway House, 800 miles. Distance from Churchill to the Pas via Split lake, 600 miles. Number of days travelling from Churchill to the Pas, 17 days.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, *Inspector,*
In command Churchill Patrol.

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THE PAS, MANITOBA, April 4, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. P. 'F' Division,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—In reply to your letter of March 22, 1913, I beg to have the honour to herewith submit a general report of my observations of the country through which we travelled while on the Churchill patrol.

Indians.—At Cedar lake and Grand Rapids there are Indian reserves, the former supporting 300 persons and the latter 200; they are all in good circumstances and report a good fur catch.

At Norway House there are 600 souls, but most of these were away at the time of my visit; however, on making inquiries it was ascertained, that they were all in a prosperous condition and free from disease.

At Cross lake there are 400 Indians, the majority of whom were away at their traps when I passed through. The Hudson's Bay Company manager informed me that the season up-to-date had been an exceptionally good one for fur, and that the Indians in the district were all making good catches. 300 natives reside at Split lake, who report a good fur catch.

All the Indians throughout the country that the patrol covered, seemed to be well provided for. I stayed at several Indian camps on the trip in question, and the occupants all boasted large fur catches. They were very kind to us, and always made room for us in their houses.

Fur and game.—The fur catch this season, up-to-date, throughout the north country has been an exceptionally good one. Between Norway House and Churchill I saw over 100 black and silver foxes, which had been sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. There was also a very large catch of otter, mink, martin and cross and red foxes.

The game seemed to be very plentiful, fresh tracks of moose and deer being seen every day by the patrol until we reached a point 90 miles north of Split lake. After that, we struck fresh cariboo trails. On the Churchill river, and through the Barren Lands, the cariboo are very plentiful. The Indians north of Split lake practically live on nothing else but cariboo meat, during the winter season.

Mining and prospecting.—Messrs. Bancroft and Wright have staked eight claims on Sandy lake, which assayed \$7 to the ton in nickle, and 80 cents to the ton in copper. These claims are on the pyrrotite dyke. At Thicket portage, six claims have been staked, which assayed \$3 to the ton in gold and silver. At Wintering lake Messrs. Bancroft and Wright and Vickers, have staked seven claims, which assayed \$10 to the ton in gold and copper. On Ironstone lake, Wright and Vickers have staked six claims, which assayed \$9 to the ton in copper, gold and silver. At Cariboo lake, Wright and Vickers, have staked three claims, which averaged \$5 to the ton in gold and silver. All the assays on the above claims have been taken from surface samples and it is anticipated that something better will be struck in this vicinity. The first year's assessment work has been completed on all the aforesaid claims.

Hudson Bay railway construction.—The dump is completed for practically 60 miles, and about 100 men are still working on the old contract in rock cuts; this will be completed by the end of the present month. From Limestone lake east there is about 60 miles of right of way cleared. About 80 men were still working at this class of work when we passed through. The contractors, McMillan Bros., have had

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about 120 teams hauling freight between here and Thicket portage this winter. Every 10 miles, a large warehouse, store and cook-shack has been erected for the convenience of the men working on the construction; these camps are situated at mileage 60, 70, 80, 90, 100, 110, 120, 130, 140, 150, 160, 170 and 180. There has also been a tote road cut to Whiskey Jack portage, over which large quantities of supplies are brought in for the railroad line; these supplies had been brought to Whiskey Jack portage by boat last fall via lake Winnipeg. In conversation with McMillan Bros. they informed me that, if they could procure the labour, they would have between 2,000 and 2,500 workmen along the line from mileage 60 to Thicket portage.

The bridge at The Pas is all but completed, and the trestle bridge over the Cormorant Lake narrows is under construction.

In conversation with Messrs. Boyd and McArthur they told me that they would commence laying the steel as soon as the snow was off the dump, and by this fall they calculate on having 130 miles of track down. The number of men at present employed on the Hudson Bay railway is about 250 persons.

Magisterial Work.—There were no magisterial duties attended to on this patrol, as no complaints were made to any member of the party.

Police Duties.—The only police duties performed on this trip, other than carrying the mail and treaty money, was to locate one, George Street, a white trapper of Wintering Lake district, who was reported missing since last November. No trace of this man could be obtained. Full reports dealing with the case have already been forwarded in.

District.—The district through which we travelled was practically all muskeg, marsh, spruce swamps and lake, with an occasional high elevation of land of gravel or rock composition, with a vegetable growth of small spruce on same. Throughout the patrol I did not see any belts of merchantable timber or arable land. The country is a wilderness, only fit for trapping and fishing with, perhaps, a little mining.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, *Inspector*,
Commanding The Pas Sub-district.

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, PATROL FROM HERSHELL ISLAND TO FORT
MACPHERSON, JANUARY 13.*Mackenzie River Sub-district.*

FORT MACPHERSON, January 20, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the winter patrol from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson.

On the 8th instant, accompanied by Reg. No. 4347, Constable Johnson, W. A., and Interpreter Chikchigalook, I left Herschell island at 9 a.m. with two dog teams for Fort Macpherson. We arrived at Stokes point at 2 p.m., had dinner and left at 4 p.m., arriving at No. 1 shelter cabin on Kay point at 8 p.m. Ice very rough in places. Weather cold, southwest wind.

On the 9th instant we left the cabin at 9 a.m., nooned two hours at King point, and arrived at Shingle point at 8.30 p.m. Stayed the night with Captain C. Stein. Ice very rough. All the dogs feet cut by rough ice, and very sore. Weather very cold, southwest wind.

On the 10th we left Shingle point at 10.30 a.m., and arrived at Akpaiyooachuk at noon. Stayed the day at McIntyre's to rest dogs, as their feet were very sore. Weather very cold, strong southwest wind.

On the 11th we left at 9 a.m., nooned one and one-half hours, and arrived at No. 3 cabin at 6 p.m. Trail good. Weather very cold, southwest wind.

On the 12th we left No. 3 cabin at 8.30 a.m., nooned hour on the Big river, and pitched our tent at 6 p.m. on a small river. Trail good. Weather cold. This morning found dog 'coffee' dead; he had been killed by our own dogs during the night. Passed three native families on small river, en route to Herschell island.

On the 13th we broke camp at 8.30 a.m., nooned half an hour on the portage, and arrived at Miners cabin on Aklavik river at 6 p.m. Visited Police cabin No. 4 en route, and took eighty fish for dog feed. Travelling good. Weather very cold, slight wind.

On the 14th we left the miners cabin at 8.45 a.m., and arrived at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post on a small river off the Middle Peel at 1 p.m., and camped for the night as it was too stormy to travel any further. Weather cold. Purchased dog 'Ginger' from J. Greenland for \$30.

On the 15th we left at 6 a.m., nooned an hour, and made a Husky cabin on the Middle river at 6 p.m. Trail very heavy. Weather cold.

On the 16th we left the cabin at 8 a.m., made Coniyak's camp at 1 p.m., stopped two hours for lunch, and made an Indian cabin at the mouth of the Peel at 7 p.m. Trail heavy. Dogs tired and sore footed. Weather cold.

On the 17th left camp at 8 a.m., nooned two hours at the mouth of the Husky river, and arrived at Fort Macpherson detachment at 4.45 p.m. Weather very cold, strong head wind.

General.—At all the native camps on the river they had lots of fish on hand, also a fair supply of other food. They have caught a large number of mink this winter, but lynx and other fur seem to be scarce. Rabbits are very plentiful along the river.

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I found all the Police shelter cabins in good condition, also the supplies, with the exception of the dried fish at No. 4 cabin, which the mink and squirrels had got at and eaten quite a number. All the bundles had been left hanging from the rafters, but the squirrels had cut the yarn, and the fish were scattered on the floor. If it had not been for Mr. Storkenson calling in and noticing how things were, we would not have had much of the fish left. He placed traps in and outside the cabin, and caught 3 mink and 15 squirrels.

Travelling on the coast this year was very hard on both men and dogs, as the ice is very rough, and there is hardly any snow over it, but it was fairly good on the river.

The weather during the trip was cold.

The distance travelled is about 260 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector.*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

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APPENDIX Q.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS, REPORT ON SHELTER CABINS, HERSCHELL ISLAND TO MACPHERSON.

FORT MACPHERSON, February 11, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—In reply to the Commissioner's memorandum of the 28th November last re Shelter Cabins.

I have the honour to inform you that all the cabins are at present in good condition, and each one has a stove set up in it, and well stocked with firewood.

The following supplies of provisions and dog feed are in each cabin:—

No. 5 Cabin, Trail creek.—2½ pounds baking powder, 65 pounds bacon, 75 pounds flour, 15 pounds sugar, 3 pounds salt, 3 pounds tea, 3 pounds syrup, 3 dozen matches, 6 pounds candles, 1 pound bovril, 300 dry fish.

No. 4 Cabin, Mackenzie river.—40 pounds bacon, 40 pounds biscuit, 10 pounds sugar, 5 pounds syrup, 2 pounds tea, 1 dozen matches, 3 pounds candles, 100 dry fish.

No. 3 Cabin, Mouth Mackenzie, W. B.—40 pounds bacon, 40 pounds biscuit, 10 pounds sugar, 3 pounds tea, 10 pounds beans, 3 dozen matches, 6 pounds candles, 100 dry fish.

No. 2 Cabin, Shingle point.—40 pounds bacon, 40 pounds biscuits, 10 pounds sugar, 3 pounds tea, 10 pounds beans, 3 dozen matches, 6 pounds candles, 7 days dog feed (muktuk).

No. 1 Cabin, Kay point.—40 pounds bacon, 40 pounds biscuits, 10 pounds sugar, 3 pounds tea, 10 pounds beans, 3 dozen matches, 6 pounds candles, 7 days dog feed (muktuk).

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

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APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM FORT MACPHERSON TO
HERSCHELL ISLAND.

HERSCHELL ISLAND, March 10, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,

'N' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island.

On the morning of the 27th February, accompanied by Constable Johnson and Interpreter Chikchigalook, I left Fort Macpherson, with two dog teams, for Herschell island. We nooned two hours at the mouth of the Husky river, and arrived at the mouth of the Peel river at 4.45 p.m., where we camped for the night. Trail good. Cold and foggy, southeast wind.

On the 28th we left at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and arrived at Pikaloo's cabin on the Middle river at 6 p.m. Trail good. Cold and clear, southeast wind.

On the 1st March we left at 8.30 a.m., nooned 1½ hours on the portage, and arrived at the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post on a small river off the Middle Peel at 4 p.m. Trail badly drifted. Cold and stormy, northwest wind.

On the 2nd instant we left at 9 a.m., stopped three hours at Mr. J. Sundblad's camp at the mouth of a small river off the Big river, and arrived at the Miners cabin at 4.30 p.m. Trail drifted. Cold, northeast wind.

On the third instant we left at 7.30 a.m., nooned two hours on the Portage, and pitched our tent at 6 p.m. on a small river off the Big river. Trail fair. Cold and fine.

On the 4th inst. we broke camp at 8 a.m., stopped two hours for dinner, and arrived at No. 3 shelter cabin at 3.30 p.m. Trail good, southeast wind.

On the 5th inst.; we left the cabin at 8 a.m., nooned two hours and arrived at Akpaiyooachuk at 3.20 p.m., where we stayed the night with Captain McIntyre. Fine a.m., snowing p.m.

On the 6th inst. we left at 9.15 a.m.; and arrived at Shingle point at 10.15 a.m. Stayed the day there to rest dogs. Cold, southwest wind.

On the 7th we left at 8 a.m., stopped two hours at Sabine point for lunch, and arrived at No. 1 shelter cabin at Kay point at 4 p.m. Ice rough. Head wind all day.

On the 8th inst. we left at 7 a.m., stopped two hours at Stokes point, and arrived at Herschell island at 4 p.m. Ice very rough. Cold, southeast wind.

The natives that we visited have lots of provisions to see them through the winter, but were out of fish, and they reported that rabbits were getting scarce. They have caught quite a lot of mink this season, but not as many lynx as last year.

The weather on the trip was cold, but we had a fine trip down. The distance travelled is about 260 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

APPENDIX S.

INSPECTOR W. J. BEYTS' PATROL FROM HERSCHELL ISLAND TO FORT
MACPHERSON, JUNE 13.

FORT MACPHERSON, June 24, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the patrol from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson.

At 8 p.m. of the 20th May, Corporal Trickey, H. N., Constable Bates, G. C., Interpreter Chikchigalook, hired native Mike, and myself, with two dog teams, left Herschell island and made Stokes point at 11.30 p.m., stopped an hour to eat, and arrived at Kay point at 5 a.m. of the 21st. Trail fair, 34 miles.

On the 21st left camp at 7 p.m., stopped an hour at King point and arrived at Shingle point at 2.45 a.m. of the 22nd. Trail fair, 32 miles.

On the 22nd left Shingle point at 5.30 p.m., and arrived at Apayoozik at 6.30 p.m. Pitched tent and got camp ready. Interpreter Chikchigalook and native Mike with dog teams made the return trip to Shingle point for the rest of the provisions.

At 6 p.m. of the 23rd, Interpreter Chikchigalook and hired native Mike returned to Herschell island with two dog teams. Corporal Trickey, Constable Bates and myself remaining at Apayoozik to await the arrival of the Fort Macpherson whale boat.

It was much colder this spring than last, and the snow was just starting to go off the island when we left, and we could have stayed there another ten days, but I did not care taking any chances on the ice at that time of the year.

On the 16th June, Constable Chapman and Interpreter Lazarus arrived at the Sand Spit with the whale boat from Fort Macpherson, but they left the whale boat about half a mile from our camp, owing to the ice not being away.

On the night of the 17th instant a good breeze sprang up, and started to take the ice away from the shore, so we broke up camp, and left at 1 a.m. of the 18th. We arrived at Rozy's camp, a mile below White Fish station, at 4.30 a.m.; stopped to eat and left again at 5.30 a.m. Arrived at No. 3 Police cabin at 10 a.m.; had dinner, loaded up baggage, and left at 12.30 p.m. Travelled till 6.15 p.m., and camped for the night on the Big river. Warm. Fair wind.

On the 19th, left at 9.15 a.m., stopped at 12.50 p.m. for dinner, left again at 2 p.m., and travelled till 7.50 p.m. Stopped an hour for supper, and left again at 9 p.m., and travelled till 5 a.m. of the 20th, when we camped for a sleep at the mouth of the Aklavik river. Warm. Mosquitoes very bad.

At 7 p.m. of the 20th a fair wind sprang up so we started again, stopped an hour for dinner, and left at midnight. Camped at 4 a.m. of the 21st about 20 miles up the Aklavik, as the wind dropped. Warm. Slight showers.

On the 21st we left at noon, stopped an hour for dinner at 5 p.m., and left again at 6 p.m., and camped at midnight on the Mackenzie river. Very light wind. Warm. Mosquitoes very bad.

On the 22nd we left at 11.40 a.m., arrived at the mouth of Peel river at 6.30 p.m., had dinner, and left at 7.45 p.m. Stopped at 1 a.m. for supper, and left again at 2 a.m., and arrived at Fort Macpherson detachment at 8 a.m. of the 23rd instant.

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Remarks.—We met quite a number of Eskimo families on the coast, where they had just arrived from the delta to hunt white whale. They have lots of provisions on hand, and are catching lots of fish.

Ducks and geese were not very plentiful on the coast this year, but we managed to get sufficient to keep us going.

The weather on the coast was cool, but we found it very warm on the river.

The distance travelled by whale boat is about 190 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Inspector,*
Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

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APPENDIX T.

CORPORAL H. TRICKEY PATROL HERSCHELL ISLAND TO SHELTER
CABIN WITH DOG FEED, ETC.

HERSCHELL ISLAND DETACHMENT,

December 5, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
Mackenzie River Sub-District,
'N' Division,
Herschell Island.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, according to your instructions, I left Herschell island on Monday, November 25, accompanied by Constables Bates, G.C., and Interpreter Chikchigalook, with two dog teams, with loads of dog feed for the Police shelter cabins on road to Fort Macpherson, having seven days' feed for two teams for each cabin; also hinges and hasps for fixing up doors, &c.

The first night out we made Stokes point, and reached Kay Point cabin the following noon, where we fixed up the door and left some of the dog feed. From Kay point to Shingle point it took us two days, where we lightened up again by leaving some dog feed.

We made No. 3 cabin in one day. The return journey we made Herschell island in three days, being light, having been away eight days. The mileage being about 190 miles.

I found all the cabins in good condition, and left the camp stoves in each one as per your instructions, also dry wood cut up inside ready for use.

All the dogs returned in good condition.

The weather during the trip was fine, but cold.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. N. TRICKEY, *Corporal,*
In charge of detachment.

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APPENDIX U.

CORPORAL C. D. LANAUZE, PATROL FROM SMITH LANDING TO FORT SIMPSON, MACKENZIE RIVER AND RETURN TO FORT RESOLUTION.

GREAT SLAVE LAKE,

February 28, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Smith Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, acting under instructions received from you, I left Smith Landing detachment on January 17, with detachment dog train, on patrol to Fort Simpson, Mackenzie river. After crossing the 16-mile portage to Fort Smith I stayed there over night with A. J. Bell, Esq., Indian Agent. Leaving Fort Smith on the 18th, Fort Resolution was reached on January 21, after a cold, uneventful journey down the Great Slave river on a good trail. I accompanied two Hudson Bay Company's dog trains returning to Fort Resolution.

The cold was intense, the thermometer ranging between 50 and 55 below zero all the time.

At Fort Resolution I made an investigation *re* the sudden death of R. McCleneghan of the Northwest Fur Co., and forwarded report to you regarding same.

Here I engaged a Chipewyan Indian named 'Duffield' as forerunner for my trip to Fort Simpson at \$2 per day and rations, and leaving Fort Resolution on the 27th, Hay river was reached at 2 p.m. on the 29th; a 25-below-zero wind on the big lake made travelling unpleasant.

Leaving Hay river on the 31st, Fort Providence was reached on February 2.

Here my runner unfortunately got laid up with a bad attack of La Grippe and the nuns of the Roman Catholic Mission there very kindly attended to him. I was delayed five days, and started for Fort Simpson on February 8.

I engaged a Slavey Indian 'Minoza' and dog train to come with me for two days and help haul my dog fish. I was glad I did this as we met with deep snow and no road. I had enough feed for my dogs and was able to cache two nights fish for our return, although we ran short of grub ourselves for the last day.

Fort Simpson was reached at 6 p.m. of February 13, after six days hard trail.

Two Indians passed us in the early morning on the long portage between the Mackenzie and Liard rivers and brought the news of our coming to the fort. Mr. Camsell of the Hudson Bay Company, came to meet me up the Liard river with two dog trains and drove me into the Fort.

The Rev. Gerald Card, Indian Agent at Fort Simpson, has made great progress there, having built a fine Agency building, men's houses, &c., and his experimental farm last summer was a success, wheat ripening there well.

The Government mail overtook me at Fort Providence and I carried the letters to Fort Simpson which gave the people a chance to answer their mail there.

While at Fort Simpson I made full inquiries regarding the opening up of a Police Detachment there according to your instructions, and am forwarding separate report to you.

I left Fort Simpson on February 17 and made a good trip back arriving at Fort Resolution on February 27 at 9 a.m.

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The weather was very variable during the trip, cold, warm, snowy and windy, and not many clear days. On Trout island, between Providence and Hay river, on our return, we got snowed up one night in a howling blizzard and were out on Great Slave lake in a storm between Hay river and Fort Resolution for six hours, but managed to make shore. Glare ice is very deceptive in a storm, as it looms up ahead it just looks like land.

I drove my own dogs right through; dog shoes were used all the trip, dried every spell and dogs feet doctored. Snow shoes were worn all the time.

Total mileage up to date, 830 miles.

Amongst the Resolution and Mackenzie River Indians there is no destitution, moose are plentiful, and recently many cariboo have been killed near Resolution.

Reports from Fort Rae state that the Indians there are having a hard time, as no cariboo have passed that way; fish are also scarce as these Indians depend on the cariboo and do not make a fall fishing.

The chief of the Providence Indians came to me and wanted me to tell the Government of their need for treaty. They cannot understand why the Resolution and Hay River Indians get treaty and they not.

It has been a good fur year so far, foxes and mink being very plentiful and good prices are paid in the north now.

On February 21 the mail arrived here from Fort Smith. I am in receipt of your instructions of February 12, 1913, to wait here until the arrival of Coroner Bell who is to hold an inquest on the body of R. McCleneghan. The packet leaves for Fort Smith on the 29th inst., and I am forwarding reports by same.

I expect to return to Smith Landing about the 8th March.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. D. LANAUZE, *Corporal*,
Regt. No. 4766.

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APPENDIX V.

CORPORAL C. D. LANAUZE PATROL FROM FORT RESOLUTION TO SMITH LANDING.

SMITH LANDING, April 11, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Smith Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, acting under instructions received from you by mail at Fort Resolution on February 28, 1913, I stayed at Fort Resolution until March 5 to attend an inquest on the body of R. J. McCleneghan, and have already forwarded report of same to you while you were at Chipewyan.

I also forwarded to you my patrol report from Smith Landing to Fort Simpson and return to Fort Resolution.

I left Fort Resolution on March 5 to go back to Smith Landing with three days dog feed and rations.

I travelled with Coroner Bell, Dr. McDonald, Alex. Loutit and coroner's extra train.

Coroner Bell is also Indian Agent at Fort Smith. he is an old traveller and was the life of the party.

Mr. Bell crossed from McPherson to Dawson in '99 in winter with no guide and four dogs.

We made a pleasant trip to Fort Smith, arriving there on March 8 where I was hospitably entertained by Mr. Bell.

The recent heavy snow had filled in the trail and we could only find it in places, but, as there were five trains there was no difficulty in breaking fresh trail.

I arrived at Smith Landing on March 9.

Altogether I have been away fifty-two days on patrol and have covered a distance of one thousand and twenty miles.

I cannot speak too highly of my dogs; they stood the trip well, never lazy and in good shape when they got back. I would like to see how far I could go with this train.

As Special Constable Daniels had hurt his leg I could not take him on this patrol but I found it better to drive my own train, as you can travel lighter.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. D. LANAUZE, *Corporal.*
Regt. No. 4766.

APPENDIX W.

SERGEANT H. R. HANDCOCK'S PATROL FROM GREEN LAKE TO CLEAR LAKE AND RETURN.

GREEN LAKE, March 31, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol from this detachment through northern part of district, leaving detachment on January 7 and returning March 28, travelling some 1,563 miles, 180 of which were by rail, escorting prisoner Rott Hill from Big river to Prince Albert, wanted for theft by city police in Prince Albert.

Taking the patrol all through, it was a hard one, as in January and February the weather was very cold, stormy, trails were bad for days at a time, it was a case of snow shoes and treading trails, which, to say the least, gets monotonous.

Outside of a very unpleasant half an hour on Buffalo lake, which was spent in water, unluckily going through the ice; luckily the man I had with me was behind. Outside of getting the sole of one foot frost bitten a little, was none the worse; in fact, the worst part was in getting up to the bush in clothes like a board, creaking like a Red River cart; however, a large fire enabled one to change.

Patrol to Sandy and Cree lakes was a new part of the country and first time a Police patrol has been made there.

The trail from Clear lake passes through a useless stretch of country, small lakes and short portages being the order of the day. Getting towards Sandy lake the country becomes hilly and rocky and one's sleigh stands a good chance of getting broken all the time, as it is on its side or upside down for almost a day. I was lucky in not getting mine more damaged. I however had got a good strong one. My man broke his, and getting another at Cree lake also broke it on the return.

From Sandy lake north one is amongst vast herds of Barren Land cariboo, shooting enough each day for our own use. I made a hunt on our return from Cree lake for meat to carry us back and in no time, I killed sixteen, not a quarter of a mile from our camp. The Indians on Cree lake are the worst I have encountered yet, and indeed one's stomach has to be strong to partake of a satisfactory meal with them; dirt and filth reign supreme and the vermin cause the women folk untold annoyance, judging by the scratching that is done.

* They live in tents all the time, four or five families living together, average number of children seemed about four. The Indians were sick all over, a kind of grippe. They are very kind and do all they can for one, and give a stranger all the tit-bits in the eating line. It is fortunate that one is generally hungry when amongst them or I am sure little would be eaten. I saw nothing in the food line outside of meat and tea, in fact was living on that myself giving away all my flour and sugar.

These Indians all have fine dogs, meat fed and huskies. I was fortunate in getting a good dog in exchange for the dog I purchased on the start of patrol, as he was entirely played out and foot sore. I was tired of yelling at him.

I had some long and interesting talks with the Indians. There was a fever went through all the district last fall; the Roman Catholic priests said it was scarlet fever. A lot of deaths occurred through catching cold after getting convalescent.

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There was an average of five deaths in every settlement, mostly children. Outside of the Indians at Cree lake there is no sickness in the district.

I think it is just grippe, these Indians have; just bad colds and headaches. One night in a tepee with sick Indians is a thing to be forgotten as soon as possible.

There are very few white trappers in the district this winter. There are three Frenchmen on west side of Cree lake. Indians said they had lots of provisions and were making a large hunt. I did not visit them. There are two trappers on Birch lake, one day west of Sandy, making a good hunt, and well provisioned, from reports. Two trappers on Island lake, whom I visited and found well provisioned and also making a good hunt.

My dogs stood the trip well, with the exception of the new one I bought, who was played out; being a young dog, the trip was too much. However, the dog I traded is a splendid dog, two years old.

Patrol of 1912, away 45 days; mileage, 1,048; cost, \$289.00.

" 1913, " 81 " " 1,563 " \$303.75.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergeant*.

To the Officer Commanding,
Prince Albert.

GREEN LAKE, March 31, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on the following places and settlements visited during the patrol from this detachment in the northern part of my district.

Sledge Lake.—Located 30 miles northeast of here, four families of half-breeds living on lake, which is some 10 miles long and 7 wide; the freight road from Big river to Isle la Crosse passes here. Good fur country, also for game.

Doré Lake.—Large lake, covering some five townships. Commercial fishing is carried on to quite a large extent, some nine carloads of fish having been shipped from here this past winter.

Four families of breeds live around the lake.

La Plonge.—A very pretty and clear-water lake; also good timber, which is logged by the Roman Catholic Mission, who have a saw-mill on La Plonge river. This lake was fished commercially for the first time this winter and a good catch was made of whitefish and trout. There is a beautiful Roman Catholic Mission and school which I reported on last winter.

Isle la Crosse.—Headwaters of the Hudson's Bay Company and Revillon Frères and I. C. Fish Company, Messrs. Reid, Coleman and McDonald being the respective managers. These companies all have outposts running during the winter months, from 25 to 200 miles away. Some 200 tons of freight is handled here during the winter, coming in from Big river, some 140 miles south. Commercial fishing is carried on here. Store, a very large building, the lumber being hauled last winter from Big river. The I. C. Fish Co. and Revillons are putting up new stores this summer. The permanent staff, staying at Isle la Crosse, of the trading companies consists of nine white men.

The Roman Catholic Mission is in charge of Père Rossignol, with Père Rapet and one brother, I understand a hospital is being built this summer for the benefit of the Indians, and three nuns being brought in to look after same.

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A good catch of fur is being made in this district, especially amongst the fox tribe; one coal black fox was got by the Hudson's Bay Co. for the sum of \$300. High prices are being paid this winter, as keen rivalry exists between the I. C. Fish Co. and the Hudson's Bay Co. and Roman Catholic Mission. Hudson's Bay Co. and Roman Catholic Mission are at daggers drawn, the former company going as far as to close the doors of their outposts on the priests; consequently, the Indians are, in places, indignant at same, and I was approached on several occasions by the Indians, but of course informed them it was purely a personal matter between the Hudson's Bay Co.'s manager and the priests.

A gasoline 18 horse-power launch is to be used on the lake this coming summer, by the I. C. Fish Company for transport purposes, as summer freighting by York boats in restocking the outposts. The Hudson's Bay Company have a steamer, rather an ancient craft, in regular use in summer. Isle la Crosse is situated some 120 miles north of Green lake.

Portage la Lock.—Large lake, but poorly stocked with fish, and bad water. Hudson's Bay Co. and Revillons having large posts, also Mr. Gordon trades here from Fort McMurray, Messrs. McLean and Pickering and Fontaine, being the respective managers. This is the chief post, is really a main post from Isle la Crosse; several outposts are run from this point by three traders.

Roman Catholic Mission is in charge of Priest Penard, who has a very fine house built, but seemingly far too large for the place. Another priest came last summer to help Penard, who does not enjoy the best of health; there are also two brothers. This is a splendid section for fur, especially beaver, marten and otter and foxes in their season; a good catch is reported.

Several complaints were registered, which are reported on elsewhere.

Buffalo River.—Some 60 miles north of Isle la Crosse, situated at the mouth of Buffalo river. There are two outposts here from Isle la Crosse who gather the fur from some 20 families of Chipewayan Indians who are paid treaty during summer. There is splendid hay lands in vicinity, also good land for farming. There are tracts of tar land in vicinity, and coal on the Buffalo river; what the commercial value is would be hard to tell owing to the location.

Island Lake.—A very large lake, some 30 miles southeast of Portage la Lock, well stocked with splendid whitefish. Several families have moved here from Portage la Lock. This is practically the same water as Clear lake, connected by narrows. There are nine families of Chipewayans living on the north end of lake.

Whitefish Lake.—Situated some 35 miles southeast of la Lock. Some ten families live here, and are about the most useless band in vicinity, making very poor hunts. Splendid big game district.

Clear Lake.—Situated some 75 miles northeast of Isle la Crosse, being same water as Isle la Crosse. There are two outposts from Isle la Crosse, being a good fur district. There are some fifteen families of Chipewayan Indians who go and take treaty at Isle la Crosse in summer.

Sandy Lakes.—Situated some 160 miles north of the Isle la Crosse. An outpost is kept here by Hudson Bay Co. and is best fur post in district. All trading is done by trapping to Cree lake, as no Indians live here. It is in the Barren Land caribou country, sparsely wooded, and devoid of whitefish.

Cree Lake.—Situated some 185 miles north of Isle la Crosse, the lake is some 80 miles long. One can never see the opposite shore; full of islands, large and small;

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abounds in whitefish and trout. Indians say there are 13 rivers connecting this lake. There are forty families of Chipewayans winter here, mostly from Fonder Lac side; a few take their treaty at Isle la Crosse, some going into the Barren Lands to summer. These Indians live on straight meat and tea, and one can only say they are beyond description in their habits. All good hunters.

Place to fish.—Situated 45 miles east of Isle la Crosse, and is the first settlement on the Churchill river of Chipewayans who take treaty in summer at Isle la Crosse.

I. C. Fish Co. have an outpost here amongst some ten families. Large catches of beaver, marten and otter are made; also splendid whitefish are caught here.

The above are the principal points in my patrol and in northern section of the district.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. HANDCOCK, *Sergeant.*

To the Officer Commanding,
Prince Albert.

GREEN LAKE, March 31, 1913.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following complaints and action taken by me on my northern patrol last winter. I am not putting them in as a Crime Report as they are more or less of a petty nature and would entail a large expense and could be settled satisfactorily off-hand.

Sledge Lake.—Batiste Merasti complained to me that some white trappers had broken into a house he had on Lizard lake and were living there, and also were using poison.

I patrolled to said place and looked up two trappers, Frank Woods and Slim Georgson. I explained matters to them, stating that they did not know the ways in this part and were willing to pay for use of shack, giving Merasti \$5 for use. They had some poison baits out; I ordered them to pick same up and discontinue use of same.

Isle la Crosse.—Report of Mr. Reids *re* burglaries at Isle la Crosse. Complete report under Crime Report.

Buffalo River.—Chipewayan Indian 'Beet' complained that Abraham Maurice, of Isle la Crosse, had taken a dog belonging to him last fall and would not give same back. I saw Maurice at Isle la Crosse and he states he would settle for same with 'Beet' before my return again.

Portage la Lock.—Michal Le Meg, complained of Alex. Pascal shooting one of his team dogs last summer. Pascal claimed Le Meg's dogs were starving and all the time stealing from his rabbit snares; he had shot at the dog, but there was no shot in the charge. He carried a muzzle loader, the wadding is, however, strong enough to kill a dog; he had not meant to kill the dog, only to scare it. I found Le Meg had left his dogs two weeks to rustle for themselves, he was as much to blame. I gave them both a lecture in general. Pascal said he would shoot no more dogs.

Island Lake.—Chipewayans sent word to Portage le Lock that they would like to see me when I arrived on my patrol there, I found they were complaining of two white men who were trapping on the lake, were using roads that Chipewayans had cut and putting out their traps on same. I saw the trappers, two brothers, Hendricks, and

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they told me they had taken all their traps off the said trails, having heard the Indians were complaining of same.

Whitefish Lake.—Indian Jacko complained that another Indian had borrowed a rifle and would not return same, claiming Jacko got a dog from him which had died on his hands. I ordered Indian Isal to give back the rifle, which was done. I had a long talk in the evening and gave them a good roasting as they are a poor bunch of Indians.

Clear Lake.—Antoine Mokerly's wife complained that Indian Alex. Tobas, in her husband's absence, had tried to seduce her in her house, and another time had stopped her in another Indian's house. I heard both sides of the story. Tobas denied trying to assault her, but admitted giving her a slap, as she was always talking wicked at him. As Alex. Tobas was mixed up in a fish deal on my last winter's patrol, I told him there must be some fire where there is lots of smoke and this was the second time I had had a complaint about him, and the next time it would come to a proper trial, and this was the last chance for him.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergeant.*

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APPENDIX X.

SERGEANT H. R. HANDCOCK, PATROL FROM GREEN LAKE TO
BIG LAKE.

GREEN LAKE, June 11, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report made in eastern section of Green Lake district.

Leaving Green lake on April 19 on foot, having got my canoe taken across portage some 25 miles by wagon, as two teams were going out owing to state of road, which can be used only while the frost is in the ground; as it was, it took $2\frac{1}{2}$ days to make the 25 miles, but it saves some four days to follow the water route into this section. We were mired at least every six miles, the road being in a fearful state. I only wonder how these dilapidated half-breed outfits negotiate these roads. I arrived at Sledge lake, p.m. of the 21st inst., spending the following days getting my rations and things fixed up in general, making a start on the 23rd, having hired Baptiste Muosti to accompany me at \$2.50 per day, finding his own rations. Camping on Lizard river in p.m., some 30 miles, arriving at Lizard lake early in p.m., visiting three white trappers. They did not seem to be killing very much, and were a tough-looking bunch. Left in a.m. and made portage of 7 miles, which was strenuous work and a bad portage, being some three miles of muskeg. Travelled along east shore of lake some 10 miles and camped following day, and could not move as we had blown ashore. The wind changed in p.m. and were able to start in a.m., 27th. Stopped at some Indian camps who were busy hunting muskrats, the latter being scarce this year. Met two men hunting young foxes; in fact, the whole district is fox crazy. Encountered lots of ice on shore, and slow time being made. Camped at mouth of Dog river in p.m. and arrived at Dog lake in a.m. of the 28th, and again found ourselves shut in by the ice, having to stay two days before wind blew the ice off shore; arriving at the narrows of Dog lake in p.m. of May 1, after lots of ice breaking, and only found four families of Indians, the balance being away hunting. They informed me two white trappers had wintered not far from them but had gone out before the snow went off. Indians staying here are an indigent band; in fact, are wanderers, never staying in one place long.

I left on the 3rd inst., intending to return by way of Doré lake, but owing to the large bodies of ice in the lake. I decided to return the same way. I did not move on the 4th, as it rained all day. I travelled the same route home and arrived at Sledge lake on May 9.

I camped at Sledge lake from May 10 until May 13 awaiting for one, Brownfield, who was expected in from Big river side. I thought he would probably have some liquor. I went through his outfit, but only got two bottles of brandy which I did not confiscate as he was going through to Isle la Cross, and needed liquor for medicinal purposes.

I left Sledge lake on May 14 for Doré lake, camping on Sledge river in p.m. and arriving at Doré lake early in a.m. of the 15th. Visited two white trappers who had eleven young foxes, cross ones, and were going in by way Beaver river to Big river.

I visited several breed families and outfits of white men trapping. I warned them to stop hunting rats after the 15th.

I left for Sledge lake on the 17th, arriving in p.m. of the 19th, preparing outfit for going into Big river by way of Stoney lake. Spent the following day, 21st, in

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getting wagon to south end of lake, taking wagon to pieces and putting in a skiff for six miles, walking horses along shore and swimming across Long bay, some three-quarters of a mile. Leaving on the 22nd, taking all day on the portage, some 20 miles, the road being far from good.

I did not leave camp on the 23rd, as it rained all day, and clearing up in afternoon of 24th, I camped at Summer fishing camp on Stoney lake, reported on later. Arrived in Big river on the 27th, staying one day. Leaving for Green lake in a.m. of the 29th, arriving at Green lake late in p.m. of the 30th, leaving again on following morning for Sledge lake on foot, returning again the following day, June 1. Getting my outfit together for Big river, leaving for said place in a.m. of the 2nd, travelling the longer route by way of Beaver river, being 80 miles, or 30 miles difference and portage of 15 miles.

I arrived in Big river late in p.m. of the 4th June, leaving for Prince Albert June 7, arriving same day.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergeant.*

Mileage by canoe.. . . .	472
Walking.. . . .	95
Wagon.. . . .	55
Railroad.. . . .	80
Total.. . . .	<hr/> 702

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APPENDIX Y.

SERGEANT H. R. HANDCOCK, PATROLS IN ISLE LA CROSS DISTRICT.

GREEN LAKE, October 7, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of my patrols in Isle la Cross district during the months of August and September.

I left Green lake August 12, with canoe and man, for Isle la Cross. I arrived Isle la Cross, August 16, finding all English River Indians camped celebrating some holy day. Monday, 18th, Apis Indian Chief complained of one of his Indians *re* assault. I hired a man and, after investigation, said Indian was arrested and sentenced to four months hard labour in Prince Albert jail.

I left Isle la Cross with hired canoe man and prisoner, arriving at Big river in p.m. of August 26th, and at Prince Albert on the 28th. I left Big river on 4th September, intending to go direct to Isle la Cross, but meeting canoes on Crooked river, who reported drowning of Francis Roy in the Beaver river. I went to Green lake by Duck Lake portage to investigate same, arriving Green lake in p.m. of September 6th. Spending 7th, 8th and 9th on investigation, and getting canoes out looking for body of Roy. I left again for Isle la Cross on the 10th, arriving late in p.m. of the 13th instant, leaving again at daybreak on the I. C. Fish Co.'s gasoline launch for the English river in order to see Dick Johnson's outfit *re* giving liquor to Treaty Indian Breeno *re* Frances Roy.

I returned to Isle la Cross on p.m. of September 15th to hear that one, Gerome Gardner, had been drowned, not having been seen since p.m. of 13th instant, and canoe had been found upset in vicinity of settlement. September 16th and 17th was spent investigating and getting search parties out from three to seven canoes were out daily. I saw no chance of the body being grappled, as such primitive grapples were used.

I left for Buffalo river on September 18th, as Indians wanted to see me there. I, however, found on my arrival it was nothing more nor less than advice as to their winter hunting trading, and this was none of my business. I explained to them they must not send for me unless there was something serious in work that I was interested in.

I arrived back at Isle la Cross in p.m. of September 21st. The body of Gerome Gardner had not yet been found. I decided to remain at Isle la Cross until the body was recovered, eventually coming to the surface on September 26, same being buried September 27. I left for Green lake in p.m. of Sunday 28, and arrived at detachment in a.m. of October 5.

Investigation was also held on a burglary of the I. C. Fish Co.'s store during my patrol in the Isle la Cross district.

Total mileage of patrol, 1,035 miles. Cost of patrol, including my board and rations, hire of canoe man, prisoners and contingencies, total expenses, \$138.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergeant.*

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GREEN LAKE, October 7, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
Prince Albert.

SIR.—I have the honour to forward the following copy of the detachment diary for the months of August and September, 1913.

Friday, August 1.—Returning to detachment from Prince Albert via Big river.

Saturday, August 2.—Arrived at detachment in p.m. from Big river via Duck Lake portage. Mr. Campbell away to Waterhen lake inspecting post.

Sunday, August 3.—Sunday routine observed.

Monday, August 4.—Mail left in p.m. for Big river. Rained all day.

Tuesday, August 5.—Working around detachment in a.m.; local patrol in p.m.

Wednesday, August 6.—Working at Q. M. stores in a.m.; local patrol in p.m.; rained in p.m.

Thursday, August 7.—Working in office in a.m.; cleaning arms and accoutrements in p.m.

Friday, August 8.—Local patrol of settlement in a.m. and p.m. Visited dog train, same in good condition.

Saturday, August 9.—Local patrol in a.m. Two Icelanders arrived in p.m., after prospects for fishing Green lake coming winter.

Sunday, August 10.—Sunday routine observed. Four timber cruisers from P. A. Lumber Co. arrived in p.m. from Big river, intending to locate in limits.

Monday, August 11.—Fixing up outfit for patrol to Isle la Cross. Getting man who wanted to go visiting for \$2 per day.

Tuesday, August 12.—Left in a.m. for Isle la Cross, with man and canoe.

Wednesday, August 13, until Saturday September 6.—Away from detachment from Isle la Cross going direct to Big river and Prince Albert with prisoner *Norhu Bell* via Crooked river route and returning to detachment September 6.

Sunday, September 7.—Sunday routine observed.

Monday, September 8.—Investigating drowning of Francis Roy. Sending three canoes off to search for body.

Tuesday, September 9.—Preparing outfit for return to Isle la Cross. Parties still searching for body of Francis Roy.

Wednesday, September 10.—Left in a.m. for Isle la Cross. Looking out for body of Roy. The three canoes still searching.

Thursday, September 11, until Sunday October 5.—On patrol Isle la Cross, English river and Buffalo river. Reports furnished.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

H. R. HANDCOCK, *Sergeant.*

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APPENDIX Z.

CORPORAL G. D. CURRIE, PATROL WITH INDIAN TREATY PARTY,
NORTHERN SASKATCHEWAN.

PRINCE ALBERT, September 9, 1913.

Officer Commanding,
'F' Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows: On 16th June, acting under instructions of Officer Commanding 'F' Division, I proceeded from Big River detachment as escort to the Indian Treaty party (1913), composed as follows: J. F. Betts (paying agent), W. Logan (agent's clerk), F. Giles (doctor), W. Chisholm (transport agent), Angus McLeod (interpreter), A. Anderson (cook), W. Gunn (camp assistant), 12 Indian canoe men with six (19-foot) Chestnut canoes. Leaving Big river in the a.m. of 16th June, the party's first stop was made at La Plonge on 19th inst., where Mr. Betts inspected the Indian School (R.C.) and Mission. Isle a la Crosse (Crees and Chipewyan Indians) was reached on 21st June and the first treaty payment was made there. On 26th June the Hudson's Bay Co.'s steam launch *Churchill* transported our party and six canoes (placed on a scow) as far as Buffalo lake (one day and a half journey), where we again took canoe up the La Loche river and paid treaty at Portage la Loche on 1st July. Returning to Buffalo lake, the *Churchill* took us from there back to Isle a la Crosse. Leaving there on 7th July by canoe we proceeded via the Churchill river to Lac la Ronge, arriving there 19th July. The Church of England School (Indian) and Mission were inspected and treaty was paid on 22nd July. Leaving on 24th July our party reached Stanley on 26th July. Treaty being paid 28th July, we left on 29th, travelling again via Churchill river and Frog portage to Lac du Brochet (Chippewayans) arriving 9th August. Treaty paid on 11th August, we left on 14th August for Pellican narrows (Crees), arriving there 25th August. Treaty paid 26th August, we left on 29th August for Pukkatagan (Crees) arriving 5th September. On 6th September treaty was paid, and this being the last payment we proceeded on our homeward journey via Cumberland House (where I met Corporal Belcher in charge of detachment) and the Saskatchewan river, arriving at Le Pas on 19th September, and finally reported at Prince Albert in the a.m. of 20th September. I herewith beg to give a few details regarding the trip.

Weather.—Heavy rain and frequent head winds made hard paddling, and every one did their best to assist the Indian canoe men. The temperature was decidedly cool, with only a few really hot days in July and August.

Indians.—Their behaviour prior and after treaty payments was in every case excellent at all places we visited. I am glad to report that I found no evidence of intoxicants amongst the Indians, or few white settlers. The Indians seemed to welcome the Government issue of flour and bacon also other necessities although they seem to thrive well on the fish and game which is plentiful in all districts visited. Dr. Giles states the mortality fortunately does not seem to be on the increase and those persons taking treaty seem to be well provided with children (infants). No serious cases of sickness were found. Two of the Indian canoe men taking sick, two others were obtained. In many ways the trip was very hard for those who had to work as portages (often long and bad ones) were far too frequent as in the majority of cases the canoes, as well as supplies, had to be transported overland owing to the

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danger of running the rapids, especially those of the Churchill river, where the falls were 17 feet, and more, often. Our party found whitefish, doré (called pickerel), lake trout and sturgeon a pleasant change at meals. Geese and ducks were found in plenty, especially along the Saskatchewan.

Travellers (met en route).—On 19th July at Lac la Ronge, Messrs. Gordon and Henderson from the U.S.A. on a pleasure trip joined our party and travelled with us as far as Frog portage (where afterwards I learnt they secured four bear). On 16th September we met Messrs. Stewart and Morphy, both of Prince Albert, outward bound, prospecting for minerals, on their way to Beaver lake. Fox buyers without number were around the Isle a la Crosse district, and on 16th June, when leaving Big river we passed three canoes loaded with 100 cross and silver foxes, the property of Mr. Alex Macdonald who, at that time, had also over 50 live foxes at Isle a la Crosse.

Complaints.—During the journey I had no cases of crime to attend to, although Messrs. Hastings and Irving (working for Révillon Frères Co.) at Lac la Ronge told me they considered a policeman ought to be stationed there permanently, as the Indians had bad habits of borrowing articles and not returning them right away. Also Mr. Thos. Clark, fishery guardian, seems to have some trouble due to the Indians disobeying the Fisheries Act by fishing without permit, and he states the Indians cause him annoyance whenever possible. I, through an interpreter, advised the Indians that they must not interfere with Mr. Clark in carrying out his work as a Government official, also I advised Complainant to speak with the treaty agent, Mr. Betts, on the matter. I would respectfully state that numbers of the better educated persons stated to me that they thought it was a good plan to have a police escort along with the treaty party as it kept the Indians in order and also traders were not so much in evidence as at other treaty payments.

The total distance covered by the treaty party to which I was attached has been estimated at three thousand and five hundred miles, chiefly travelled over by canoe.

The health and spirits of all the party were good, and Mr. Betts did his best for all concerned.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

G. D. CURRIE, *Corporal.*

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX AA.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR'S PATROL FROM FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FOND DU LAC.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, April 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that I left Chipewyan detachment on the 19th March, on patrol to Fond du Lac, taking with me Special Constable Wylie and one train of dogs.

I had a considerable load on starting, as I took enough fish for the entire trip, eaching part for the return journey.

Fond du Lac is situated at the narrows of Lake Athabaska, about fifty miles from extreme eastern end.

The winter route from Chipewyan follows the south shore of the lake the whole way; the summer route, on the contrary, is along the north shore. The south shore is one continuous line of rolling sand hills of no great height, fairly luxuriantly timbered with small jackpine. The shore line is composed of deep bays, in constant succession, with long, jutting points.

Numerous rivers and creeks empty their waters into the lake from the south side; none, however, being of any size.

I reached my destination on the evening of the 22nd March, after an uneventful journey, having made fish caches in three different places for the return trip.

Travel on the lake was fairly good, although there were many crevasses and stretches of rough ice.

As already stated, the settlement of Fond du Lac (if it is worthy of such a name) is situated at the narrows of the lake, which at this point is only about a mile, or less, across.

On the north shore the Hudson's Bay Company have a trading post in charge of Mr. W. D. Lyall; the inevitable Roman Catholic Mission is also on the north side, Father Riou being the priest in charge. Half a dozen small shacks are scattered around the establishments of these two concerns, being for the most part occupied by their dependents and employees. It is a dreary, bleak-looking situation, absolutely without any shelter, and it is hard to understand why such a site was chosen.

On the opposite shore, Mr. Colin Fraser, of Chipewyan, has a trading post, in charge of Germain Mercredi, a native of Fond du Lac, and with the exception of two or three houses, this comprises the whole of Fond du Lac.

Fond du Lac is considered the best meat post in the north, as the cariboo are in the habit of coming there in great numbers. The Indians of this band are consequently well off. This winter, however, the cariboo are rather scarce, the Indians say, and apparently believe, that this is caused by a prospector by the name of Riche, hitting a cariboo with a stick last winter. The Indian legend runs that if these animals are killed or hit with anything not made of metal, they will desert the country for seven years. I told them that my opinion was that the animals had not arrived this winter, on account of so much of the country having been burnt by the rank carelessness of the Indians themselves.

There is another curious example of Indian legendary lore to be found at Fond du Lac. On the north shore of Lake Athabaska, there is a large dome-shaped rock,

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known all over as the beaver lodge; directly across the lake from the Beaver lodge is a considerable patch of red rock, which the Indians frequently use to make paint with. The legend says, that in the early days of the earth, the beavers were the ruling race, and that men were their slaves. Finally the slaves grew more intelligent, and revolted against the beaver domination, and one day attacked the king of the beavers, and forced him to fly from the identical beaver lodge on lake Athabaska, which was then his home, and to dive under the water, badly wounded, until he reached the opposite shore, where he died; in dying he lost so much blood, that it stained all the rocks there a permanent red, which remains to this day; moreover, from some of this blood, the present race of Chipewyan Indians were brought into existence. To this day, before killing a beaver, they first apologize to the animal for the necessity of so doing, which I have no doubt considerably soothes the animal's feelings.

These two legends are perhaps rather out of place in a Police patrol report, but I have included them thinking they may prove of some interest.

Fond du Lac is probably the best post in the north for wolverines; these pestilential animals are, I am glad to say, killed in large numbers here; I had the mortification of finding two of my caches robbed by them on my return trip.

Marten and beaver are also quite plentiful at this post, but mink, while numerous, are very small and pale.

This winter a large number of white foxes have been traded also. The Fond du Lac Indians hunt a long distance off, and many of them frequently encounter the Eskimos in the Barren lands, and trade wolverine skins (which the Huskies prize highly) for other fur. In former years there was bitter enmity between the two races, but now peace reigns supreme.

Few of the Indians were in to the post this Easter, on account of the same coming so early this year, in fact, right in the middle of their marten hunting season; many of their women, however, came in. Those whom I saw had no complaints to make, nor did I hear of any misdemeanours amongst them. In fact the Indians, as a whole, in this part of the country, are very law abiding and peaceable.

I left on the 25th March, on my return trip to Chipewyan, at which place I arrived on the 29th, after a somewhat arduous journey on account of a heavy snowfall; dog feed was also somewhat short, on account of the depredations of wolverines in the caches.

The weather during the whole trip was very cold for this time of year, Friday, Saturday, Sunday and Monday, of Easter, were respectively 38, 42, 40 and 37 below zero.

The dogs were in excellent condition, total mileage, 380 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR, *Sergeant,*
In charge of Detachment.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX BB.

CORPORAL B. BELCHER, PATROL, BEAVER LAKE TO LAC DU BROCHET.

CUMBERLAND HOUSE DETACHMENT,

March 17, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
Le Pas Sub-district.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol, Beaver Lake, Pelican Narrows and Lac du Brochet.

On February 8th I hired a guide at the rate of \$2 per day, and rations, and left Cumberland House the same morning and arrived at Beaver lake on the evening of the 8th instant, and visited all the Indians, the total number being about 20, and left on the morning of the 9th, and arrived at Pelican Narrows on the afternoon of the 11th inst. and camped at the Hudson's Bay post till the afternoon of the 13th instant, and during my stay at Pelican narrows I visited all the Indians. I also visited the Roman Catholic priest who stated the Indians had been very good during the year and were in good hunting grounds and making a good living. At Pelican narrows there are about 25 families living, most of them being Treaty Indians. I arrived at the south end of Reindeer lake on February 17th, it taking me four and a half days from Pelican narrows, which is a distance of about 110 miles. During that four and a half days travelling I was breaking trail through rocky portages, and was very hard on dogs, having to carry dog feed from Pelican narrows. I stayed at the south end of Reindeer lake on February 18 and gave the dogs a day's rest. I visited all the half-breeds and Indians of the district as they were all at the south end of Reindeer lake this day, getting out logs to build a Roman Catholic church. None of them had any complaints. I then left the south end of Reindeer lake on February 19 for Lac du Brochet, which is about 160 up the north corner of Reindeer lake. While crossing I struck very poor trails and used snowshoes most all the way and did not meet anybody or see any Indian camps till I reached Lac du Brochet on the afternoon of February 23. I camped at the Hudson's Bay Company's post and my guide went and camped with some half-breeds who were his relatives. I stayed at Lac du Brochet till March the 5th, and during my stay at Brochet I visited all the people. The Roman Catholic priest said the Indians were good-living people around Brochet and there was no cause for any complaints, and he thought it was a good thing for the police to make a trip up there once a year as it kept the Indians in good order. I left Brochet on March 5, on my return trip, and gave the dogs a day's rest at the south end of Reindeer lake on March 9, and arrived back at Cumberland House on March 15. While crossing Reindeer lake, and returning, I saw large bands of reindeer. The total distance from Cumberland to Lac du Brochet and return is 700 miles, which took me $23\frac{1}{2}$ days travelling, at the average of 30 miles per day. The dogs arrived back in Cumberland in good condition, but thin. During the trip I received no complaints.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

B. BELCHER, *Corporal*.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1913.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'A'....	Maple Creek			1	1			2	1	2		15	3	25	22	
	Cabri											1		1	1	
	Chaplin											1		1	1	
	East End											1	1	2	2	
	Gull Lake											1		1	2	
	Herbert											2		2	2	
	Harlem Trail								1			1		2	2	
	Kelvinhurst											1		1	1	
	Neville											1		1	1	
	Swift Current				1			1		1		2	1	6	4	
	Sceptre											1		1	2	
	Ten Mile								1					1	3	
	Town Station											1		1	1	
	Vanguard								1					1	1	
	Willow Creek								1			1	1	3	4	
	Total 'A' Division			1	2			3	5	3		29	6	49	49	
'B'...	Dawson			1	1			2				13	2	19	16	
	Boundary								1			2		3		
	Carcross											1		1		
	Daws in Town Station								1			2		3		
	Donjek									1				1	1	
	Forty Mile								1					1		
	Kluahne											1		1	1	
	Mayo											1		1		
	Snag											1		1		
	Whitehorse Town Station								1					1		
	Whitehorse				1				1			4	1	7	6	3
	On Command							1		1		4		6		
	Total 'B' Division			1	2			3	5	2		29	3	45	24	3
'C'.....	Battleford			1	1			1	3			11	3	20	19	
	Alsa-k											1		1	1	
	Biggar									1				1	1	
	Cutknife									1				1	1	
	Edam											1		1	1	
	KerRobert											1		1	1	
	Kindersley											1		1	1	
	Lloydminster											2		2	2	
	Loverna											1		1	1	
	Macklin									1				1	1	
	Maidstone											1		1	1	
	Meota											1		1	1	
	Onion Lake								1					1	3	
	Radisson											2		2	2	
	Unity											1		1	1	
	Wilkie				1					1		3		5	5	
	On Command											1		1	1	
	Total 'C' Division			1	2			1	4	4		27	3	42	43	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'.....	Macleod.....			1	2	1		3	2	2		15	4	30	31	
	Big Bend.....									1		1		2	4	
	Blairmore.....											1		1	1	
	Burnis.....													2	2	
	Bellevue.....							1		1		1	1	3	3	
	Cardston.....							1				1		2	2	
	Clareholm.....									1		1		1	2	
	Carmangay.....									1				1	1	
	Coleman.....											1		1	1	
	Frank.....											1		1	1	
	Lundbreck.....											1		1	2	
	Nanton.....											1		1	1	
	Peigan.....									1				2	1	
	Porcupines.....											1		1	2	
	Pincher Creek.....				1					1		1		3	4	
	Stavely.....											1		1	1	
	Stand Off.....									1		1	3	5	5	
	Twin Lakes.....											2		2	3	
	Vulcan.....											1		1	1	
	On Command.....				1							2		3		
	On Leave.....							1						1		
	Total 'D' Division.			1	4	1		5	2	9		33	9	64	68	
'E'.....	Calgary.....			1	1			2	2	1		20	3	30	21	
	Banff.....								1			3	1	5	3	
	Banthead.....													1	1	
	Bassano.....								1					1	1	
	Berry Creek.....								1			1		2	5	
	Brooks.....											1		1	1	
	Canmore.....									1				1	1	
	Carbon.....											1		1	1	
	Cochrane.....											1		1	1	
	Crossfield.....											1		1	1	
	Drinkwater.....											1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....									1		1	2	4	5	
	High River.....											1		1	1	
	Innisfail.....									1				1	1	
	Irricana.....											1		1	1	
	Morley.....											1		1	1	
	Munson.....											1		1	1	
	Olds.....											1		1	2	
	Okotoks.....											1		1	1	
	Parvella.....									1		1		2	4	
	Red Deer.....				1							1		2	1	
.....	Rocky Mountain House.....											1		1	1	
	Strathmore.....											1		1	1	
	Trochu.....								1			1		2	4	
	Youngstown.....											1		1	1	
	Total 'E' Division			1	2			2	6	5		43	6	65	62	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"K".....	Lethbridge.....							3	2			15	1	21	16	...
	Countts.....								1			2		3	5	...
	Grassy Lake.....								1			2		3	3	...
	Irvine.....									1		1		2	2	...
	Manyberries.....											1		1	1	...
	Medicine Hat.....				1				1			3		5	4	...
	Medicine Lodge.....									1		1	1	3	2	...
	Milk River.....											2		2	2	...
	Pendant d'Oreille.....									1		1	1	3	4	...
	Royal View.....															...
	Stafford Village.....											1		1	1	...
	Stirling.....											1		1	1	...
	Suffield.....											1		1	1	...
	Sundial.....									1		1		2	2	...
	Taber.....											1		1	1	...
	Warner.....											1		1	1	...
	Wild Horse.....									1				1	2	...
	Writing on Stone.....									1		1		2	4	...
	On Command.....			1										1		...
	Total "K" Division.....			1	1			3	5	6	...	33	3	52	50	...
"M".....	Fort Churchill.....			1						1		3		5		31
	Fullerton.....								1			1		2		9
	York Factory.....								1			1		2		9
	On Leave.....									1				1		...
	Total "M" Division.....			1					2	2	...	5		10		49
"N".....	Athabaska.....			1				1		2		4	2	10	6	...
	Chipewyan.....								1			1	1	3		6
	Dunvegan.....											1		1	2	...
	Fort Macpherson.....								1			2		3		5
	Fort McMurray.....									1				1		...
	Fort Resolution.....									1		1	1	3		...
	Fort Simpson.....									1		1	1	3	1	2
	Fort Vermilion.....								1					1		...
	Grande Prairie.....									1		1		2		8
	Herschell Island.....				1							2		4		...
	Lac la Biche.....											1		1	1	...
	Lake Saskatoon.....								1			1	1	3	6	...
	Lesser Slave Lake.....								1			2	1	4	2	...
	Mirror Landing.....									1				1	1	...
	Peace River Crossing.....							1				1		2	2	...
	Sawridge.....											1		1	1	...
	Smith Landing.....				1					1		1	1	4	2	5
	Sturgeon Lake.....											1		1		...
	On Leave.....									1		2		3		...
	Total "N" Division.....			1	2			2	5	9	...	23	8	50	24	26

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporal.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depot....	Regina	1	1	2	8	1	1	4	7	3	1	140	8	178	97	...
	Arcola											1		1	1	...
	Avonlea											1		1	1	...
	Balcarres											1		1	1	...
	Big Muddy									1		1	1	3	3	...
	Broadview									1		1		2	1	...
	Canora											1		1	1	...
	Carnduff											1		1	1	...
	Craik											1		1	1	...
	Elbow											1		1	1	...
	Estevan							1				1		2	1	...
	Esterhazy											1		1	1	...
	Filmore											1		1	1	...
	Gravelbourg									1		1		2	4	...
	Holdfast											1		1	1	...
	Indian Head								1			1		2	3	...
	Kamsack									1		1		2	2	...
	Kipling											1		1	1	...
	Lanpman											1		1	1	...
	Lanigan											1		1	1	...
	Marienthal											1		1	1	...
	Melville									1				1	1	...
	Milestone											1		1	1	...
	Mortlach											1		1	1	...
	Moosejaw							1				3	1	5	2	...
	Moosomin							1				1		2	1	...
	North Portal									1				1	1	...
	Norway House								1			1	1	3		...
	Ogema											1		1	1	...
	Outlook											1		1	1	...
	Ottawa				2			4						6		...
	Pelly											1		1	1	...
	Punnichy											1		1	1	...
	Preeceville											1		1	1	...
	Radville											1		1	1	...
	Sheho											1		1	1	...
	Split Lake											1	1	2		...
	Strassburg									1		1		2	1	...
	Tugaske											1		1	1	...
	Town Station									1		2		3	1	...
	Viceroy									1				1	1	...
	Watrous											1		1	1	...
	Weyburn											1		1	1	...
	Willow Bunch											2		2	2	...
	Wood Mountain				1					1		2	1	5	12	...
	Yellow Grass											1		1	1	...
	Yorkton				1					1		5		7	5	...
	On Command				2			1						3		...
	On Leave				1				1					2		...
	Total 'Depot' Division	1	1	2	15	1	1	11	11	14	1	191	13	263	165	...

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1912.—*Concluded.*

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Assistant Surgeons	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Acting Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.....	1	1	2	16	1	1	11	11	14	1	191	13	263	165	...
Maple Creek District.....			1	2			3	5	3		29	6	49	49	...
Dawson District.....			1	2			3	5	2		29	3	45	24	3
Battleford District.....			1	2			1	4	4		27	3	42	43	...
Macleod District.....			1	4	1		5	2	9		33	9	64	68	...
Calgary District.....			1	2			2	6	5		43	6	65	32	...
Prince Albert District.....			1	3			2	7	4		27	6	50	35	22
Edmonton District.....		1	1	3			4	7	6		36	15	73	52	...
Lethbridge District.....		1	1	1			3	5	6		33	3	52	50	...
Hudson Bay District.....		1	1					2	2		5		10		49
Athabaska District.....			1	2			2	5	9		23	8	50	24	26
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1913.	1	2	12	37	2	1	36	59	64	1	476	72	763	572	100

PART III
YUKON TERRITORY

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1913.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'B' Division, for the year ended 30th September, 1913, as follows:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The large mining companies are operating to full capacity; the Canadian-Klondike Mining Co. completed two new dredges—the largest in the country; they are working on the Klondike river; the capacity of each is 12,000 cubic feet per twenty-four hours.

A large number of men have been employed by the Treadgold Company clearing ground in the vicinity of Granville and Quartz creek for dredging.

Business has been good throughout the Yukon during the past year. Crops and garden produce, however, have not been so good as in the previous year, owing to the dry weather during the early part of the summer, and the almost continued rains later which prevented the crops from ripening.

The successful raising of hay, oats, barley, and all kinds of garden truck is only a matter of time and the proper cultivation of the soil. With deep cultivation to loosen the soil and allow the ground to dry out sufficiently, there is nothing to prevent abundance of such products being grown to supply the home market.

There has been a rate war between the White Pass Co. and the Northern Commercial Co. (under the title of the Side Streams Navigation Co.) operating between Whitehorse and Dawson, and Dawson and Fairbanks. A large number of tourists have taken advantage of the cut rates.

A large party, under the auspices of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, arrived here on the 3rd July, leaving for Fairbanks on the night of the 4th. They were shown as much as possible of the surrounding country and mining operations.

On the 9th of August the Honourable J. D. Hazen, Minister of Marine and Fisheries, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Hazen, arrived in Dawson. Senator Thorne was also of the party. The Minister inspected the barracks in the afternoon, and expressed himself as pleased with the general appearance of the post. The following day the party made a tour of the creeks in motor cars and witnessed a 'clean-up' on one of the placer claims on Bonanza creek; this yielded about \$15,000. The party left on return to Skagway at 11.30 p.m. on the 10th.

On the 10th September a large party of geologists, comprising representatives from most of the civilized countries of the world arrived here under the direction of Mr. Brock, head of the Geological Survey of Canada. They left about midnight of the 12th, after having inspected the creeks and places of interest within a radius of fifty miles of Dawson. Motor cars and teams were placed at their disposal by the Territorial Government.

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The visits of these different parties will, without doubt, be of great advantage to the Yukon Territory, by making known the vast wealth of the country only awaiting development.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer you to list of cases, entered and dealt with, as follows:—

LIST of cases entered and dealt with in Yukon during the year 1912-13.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Con- victions.	Dismissed	Awaiting trial.	Totals.
Offences against the person—					
Murder.	1		1		1
Assault, common.	11	10	1		11
Assault, causing bodily harm.	3	3			3
Attempted suicide.	2	1	1		2
Offences against property—					
Theft.	8	6	2		8
Theft from a dwelling.	4	2	1	1	4
Burglary.	1	1			1
False pretenses.	4	2	2		4
Dynamiting dredge.	1	1			1
Arson.	1		1		1
Offences against public order—					
Careless discharge of rifle.	1		1		1
Pointing pistol.	1	1			1
Offences against religion and morals—					
Drunk and disorderly.	42	40	1	1	42
Keeping gaming house.	4	4			4
Gambling.	20	20			20
Frequenters in gaming house.	20	9	11		20
Vagrancy.	2	1		1	2
Swearing in public streets.	1		1		1
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.	9	6	3		9
Intoxication.	27	26	1		27
Having liquor in possession.	2	2			2
Prostitution of Indian women.	2	1	1		2
Offences against Yukon ordinances—					
Excessive use of liquor.	6	6			6
Selling liquor without license.	4	4			4
Selling liquor, prohibited hours.	2	2			2
Selling liquor to interdicted.	1		1		1
Slaughter House Ordinance.	1	1			1
Drunk while interdicted.	1	1			1
Obstructing public road.	1		1		1
Insanity.	8	4	4		8
Cruelty to animals.	1	1			1
Transient traders.	1		1		1
Grand totals.	193	155	35	3	193

The following is a short synopsis of the more important cases handled during the year:—

On the 22nd September, 1912, Mr. C. A. Thomas, resident manager of the Yukon Gold Co., reported that he suspected Joseph Dowling and William Smith, employees of the Company, of stealing gold dust. Reg. No. 4750, Corporal Hill, C. H., was detailed to the case, and after watching the men for some time, saw Smith pick something up off the bedrock, and arrested both men. On the 4th October they were committed for trial; on the 9th October, Dowling was acquitted and Smith sentenced to two (2) years' imprisonment with hard labour.

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In July, 1912, information was laid against Pietre Allen, charging him with theft of gold dust. Allen had a lay on some ground on Glazier creek and had taken out quite a dump. He commenced sluicing and left Glacier with a poke of dust, ostensibly for Dawson, but in reality crossing the boundry into Alaska. He was arrested at Fort Gibson, Alaska, and taken to Fairbanks for trial for extradition. Extradition was granted and Allen arrived here on the 11th February, the United States authorities handing him over to a man detailed from here, at Skagway. Allen was remanded from time to time until July 7th when he appeared before judge and jury, was found guilty and sentenced to six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 12th November last the Central hotel, Ottawa hotel, and Knudson's cigar store were raided for gambling. There was no game in operation in the latter place, but we found games going on in both hotels, the proprietors of which were warned for court as well as some thirty-one players and lookers-on. The following day each proprietor was fined \$100 and costs, twenty players were each fined \$20 and costs, and eleven players or lookers-on dismissed. Every effort is made to keep professional gamblers out of the country. When one arrives he is immediately warned to keep moving, and we see that he leaves the country.

On the 4th December information was laid against Joseph Gosser for theft of a tent. Accused appeared for trial on the 12th, was found guilty and fined \$25 and costs or six months imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

On the 14th December the premises of James Oglow, a fruit and candy dealer, were raided for gambling. Seven men were found playing stud poker, the game being dealt by Oglow himself. Accused appeared before Judge Macaulay same date and was fined \$100 and costs or three months' imprisonment with hard labour, and also sentenced to one month imprisonment. The fine was paid. Two of the players were fined \$100 and costs each, five players and two lookers-on were each fined \$20 and costs.

On the 28th February a double murder and suicide took place at the Black Hills roadhouse when the proprietor, William Franklin Smith shot and killed his wife, Hannah Smith, and Miles Colin Kelly, the White Pass stableman at that point. Just what caused this deed will never be known. Smith had been drinking heavily, and when intoxicated was like a madman. He and his wife had been quarrelling, and it is supposed that Kelly in some manner interfered. Kelly was shot in the stables, his body being found in the feed room. Mrs. Smith's body was found on her bed, while Smith's body was lying next to that of his wife. The usual inquest was held.

On the 26th March, Ewen Cameron laid information against John McRae for theft of provisions. Accused was before Judge Macaulay on the 27th, found guilty, and sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the night of the 22nd February one of the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., near the mouth of Bonanza, was blown up by dynamite. Reg. No. 2628, Sergeant Mapley, H. G., was detailed to this case. About thirty hours later, Mr. C. A. Thomas, the resident manager, received a threatening letter, as did also Mr. Charles Boyle, resident manager of the Canadian-Klondyke Mining Co. These letters were written on a typewriter of peculiar make and type, afterwards found to be a 'Bennet,' a cheap machine. We then learned that Jacob Neilson had brought one of these machines into the country. Neilson went to Mr. Thomas and offered his services in the capacity of detective, and after some consultation with me, Mr. Thomas engaged him. Neilson was carefully watched and on the 20th March was arrested, charged with dynamiting the dredge. After several adjournments the trial was set for the 16th July, lasting until the 25th July, when the jury brought in a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation for mercy. Mr. Justice Macaulay then sentenced Neilson to twenty (20) years' imprisonment with hard labour. During August Neilson commenced to act strangely, and was placed under observation. On the 3rd September, Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle reported to me that Neilson was insane.

I wired you same date to that effect, and on the 10th September received a wire from you that warrant for transfer of Neilson to the Kingston penitentiary had been mailed to the Officer Commanding at Whitehorse. On the 12th September, Neilson left here in the custody of Reg. Nos. 3045, 5242, Staff Sergeant Joy, G. B., and Constable Godfrey, E. K. M.

On the 18th June, Gabriel Bozovitch was arrested charged with assault with intent to do bodily harm. On the 21st was found guilty by Mr. Justice Macaulay and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 24th June one Jules Bernard was committed for trial for arson. Bridges, power line poles, etc., had been burned on Dominion creek. Accused was tried by Mr. Justice Macaulay and a jury on the 7th July, and, although the evidence all pointed to the guilt of accused, and the judge charged strongly against him, the jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and he was discharged.

On the 21st July, Michael Dugan was sentenced at Carcross by Inspector A. E. Acland to 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour for the theft of a tent.

On the 31st July, William Drewit was sentenced at Whitehorse by Police Magistrate Geo. Taylor to two months' imprisonment with hard labour for theft from a dwelling.

On the 13th July, Mr. C. A. Thomas, resident manager of the Yukon Gold Co., reported that William Gordon Cunningham, a ticket-of-leave prisoner, employed on their Hunker dredge, had been caught stealing gold dust. Accused appeared before Judge Macaulay on the 14th, and remanded from time to time until the 28th, when he pleaded 'not guilty,' but after a small amount of evidence had been given the plea was changed to 'guilty,' and he was sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour. On the 21st August, Cunningham, who had been made a prisoner at large on account of his previous good conduct, escaped from custody. He had always shown himself a good man and could be trusted. He was employed in the laundry, and dropped into the slough running through the barracks and got away. He was sentenced two years ago to two years hard labour for forgery and obtaining money under false pretenses, and was released on parole on the 3rd January last. Full descriptions have been sent out through Yukon, Alaska, Washington and California, and I have no doubt that he will eventually be re-captured.

At 6 a.m. on the 29th September, Mr. C. A. Thomas, resident manager of the Yukon Gold Co., called up the Officer Commanding by telephone and reported that at about 1.15 a.m. two masked men had held up with revolvers the two men working on the hydraulic works belonging to the company on Lovett gulch. After a preliminary investigation by Supt. J. D. Moodie and Sergeant H. G. Mapley, the following information was obtained: The custom is for one man to go to the bunk-house at midnight, prepare supper and have his own, then he relieves his comrade who, in turn, gets his meal. On this night one of the men prepared and got his supper and started to relieve his companion between 12.30 and 12.45. A short distance from the bunk-house he was held up by two masked men, bound, gagged and laid in a ditch near the trail. His companion waited until 1.10 to be relieved, and then thinking something must be wrong started for the bunk-house. When he got to the transformer house, which was quite near the nozzles, he also was held up. The hold-up men ordered him to turn off the water, and he explained that this would cause the pipes to burst. He was then told to turn the nozzles away so that the water would not run through the sluice boxes. After doing this he was told to walk to the transformer house. On arriving there he was tied up and gagged and some sacks thrown over his head. Both men were inspected by the hold-up men four times, at intervals of, as nearly as they could judge, about half an hour. The bonds of the first man were examined and made more secure three times. They were told to remain quiet. At length the man who had been bound in the transformer house, not having heard anything for some time, managed to get on his feet and hop with bound ankles, etc.,

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towards the bunk-house when he was released. The man first found had got the gag out of his mouth, and, his cries being heard, he was also released. The rubber boots of one man were taken off his feet, and were found by the police in the cut where the sluice boxes are.

It was found that a quantity of gravel containing the gold and amalgam which, it is estimated, would fill about four gunny sacks, had been taken. Of course the value of this cannot be stated at this time, but it will run up in the thousands of dollars. The tracks of the robbers were found and traced down the hill and across the tailings to where a buggy had been waiting. Every effort is being made to locate the perpetrators of the crime. Reports will be forwarded from time to time as the case progresses.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

Almost daily letters inquiring for missing relatives and friends are received. Every effort is made to obtain the information asked for, and in many cases successfully.

People in the East appear to think that Alaska and the Yukon are one and the same. Many of the inquiries are for friends and relations who are 'supposed' to have gone to Alaska.

INDIGENTS.

Any assistance given is done by the Territorial Government.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers are the arms of this Division. They are all in good condition. Arms are inspected weekly in the post, and those detailed to N. C. Officers and Constables on detachment are inspected at irregular intervals, during detachment inspection.

Two 7-pr. muzzle-loading guns, one steel and one brass, are on charge, as well as two Maxim guns.

The annual revolver practice was held, and returns forwarded. We again had a large number of mis-fires amongst the old revolver ammunition, which accounts to a great extent for the poor scores made. There are still some 500 rounds of this in store.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES, ETC.

The following is a list of casualties occurring in the Yukon during the year:—

October, 1912.—On the 2nd, Albert E. McKay was accidentally shot and killed at Gordon's Landing, Mayo district. He and his partner landed early dark at this place, intending to remain for the night, and while going up the bank of the McQuesten river was mistaken by a man named W. H. McWhorter for a wolf, and shot. McWhorter had seen several wolves around the cabin earlier in the evening, and when McKay was nearing the cabin McWhorter's dogs commenced barking and growling to such an extent that he naturally thought the wolves had returned and were in the scrub bushes, and as soon as he saw the bushes move and heard noise he shot, hitting McKay. McWhorter naturally felt this accident very much, more particularly as he and McKay were one-time partners, and very friendly. McKay was immediately placed in a small boat and taken to Mayo, but he died very shortly after arrival.

On the 6th, Mr. James J. Greene, who had been away up the MacMillan river on a hunting expedition, reported the finding of the body of a man named Edward E. Collins in a cabin on the North Fork, some 450 miles from Dawson. The man

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had evidently been dead for some months, as the last entry in his diary was on February 18, 1912. It was intended to investigate this matter during the past summer, sending a patrol into the MacMillan country, but owing to the fact that all the small steamers were employed on the run to the new diggings, no boat, with the exception of a small gasoline launch belonging to the White Pass Co., from Whitehorse, went up the Pelly river, consequently the body has not yet been buried. This will be done first opportunity.

On the 8th, Charles Schmidt shot himself with a revolver, in his cabin on Lower Dominion. Schmidt was an old man, much addicted to liquor, and had spent all his summer earnings. He had been unable to secure permanent employment or to obtain a grub stake, so grew despondent and suicided. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

On the 29th, the telegraph operator at Kirkman reported that the body of a man had been found on the beach at Carlisle creek. As it was impossible to get up the river at that season of the year, I requested the operator to secure the body from any danger from ice, but fortunately the steamer *Pauline*, with a load of machinery passed, and Mr. J. W. Boyle, manager of the Canadian-Klondike Mining Co., who had already obtained all possible information concerning this matter, and who considered it advisable to move the body, had it taken on board the barge and brought to Dawson. He arrived early in November, and handed me complete information about the case. Mr. Boyle was kind enough to take written statements from all concerned.

November, 1912.—On the 25th, Georgie McDiarmid, the four-year-old son of Peter McDiarmid, died from shock following severe burns sustained in a fire in Phillips store, 2nd avenue, on the previous night. The little fellow had been in bed, and the mother went to the post office to mail some letters and was gone only a few minutes, when the fire broke out. When it was discovered, the whole of the interior, upstairs, was in flames, and the little fellow appeared at the window. He was rescued by Corporal Hill and two civilians. Hill going through a window and down the fire escape. An inquiry was held by Inspector Telford who, from the evidence adduced, did not consider an inquest necessary, as the direct cause of death, through the fire, had been accidental.

December, 1912.—On the 16th, it was reported by Mr. Fred. Best, a hunter and trapper, in the White River district, that the body of a man, supposed to be W. S. Milan, had been found in the district. It was intended sending a patrol up the White river to investigate this matter, but in the meantime the strike had been made in Shushana, and Dr. D. D. Cairnes, of the Dominion Geological Survey, as well as several prospectors, gave us written reports on this subject, and, as there were no signs of foul play, I did not consider it necessary to go to the great expense of sending a patrol up the White for this purpose. The body was buried by prospectors, and a headboard placed to the grave, with the names of those performing the burial written thereon. It was thought from the few evidences left that Milan became ill and died. The body of his partner, name unknown, was found a short distance away, and it is thought he also died from same cause, probably scurvy.

On the 8th, while Pat Connors was sitting on the roadside near 65 below on Bonanza, resting, he was shot by someone in the right side. The shooting was at once investigated and it was found that he had been shot with a .22 medium bullet. There had been several persons out shooting grouse and ptarmigan during the day, and it is hard to say just who shot him. Andrew Weidman had been shooting at this particular time, but whether he had fired the shot which struck Connors we did not know. Eventually Connors sued Weidman in the civil court for his hospital expenses, doctor's account and damages, the court allowing him expenses.

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On the 17th, a man named William Williams accidentally fell down a shaft on 60 below on Bonanza and was almost instantly killed. Deceased had been assisting in installing a self-dumper, and had put some planks over the mouth of the shaft, but slipped in such a manner as to shove the planks aside, and fell through. The depth of the shaft was 80 feet. Inspector E. Telford held an inquiry, deciding an inquest unnecessary.

January, 1913.—On the 28th another regrettable holocaust occurred at the White Pass roadhouse on Black Hills, when William F. Smith shot and killed his wife, Hannah Smith, and C. M. Kelly, the White Pass stableman at that post, and then committing suicide by shooting himself. Smith was at one time a special constable at Dawson, and Kelly was an ex-corporal. This case is reported under 'crime.'

March, 1913.—On the 7th, Julian Trefois was found dead in his cabin on No. 3 below on Bonanza creek. Deceased had been ailing for some time. After investigating, Inspector E. Telford decided Trefois had died from heart disease, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

On the 16th, Fred Maier committed suicide in his cabin on Victoria gulch by shooting himself. An inquest was held, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane.

On the 27th, the body of William Murray was found on the trail two miles from the mouth of Coal creek. The body was placed in a cabin and the police notified. Death had resulted from heart disease. Investigation was made by the detachment at Forty-mile.

April, 1913.—On the 14th, George Richards attempted to commit suicide by shooting himself. He was taken to the hospital and made a good recovery. Later he was charged with this offense in the police court, but was dismissed.

May, 1913.—On the 4th, Edward Methot was electrocuted at the Ogilvie sub-station of the Granville Power Co. Inspector E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death due to carelessness on the part of deceased.

On the 14th, J. J. McPhee was found dead in his cabin on Eldorado creek. Inspector Telford made an investigation, and decided death to be due to natural causes, and an inquest unnecessary.

On the 20th, an old man named Jas. Murphy was found very ill and destitute in a cabin a few miles from Dawson. He was brought to town and placed in St. Mary's hospital, where he died the next day.

June, 1913.—On the 17th the badly decomposed body of a man was found at Forty-mile. It had been in the water for a considerable time and was past recognition. After taking a full description the body was buried.

July, 1913.—On the 5th, Albert Garand was drowned while bathing with some companions near Mayo. They were all more or less under the influence of liquor. Deceased was apparently overcome by the coldness of the water and, owing to the state he was in, sank. The body was recovered later and buried.

On the 12th a small Indian boy was accidentally shot and killed by another Indian boy who was too young to realize what he was doing. They had been playing together with a loaded rifle. The accident occurred some 20 miles up the Little Salmon river.

August, 1913.—It is with deep regret that I have to report the death by drowning in the White river of Reg. No. 3617, Constable Fitzgerald, M. J. Fitzgerald was on his way to the new detachment at Donjek on the steamer *Vidette*, in charge of a horse. When about six miles up the White river he went to assist the crew use a

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sweep to swing the barge around. The sweep caught in some 'sweepers,' knocking him off the barge into the water. Boats were at once lowered and he was picked up, floating face downwards. Every possible effort was made to resuscitate him but to no avail. The accident occurred on the 27th. Constable Fitzgerald was buried with military honours on the 31st.

On the 1st, a man named Ed. Nox walked into the guard-room, about 9.30 p.m., with his throat cut almost from ear to ear. He had gone to the Klondike Flats, as he says, to walk off a drunk, had cut his throat with a razor and then walked to barracks. He was taken to the Good Samaritan hospital, where he recovered. A charge was placed against him in the police court, but he was dismissed with a caution.

On the 15th, an old man named Joseph Voulaveski, 60 years of age, was found in a tent five miles out on the Glacier trail, very ill. He had gone out there to pick berries. One of our patrols brought him to town and placed him in hospital.

On the 20th, the body of a man, or at least the skeleton, was found on a sand bar at Swede creek. From papers found I believe it to be the body of Captain J. Rehm, drowned off a raft on the 18th June, 1910. The body was buried at Swede creek.

On the 29th, J. J. Elliason fell down a shaft 40 feet deep on trail gulch and was badly injured. He was brought to the Good Samaritan hospital, but died shortly after. This case was investigated by Inspector Telford, who decided that death was caused by accident, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

In all cases of deaths resulting from accident or suicide the estates of deceased are invariably turned over to the Public Administrator.

Early in September, a young lady named Miss Grahn, who was being brought from Fairbanks by friends who were escorting her to Seattle, on account of her being slightly out of her mind, jumped off the steamer *Alaska* and was supposed to have been drowned. Some 50 hours later she was found on a sand bar by the crew of the steamer *Schwatka*, near the mouth of Charlie creek, ten miles below Eagle City, Alaska, and brought to Dawson and handed over to friends, who took her outside. She had jumped overboard clad only in a thin kimona. Her feet and hands were somewhat frozen, but otherwise she did not appear to have suffered to any great extent.

INDIANS.

Drunkenness amongst the Indians is a source of continual trouble, more especially around Dawson. When arrested they have been let off with light fines for which they care but little.

Early this month a haul of five was got at one time; these were given 30 days' imprisonment with hard labour each, which I hope will have a salutary effect. Imprisonment is the only thing which has any effect. There are certain men who will sell liquor to Indians, knowing the ruling of the court that evidence of Indians unsupported by that of a white man will not be accepted against a white man.

Rations to indigent Indians are now issued direct by the Indian Department, except in outlying districts where the Police still attend to any cases requiring relief. This saves a lot of clerical work for both departments.

The Indian question is a difficult one to handle here as there are no reserves and no law preventing them—men and women—from going where they please. The women are all more or less diseased, and their morals are lax, to say the least. They are kept out of town as much as possible, but it is only by 'bluff.'

There has been no epidemic disease amongst them during the year.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, RENEWALS.

Repairs throughout barracks were made from time to time as required. A new floor was laid in the main guard-room. The two Quartermaster stores, 110 feet by

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30 feet and 80 feet by 30 feet, were moved from the front of the barrack square and placed alongside of the old laundry on the south side of square. Two squares were laid out on the space between the wood yard and stables, and fenced with three strand wire and top rail. The fence in front of barracks erected last fall was continued to meet that at the back of the office building. A square, corresponding with that in front of offices, was laid out and fenced with wire netting and top rail in front of barrack building. All these, as well as the ground on which the quarter-master stores had stood, were seeded down with grass and clover, with a mother crop of oats. From this two tons of oat hay have been taken on the books for forage. The market value of this is \$85 per ton.

Trees were planted along all the fences. The roads were straightened out and gravelled; sidewalk relaid where required; the old lunatic asylum building, which has not been used for about five years and which was utterly unfit to confine anyone in, was pulled down, and the lumber used to build a coal shed, repair sidewalks and stable floors, etc. A good verandah was built on the barrack room building by prison labour. This adds greatly to the appearance of the post and will be a comfort to the men in summer.

A part of the old log building formerly used as Division store and office has been fitted up to use as an asylum for any insane person who is too noisy to confine in the guard-room. A ward has been fitted up in the jail for any sick prisoner who can be attended to there and whose case is not sufficiently bad to necessitate having to be sent to a hospital.

Coal-burning furnaces have been installed in all quarters under contract, at a cost of \$2,247. It is estimated that the annual saving on fuel account by the substitution of coal for wood will amount to between \$4,000 and \$5,000.

The instalment of a sewerage system throughout barracks, with flush closets in the various quarters not previously provided with same, was authorized and a contract let for the sum of \$1,883, the Police doing all excavating by prison labour. An arrangement was made with the Department of Public Works whereby our department is to be paid the sum of \$600 in consideration of a sewer from the Administration building being connected with the barrack system, thus reducing the cost to the Police to \$1,283. To this is to be added about \$100 for lumber for box culverts, etc. There has been considerable delay in obtaining the necessary fittings, but the work will be completed early in October. Lavatories in the sergeants quarters and barrack rooms were installed last fall.

The bridge across the slough, inside barrack grounds, was re-floored last fall with half logs (sawed through the centre lengthwise). This makes a good flooring, covered with gravel.

Water pipes for winter service, hot-water tank in kitchen, and bath were installed in Inspector E. Telford's quarters; part was done by contract and part by prison labour.

Water was laid on in stables and guard-room, giving a year-round supply.

Part of the buildings are shingled. These will require extensive repairs next year, as they leak badly. I would strongly recommend that they be covered with steel shingles. These would not require to be painted for two years, being painted when they leave the factory; also there is no danger of a roof catching fire from cinders or sparks.

All buildings throughout the barracks, with the exception of the barrack room and canteen building, are merely balloon frames lined with cotton, and papered the ceilings being the same; such buildings are regular fire traps. I would strongly recommend that the cotton and paper be pulled out and 'beaver board' lining substituted. If this is not done, all the quarters and offices well be required to be repapered next year.

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The entire barracks here and at Whitehorse are in much need of repainting as far as the frame buildings are concerned; the log buildings require to be colour-washed only.

Estimates for these repairs, painting, etc., are attached hereto.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good condition; the stock on hand is small but sufficient for all requirements.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Quality of supplies received has been good. When requisitions are filled there will be sufficient for present requirements.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline has, as a whole, been satisfactory. One constable deserted while on escort duty with a lunatic to New Westminster; he was no loss to the force. One N.C. Officer was reduced ten places for over-staying his furlough.

One constable was dismissed, having been convicted for assault in the police court. One constable was dismissed by your order for a second offence of intoxication.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments has been increased owing to the gold strike at Chesana, on the United States side of the line.

Most of the travel to the new diggings is through Canadian territory, via the White river, and also from Whitehorse via Kluahne trail.

Our detachments are situated as follows:—

Pelly Crossing.—Open winter months only, one N. C. officer or constable and single horse.

Mayo.—Open all the year, one constable and single horse.

Forty Mile.—Open all the year, one N.C. officer.

Carcross.—Open all the year, one constable.

Scroggie.—Open all the year, one constable and single horse.

Granville.—Open summer months only, one constable, one horse.

Donjek.—(White River) new detachment, one N.C. officer, one constable and single horse.

Boundary.—(White River) new detachment, one N.C. officer and two constables.

Snag.—(White River) new detachment, one constable.

Kluahne.—New detachment, one constable, single horse.

Town Station, Dawson.—Open all year, one N.C. officer, two constables.

Town Station, Whitehorse.—Open all year, one N.C. officer.

Whitehorse.—One inspector, one sergeant, four constables, one special and five horses.

It will be necessary to place a detachment on the Coffey Creek trail from the Yukon river to the Donjek this winter, and also a constable at the mouth of the

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White river. Everything will depend on the amount of travel to and from the head of White river.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the few men here, drill was impossible.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Detachment	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Horses.	Dogs.
Boundary				1		2		3		
Carcross						1		1		
Dawson Town Station				1		2		3		
Donjek					1			1	1	
Dawson	1	1	2		1	15	2	22	16	
Forty Mile				1				1		
Kluahne						1		1	1	
Mayo						1		1		
Snag						1		1		
White Horse Town Station				1				1		
White Horse		1		1		4	1	7	5	3
On Command			1			1		2		
Totals.	1	2	3	5	2	28	3	44	23	3

DOGS.

There are only three dogs in the Division now. They are at Whitehorse, and instructions have been given to sell them at \$40 each. There is hardly a place where horses cannot do better work than dogs. The cost of keeping a team of four dogs is from \$300 to \$400 per year—in some places more than this. During the year six dogs were sold, three at \$20 each, and three at \$50 each.

FORAGE.

Local contractors supplied the forage, which was of excellent quality; the price is about twenty per cent less than last year.

FIRE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Standards; practically miniature hydrants, are being placed in all quarters throughout barracks, with rubber hose attached, so that a stream of water can be turned on at a moment's notice in case of fire. There are fire extinguishers and fire buckets, but the former are very unsatisfactory, frequently failing to work at practice tests last winter. Outside of the above we depend entirely on the city fire department.

During the spring and early summer there were numerous forest fires. The heavy rains in July, and after, put them out without much damage being done.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coal will be used here in place of wood, and it is estimated that the fuel account will be cut in two. The quality of the coal obtained from the Tantalus coal mines is excellent.

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The electric light here and at Whitehorse has been satisfactory. The Dawson Electric Light and Power Co. has been taken over by the Granville Power Co., although still operating under the old name. The new management practically reduced the rates one half.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

One new set of light double harness was received during the year. All our harness is old, and requires repairing frequently. It is not safe. A set of light harness is required at Whitehorse.

GAME.

Game is very plentiful this year, with the exception of grouse. An immense herd of cariboo crossed the Glacier trail between the Twenty-four and Forty-one roadhouses during the past month (September). Moose are plentiful in the Forty-mile and White River districts; ducks, geese and ptarmigan are very numerous.

A very large number of live foxes have been exported during the year, sold to various persons starting breeding farms.

This although giving large sums to Indians and trappers, at the present time, will have an injurious effect on the fur trade in the future. Indians depend largely on the catch of fur for their living, and every litter of foxes captured and taken out of the country means so many less to breed next year.

Game birds are protected in all the provinces, and cannot be shipped out, and the preservation of fur-bearing animals is of even greater importance.

The law permitting the exporting of such only enables a few men or companies to make large profits at the expense of the natives who, if trapping fails, will eventually have to be fed by the Government.

HEALTH.

Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle deals fully with this in his report attached hereto. The health of all ranks has been excellent. There have been no epidemics in the Territory.

HORSES.

There are twenty-nine horses at present on charge; of these five have been sold but are not yet struck off the strength, making our actual total twenty-four.

A draft of six team and six saddle horses arrived from Regina in August. These are turning out well.

Seven horses and nine ponies in all were sold. The new strike at Chesana sent values up, and good prices were obtained. Two teams sold here realized, respectively, \$560 and \$465, a single horse \$250 and a pony \$125. At Whitehorse two horses brought \$200 each, and nine ponies at \$100 each. Such prices could not be obtained in ordinary times.

INSPECTIONS.

Detachments have been inspected by an officer as frequently as possible during the year. The post at Dawson is inspected weekly by the commanding officer, and daily by the orderly officer.

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LOSS AND GAIN.

The strength of the Division on the 30th September, 1912, was:—

Superintendent.. . . .	1
Inspectors.. . . .	3
Staff sergeants.. . . .	3
Sergeants.. . . .	6
Corporals.. . . .	3
Constables.. . . .	18
Special constables.. . . .	3
Total.. . . .	37

The present strength is:

Superintendent.. . . .	1
Inspectors.. . . .	2
Staff sergeants.. . . .	3
Sergeants.. . . .	5
Corporals.. . . .	2
Constables.. . . .	27
Special constables.. . . .	3
Total.. . . .	43

A total gain of 6. Against this gain four new detachments have been placed, employing one sergeant and one corporal and five constables, total seven, so that even counting the two drafts of sixteen men, the actual number of men available for patrols and other duties is one less than we had last year. One constable takes his discharge next April. Our strength should be at least fifty N. C. officers and constables, independent of specials. More detachments should be placed throughout the territory. At present anything might happen at some of the camps, and unless a civilian came in to report it would be unknown to the Police. Detachments could be placed advantageously at Selkirk, Champagnes Landing, Livingstone creek and Miller creek, which would patrol these districts.

PATROLS.

A patrol was made during the winter of 1912-13 to Fort Macpherson by Reg. No. 3193, Sergeant Dempster, W. J. D., (in charge); Reg. No. 4709, Corporal Schutz, F. W.; Reg. No. 5316, Constable Phillips, C. W.; Special Constable Turner, F.; and Indian Guide John Martin, with four dog teams. The snow was unusually deep, but the trip was made without trouble. Caches of feed had been placed along the trail. A copy of Sergeant Dempster's report is attached hereto.

Frequent patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse, and the country thoroughly patrolled by the various detachments. The patrols from Dawson during the summer camped out.

MINING.

Operations throughout the Yukon have been very successful during the past season, the output being considerably in excess of last year.

The keystone drills have been kept busy testing ground; the two large dredges of the Canadian-Klondyke Mining Co. were completed during last winter and commenced work this spring.

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The quartz mining in Mayo district is rapidly developing, and the outlook is most promising for future work. The Scroggie district is also turning out well.

Most encouraging prospects have been obtained from the White river, and the district is rich in free milling quartz, bearing gold, silver and copper. Coal of good quality has also been found there.

The Five Fingers Coal Co. have made extensive improvements and additions to their plant at Tantalus. All coal is now well washed and screened, and is of first-class quality. It is bituminous. Next year the output will have to be largely increased to meet the growing demands. New fields are being discovered, and old prospects developed. The development of the mining industry depends now on obtaining reasonably cheap transportation.

The Lone Star mine is now on a paying basis, and the outlook for the future is bright.

During the past year the Yukon Gold Co. dismantled one of their dredges and shipped it to the Iditarod. This company has seven of these gold-dredging machines in operation in Yukon; the Canadian-Klondike Co. have four, and there are two in the Forty-mile district, a total of thirteen for the territory.

There are seventeen hydraulic plants in operation, two more than reported last year, these having been installed in the Miller district.

The machine shops of the Yukon Gold Co. and the Canadian-Klondike Co. employ about sixty men each during the season; these are all skilled mechanics. The average number of men employed by the first-mentioned company is seven hundred, while the latter company employ on an average one hundred and fifty.

A very valuable quartz ledge was discovered and opened on Dublin gulch, in the McQuesten mining district. One claim in this gulch sold for \$50,000. Difficulties of transportation is holding this very promising locality back.

I regret to report that the Sixty-mile district, which saw such a large stampede last year, has not turned out as well as prospects promised, although there is quite a community of prospectors in the district yet who have not lost their faith in the ultimate success of the district.

Placer mining in the Mayo and Duncan districts is being carried on very successfully, but in a very quiet manner. While phenomenal pay dirt is not the rule, still, the operators are getting much better than wages.

A fairly large number of men will again winter on Scroggie creek, and I have no doubt that several large dumps will be got out. The impression still prevails that individual mining in this country is a thing of the past, that all the ground is either in possession of large companies or is at least bonded to them; such is not the case, there are vast tracts of mineral ground in Yukon open for prospecting and location, but the great difficulty experienced here is that the average man will not take an outfit and go prospecting, but will wait for others to do this and then join in the resulting stampede and take chances on obtaining good ground. There are scores of men working individual claims on the following creeks: Quartz, Scroggie, Black Hills, Thistle, Henderson, Mariposa, Britannia, Gold Run, Bonanza, Clear, Highet, Stewart, Nansen, Haggart, Duncan, Excelsior, Forty-mile, Glacier, Miller, Trail, etc., while I am glad to say there are many men out in the hills prospecting.

With regard to the new strike in the Chesana country, on the American side of the boundary, I am not in a position to give much detail. Large numbers of men are going in via Dawson, Fairbanks, Kluahne, Cordova and Valdez. The new diggings are shallow and the creeks narrow. The whole country has been staked, and I believe a considerable amount of blanketing has been done. Reports received here would indicate that numbers of claims have been jumped, but of course this has nothing to do with us. As far as the Canadian side is concerned, all the stamperders who have returned are of one opinion that the prospects and general lay of the country gives better indications for mining than on the American side, and scores of men

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are now waiting at the mouth of White, Coffey and Donjek for the freeze-up so they can get their outfits up and thoroughly prospect this new country.

A creek on the Canadian side in the White River district is showing good prospects. It has been named 'Goodfellow,' and already about 150 claims have been staked. Gold has been found on three or four claims beside 'Discovery.' Some 'pups' have also been staked. Although the Chesana strike is on the American side, it will be the means of taking a large number of prospectors into the country, and the White River country will be thoroughly prospected.

RAILWAYS.

The Klondike Mines railway has been hauling night and day, all fund supplies for the Yukon Gold Co., and Canadian-Klondike Mining Co.

The White Pass Co. is daily hauling heavy trains of ore from the Pueblo mines to Skagway.

SUPPLIES.

Quality of the supplies received from Ottawa and Regina, as well as locally, is excellent.

TRANSPORT.

Transport, both here and at Whitehorse, was thoroughly overhauled and most of it painted during the fall and winter, the work being performed by prison labour. Any not painted last winter will be done this year.

Two or three light jumpers will be required for detachment work this winter; they can be procured locally.

The gasoline launch was in commission during the summer, and did good service. She is now laid up for the winter at Hootalinqua, where she was taken under her own power, instead of as formerly on a White Pass Co. barge. This affected a very considerable saving.

The launch *Gladys* was sold this summer. The gasoline launch would answer well on the lakes and be of service there. She draws too much water for the side streams off the Yukon river, and has not sufficient power. I would strongly recommend that she be placed at Carcross and another light-draft powerful boat be supplied for this service. Such a boat should not draw more than eighteen inches at the most. A gasoline scow having her propeller shaft hinged on a universal joint was built at Whitehorse this summer, and has been found to answer perfectly on the White river, which is swift and shallow. She carries between five and six tons of freight.

It has been clearly proved that automobiles can travel the trails to the creeks in this district. With the improvements on the overland trail to Whitehorse an auto will be able to make good time. If one was supplied to this post two teams of horses could be done away with. The keep of two teams amounts to about \$1,600 per annum, so that without counting the first cost of horses, shoeing, cost of harness, wagons, etc., and keeping same in repair, the cost of a first-class motor car would soon be paid for. Gasoline can be laid down via St. Michael, by water, at 46½ cents per gallon. There would be an immense saving of time and consequently a decrease in expenses, as what, with horses, takes at least three days could be done in one day easily. The saving in the board at roadhouses would almost pay for the cost of the gasoline used on each trip. The Yukon Gold Co. use two large cars, and the Canadian-Klondike Mining Co. two touring cars, and this summer the latter company imported a number of trucks to carry their supplies to dredges, etc., and are giving up horses to a great extent. There is no doubt that the saving would be considerable, to say nothing of the much more efficient service obtained.

GENERAL.

Arrivals and Departures.

One hundred and seventy-four small boats arrived from up river during the season with five hundred and ten passengers.

Ten steamers made seventy-six trips from up-river points, carrying 1,297 passengers.

Eleven steamers made fifty-one trips from lower-river points, carrying 1,264 passengers.

Ten steamers made seventy-seven departures from Dawson for up-river points, carrying 3,036 passengers.

Eleven steamers made fifty-three departures from Dawson for lower-river points, carrying 826 passengers.

Mail.

	Sacks.
Mail arriving from up river, during season.. . . .	5,713
Mail arriving from lower river, during season.. . . .	276
Mail leaving Dawson for up river during season.. . . .	708
Mail leaving Dawson for down river points during season.. . . .	4,406

Freight.

	Tons.
Freight received from up river.. . . .	9,575
Freight received from lower river.. . . .	4,053
Freight leaving for up river.. . . .	672
Freight leaving for down river.. . . .	2,921

Live Stock.

	Head.
Arriving in Dawson—	
Steers.. . . .	1,741
Sheep.. . . .	691
Hogs.. . . .	210
Horses.... .	92
Shipped from Dawson to Alaskan points—	
Steers.. . . .	918
Horses.. . . .	68

Refrigerated Meats.

Arriving in Dawson—	Carcasses.
Steers.. . . .	300
Sheep.. . . .	460
Hogs.. . . .	100

Coal Mined During Year.

	Tons.
By Northern Light, Power and Coal Co.. . . .	5,151
By Five Fingers Coal Co.. . . .	2,600
Total mined.. . . .	7,751

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Damages Caused by Dawson Fires.

During the year there were forty fires, damage from which approximated \$82,012.

Attached are reports from Inspector A. E. Aeland, in command of the Whitehorse sub-district; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle; Reg. No. 3193, Sergeant Dempster, W. J. D., in charge of Macpherson patrol.

In conclusion, I have pleasure in bringing to your notice the hearty co-operation of all ranks in carrying on the work of the Division. Inspector E. Telford has performed the duties of coroner, as well as his other duties, and has given me the greatest assistance at all times.

I have already previously brought to your notice the good work done by Reg. No. 328, Sergeant Major Evans, O. W., in the removal of the quartermaster stores from river front, and generally in the extensive alterations and usual duties in the post. I am pleased to say that his work has been appreciated, and that he was confirmed in the rank of sergeant major from the 1st April, 1913.

I would also bring to your notice again the excellent work done by Reg. No. 2628, Sergeant Mapley, H. G., in the case of the dynamiting of the Yukon Gold Co. dredge No. 4 last February, which resulted in the arrest and conviction of Jacob Neilson.

Under 'Repairs and Renewals,' I omitted to report that the flooring downstairs in the offices and canteen building requires renewing. They are in very bad shape.

Under 'Transport' I mention that gasoline could be purchased outside and brought here via St. Michael for 46½ cents per gallon. This would mean a great saving, considering the amount of gasoline used each year, as our contract price is 80 cents per gallon.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the 'B' Division guard-room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the year ended 30th September, 1913:—

Received during the year, males	71
" " females	8
Lunatics, males	3
" female	0
Total confined	82
Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 30, 1913	11
Daily average	8.884
Maximum in any one day	12
Minimum in any one day	5
Number of lunatics received	3

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Three lunatics were received and transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, also one prisoner who, after conviction, also went insane.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White.....	51	2	53
Oriental.....	1	1	2
Indian.....	18	5	23
Total.....	70	8	78

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Canadian.....	16	1	17
American.....	13		13
Mexican.....		1	1
Greek.....	1		1
Norwegian.....	1		1
Irish-American.....		1	1
Welsh.....	1		1
Swede.....	3		3
Indian.....	18	5	23
Russian.....	3		3
New Zealander.....	1		1
Parsee.....	1		1
Irish.....	2		2
Scotch.....	1		1
English.....	7		7
Austrian.....	1		1
French.....	1		1
Total.....	70	8	78

Number of penitentiary prisoners confined.....	2
“ common jail prisoners confined.....	21
“ casualties confined.....	56
“ lunatics confined.....	3

Total number confined, prisoners and lunatics..... 82

SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED ON SEPTEMBER 30TH, 1913.

Offence.	Years.				Months.			Awaiting.	Total.
	4	3	2	1	9	6	1		
Theft.....			1	1		1			3
Housebreaking and theft.....	1								1
Assault.....					1				1
Intoxication.....						6			6
Total.....	1	1	1		1	1	6		11

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CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The conduct of the prisoners has been very good. There have been six cases of breaches of discipline, which were dealt with by the officer commanding, as warden of the penitentiary and jail; of these breaches, two were committed by Stott, J. E., and one by Sheehan, O., both of whom were discharged, time expired. Penitentiary Prisoner Cunningham, W.G., made his escape last month; this prisoner was previously serving a sentence of two years and was a prisoner at large when he was released on ticket-of-leave last winter. His character had been exceptionally good, and upon his return here he was again made a prisoner at large and on the morning of the 21st August, when sent to light the fire in the laundry he made his escape. Penitentiary Prisoner Nielson was serving a sentence of 20 years and, becoming insane, was transferred to the Penitentiary at Kingston, Ont. Common Jail Prisoner Walker Maria, Indian woman, was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment on the 6th January, 1913, and was released on the 9th of the same month on account of bad health; she was suffering from advanced tuberculosis. There has been a marked increase in the number of cases of intoxication among the Indians. Six of the prisoners at present confined are Indians serving one month for this offence.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail is first class, and the quantity is sufficient. There is no kitchen attachment to the jail, and the meals are cooked by the cook of the Division mess. This has proved quite satisfactory.

PRISON LABOUR.

A considerable amount of work has been done during the past year in connection with the many improvements around the barracks. Among other work done was the shifting of the warehouse and other buildings and stores. A ditch has been dug from the Administration building to the water front for the pipe which will carry the sewerage from the Administration building, residence of the officer commanding, residence of Inspector Telford and the guard-room.

Much time and labour has also been spent in carting gravel from the water front to the roads in the barrack square, which are now in excellent condition.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing issued the prisoners is supplied by the Quartermaster Store and is of good quality; their garb consists of a coat and trousers of black and white check, about one and a quarter inches square, which is very conspicuous.

JAIL BUILDING.

All the buildings are in good repair; the laundry attached to the prison was erected entirely by prison labour; a new flooring has also been placed in the jail. A great improvement has been made in the heating arrangements, the old furnaces having been removed and replaced by McClary's furnaces, which burn coal instead of wood, which was formerly in use here. So far these furnaces have given satisfaction.

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LUNATICS.

There have been three insane male patients confined here, all of them having been transferred to the asylum at New Westminster. One, Brown, J., was an epileptic who had developed a mania for destroying churches. Wilson, A. S., was an exceedingly violent case and appeared to be suffering from acute mania. Bourke, J. B., was suffering from dementia, which was probably due to the excessive use of alcohol in the past. Penitentiary Prisoner Neilson became insane after his conviction, he was morose and taciturn, his mind wandered and he appeared indifferent to his surroundings. He was escorted this month to the penitentiary at Kingston, Ont.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. McLAUGHLIN, *Constable,*
Acting Provost.

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"B" Division—Synopsis of Prisoners Confined in Dawson Jail and Penitentiary, for year ended September 30, 1913.

Offence.	Penitentiary.		Common Jail.												Remarks.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
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	20	4	3	2	12	9	6	3	2	30	15	14	7																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
Drunk and disorderly								1		1	1			19	6	1

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DAWSON, Y.T., September 19, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
 'B' Division R. N. W. M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith, the annual medical report of 'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T., for the year ending September 30, 1913.

The number of cases treated (not including the jail) was twenty-three. The general health of the Division was excellent, no cases of serious illness or accidents occurring.

I regret to have to report one death, that of Regimental No. 3617, Constable Fitzgerald, M. J., who was drowned accidentally in the White river on the 27th of August.

The number of cases treated in the guard-room was twenty-four; of these nine were penitentiary prisoners, eleven common jail, and four insane. There were no cases of contagious, infectious or serious diseases. Three insane were committed and sent to the asylum at New Westminster; and one was discharged.

Convict No 8 'Neilson' went insane and was transferred to the penitentiary at Kingston.

The barracks are in good sanitary condition. The installation of flush closets and a drainage system will be of material advantage from a health point of view. The various quarters are comfortable, the recent installation of coal burning furnaces being a decided improvement to the old wood furnaces.

A classified list of cases treated is attached.

I have the honour to be, sir,
 Your obedient servant,

J. O. LACHAPELLE,
Act. Assistant Surgeon.

ANNUAL Medical Report of 'B' Division, Dawson, Y.T., September 30, 1913.

Disease or Accident.	No. of cases.	Days under treatment.	Remarks.
Injury, internal.....	1	9	Recovered.
Drowning.....	1		Const. Fitz-gerald.
Bronchitis.....	3	14	Recovered.
Contusions.....	3	5	"
Colds and cough.....	6	11	"
Dysentery.....	2	7	"
Erythema.....	1	4	"
Gonorrhoea.....	1	69	"
Lagrippe.....	1	8	"
Wound, lacerated.....	1	2	"
Sprains.....	2	15	"
Varicocele.....	1	16	"

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR A. E. ACLAND, COMMANDING WHITEHORSE SUB-DISTRICT.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., October 1, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the Whitehorse Sub-district of 'B' Division, for the year ending September 30, 1913:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Business of all kinds has shown an increase during the year, on account of greater activity in mining, both in quartz and placer; this has attracted a number of miners and prospectors from the outside and other mining districts in the country.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Members of this detachment, assisted by a female searcher, have performed the duties of searching passengers and baggage at Whitehorse en route to the outside, for gold dust, in connection with the Yukon Mining Act.

Sick and destitute Indians have been looked after and furnished with necessary supplies, and a constable at Kluahne will assist the Customs by inspecting and checking goods in bond, en route to the new placer strike in the Chisana district in Alaska.

All information and assistance possible has been given to the Immigration Inspector at the White Pass Summit, in regard to undesirables, etc., endeavouring to enter the country by that route.

ARMS.

The annual revolver practice was carried out in August. The ammunition used this year was of good quality; there were no miss-fires. The rifle practice was not held, lack of time to practice, owing to shortage of men, was the reason.

CRIME.

There was a decrease in cases entered this year, and but few of the cases entered were of a serious nature. A number of complaints of thefts from Carmacks and the Nansen Creek district by persons unknown, has, I think, been now cleared up by a conviction for theft of gold dust and money from a store at Carmacks. The general state of the district in this respect is good, but the outlying camps should be patrolled more often than can be done with the present strength.

DESTITUTES.

There have been no applications for relief here this year, except for Indians, but on account of the stampede to the Chesana, and the fact that many have gone in without sufficient supplies, I am of the opinion relief may be asked of our detachment at Kluahne.

HEALTH.

The health of the detachment has been good, there have been no cases of a serious nature. One case of scarlet fever occurred in Whitehorse during the summer; this case was isolated, and recovered.

HORSES.

There are seven horses on charge here, five being in post, and one on detachment at Kluahne, and one pack horse, strayed. During the year eight pack ponies, and two horses were sold, bringing good prices; two were transferred to Dawson, and three were received from Regina, and one struck off; this sub-district is now well horsed, with the class of horse required here.

TRANSPORT.

All wheeled and sleigh transport is in good repair, being overhauled by our own men from time to time, and necessary minor repairs made. A new 'double ender' sleigh will have to be purchased for the Kluahne detachment.

The launch *Gladys* was sold during the year.

STORES.

The stores have been thoroughly gone through the past year, and a number of articles not required here have been shipped to Dawson and Regina.

The provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory.

PATROLS.

Patrols to the outlying districts have been made when possible but, owing to the shortage of men, the outlying camps have not been patrolled as often as desirable, and a large part of the district, Teslin, has not been patrolled at all.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachment at Carcross was withdrawn last winter and one established at Champagnes Landing, for the winter, and when travel was resumed this spring, the Carcross detachment was opened and Champagnes closed. A detachment was opened at Kluahne lake in September, 1913, on account of travel to Chesana via that route; only one man could be spared for this detachment.

MINING.

Mining generally is on a better plane than last year, over forty thousand tons of copper ore have been shipped during the past year from the Pueblo mine, and the developments made during that time have proved the existence of large ore bodies in the mine. At the Engineer mine, near Carcross, large bodies of gold-bearing quartz, of a high grade, have been opened up, a two-stamp mill is installed at the mine, and as high as 163 ounces of free gold was stamped out in 24 hours' run; this, of course, was from picked samples. Other properties in that district have been further developed this year.

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The placer stampede from the coast to the Teslin country last spring did not locate any strike there.

The present stampede to the Chesana, Alaska, appears to have a good foundation, and a large number of people will undoubtedly use the Canadian routes this winter in freighting supplies to that district.

New interest is being taken in some of the old placer camps, and they are being gone over again, and being prospected for dredging ground.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

A. E. ACLAND, *Inspector,*
Commanding Whitehorse Sub-District.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., September 30, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Whitehorse Detachment guard-room, a common jail, for the year ending September 30, 1913:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 30, 1912.....	1
Received during year, males	17
Received during year, females	2
Received during year, lunatics, male	1
Total prisoners confined	21
Total number in cells at midnight, September 30, 1913.....	1
Daily average	684
Maximum in any one day	5
Minimum in any one day	0
Number of lunatics received (discharged as cured).....	1

There have been two lunatics confined here en route from Dawson to New Westminster, and one prisoner, en route from Juneau to Dawson.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White.....	17	1	18
Indians.....	2	1	3
Total	19	2	21

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NATIONALITY.

Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Total.
American.....	6	1	7
Canadian.....	3	1	4
English.....	3		3
Scotch.....	1		1
Irish.....	1		1
Welsh.....	1		1
Swede.....	3		3
Total.....	18	2	20

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
American.....	1		1

Number of common jail prisoners confined.....	3
Number of casuals confined	17
Number of lunatics confined	1
Total number confined	21

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good. There was one case of breach of discipline, which was dealt with by the officer commanding, as warden of the jail.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of food supplied the jail is first class and the quantity is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals are cooked by the detachment mess cook. This has proved quite satisfactory.

PRISON LABOUR.

The prisoners have been employed on the general fatigue work around the barracks, splitting wood, etc.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. L. PRITCHETT, *Constable,*
Provost.

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APPENDIX C.

SERGEANT W. J. D. DEMPSTER'S PATROL FROM DAWSON TO FORT
MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 22, 1913.

Officer Commanding
'B' Division, R.N.W.M.P.,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* Patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson and return, season of 1913.

I left Dawson on the 2nd of January, in company with the following:—Reg. No. 4709, Corporal Schutz, F. W.; Reg. No. 5316, Constable Philips, C. W.; Special Constable Turner, F.; Special Constable John Martin, native.

Our transport consisted of four dog teams of five dogs each, and four toboggans.

Reg. No. 2628, Corporal Mapley, H. G., with team, accompanied us to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river, a distance of eighteen miles from Dawson, where we loaded up our toboggans.

We lost one day here, as one of the horses played out and Corporal Mapley was obliged to leave his load, going back for it on the following day.

We carried some 50 pounds of mail for Macpherson and Herschel island.

We followed the same route generally as in former years, and arrived at Macpherson shortly after noon of the 8th of February, having been thirty-eight days on the trail.

We remained at Macpherson seventeen days.

On our return trip we left Macpherson on the 26th February, with 30 pounds of mail, and arrived in Dawson shortly after noon of the 17th of March, having been twenty days on the home trip.

INDIANS.

On our outward trip we met one family on the Blackstone river at Willow Grove, and four families at Poplar Grove on Xmas creek. They were all well supplied with cariboo meat. Most of the Indians that roam the Hart and Blackstone rivers were at this time camped westward of the Blackstone river a little further down than we go and I did not see them, but heard that they were killing sufficient cariboo to keep them well supplied.

We met one family a few miles up Trail river, heading this way. They did not have much grub. They told us that a big bunch of Peel Indians were camped at the mouth of the river, but on our arrival there they had left and gone up the Peel river. They had been camped there all fall and had killed four moose some time previously, but were then short of grub.

Three families were living in their cabins in the vicinity of the fort and were existing chiefly on rabbits.

On our homeward trip we passed one family on Trail river. These had left the fort about a week before us; they had very little grub and I gave them as much bacon and flour as I could spare from our supplies. They followed us to the Peel (south end of the Big portage) where another family were camped (a young Indian with his wife, mother and blind father). These had killed two moose the day before we came up to them.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

At the mouth of Hungry creek, Martin found a letter from some Indian telling him that three of them were working for Joe Taylor the trader, whose tent was near the mouth of the creek. We found the tent a short way up the creek and camped in it. Taylor and his party were up the creek and as they did not return that night we did not see them.

On Waugh creek, Martin received a letter telling him that five or six families had moved from the Blackstone and were then camped up the Hart river about 15 miles above where we strike it, and that they had killed 14 moose.

We met Neil MacDonald, half-breed (son of the archdeacon), at the head of Michelle creek. He had four dogs and was apparently doing nothing more than catching rabbits to feed himself and dogs. He had left Dawson early in February.

TRAILS.

We had a fairly good trail to the head of the Twelve-mile river; from there to Xmas creek it was drifted. After leaving the Indian camp at this point we had no more trail until we were near the end of our journey, near the mouth of Trail river. On the Yukon side of the divide the snow was deep, but on the other side, along the Blackstone river, Michelle creek, Hart river and Waugh creek the snow was not very deep but was getting noticeably deeper as we approached the Wind river and along these rivers and the Big Portage it was unusually deep, and there was also more or less of a crust on it which made it harder work breaking trail.

This year, leaving Mountain creek we followed a different route for three or four miles. To cross the mountain range paralleling the creek, we left the creek a short distance lower down than the usual point. Some Indians had told us of this pass some years ago and I thought I would try it. I found that it is not nearly so steep or so high as the pass we have hitherto used, but am doubtful if anything is gained by it as on the lower part of it there was so much fallen timber and thick willows to cut through.

The weather being fairly clear and mild we went across the Cariboo-born Mountain, striking Trail river about 13 miles from the mouth instead of keeping up the Cariboo river and around the mountain for the head of Trail river, and saved thereby nearly two days' travel.

WEATHER.

For the first three weeks the weather was cold, bitterly so at times, and for days there was a thick fog in the valleys and a cloud of steam around the dogs. On the 23rd of January the weather got cloudy and warmer and for the remainder of the trip we had nice weather. On the home trip we had nice weather throughout, the last week being a little cold. There has not been so much wind as usual through the country we travelled, as all the way along the trees were heavily laden with snow and even when we came home there was still a lot of snow on the trees. Snow fell on eight days on the outward trip and six days on the home trip. About one foot had fallen between our going and coming. I was informed that the average temperature at Macpherson for the month of January was -40° .

DOGS.

All told we had twenty dogs, sixteen of which were hired and four were Police dogs. There were more and worse cases of sore feet among the dogs this year than usual. Some of them got their feet badly frozen and I was compelled to purchase a blanket from Martin to make dog moccasins. Two of the hired dogs had their feet so badly frozen that they would have been unfit for further work this season and I destroyed them. Another one not quite so bad but unfit for the return, I traded with Inspector Beyts. I purchased two to replace those destroyed at Macpherson.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Another dog got sick on the home trip; he would not eat, but we kept him with us until, finally, though running loose, he lay down and refused to move, and I had it destroyed. One dog we carried on the sled the last day to the Twelve-mile and left it at the roadhouse. It could not keep up.

GAME.

With the exception of a few cariboo tracks on the Blackstone, we saw no game, or even tracks, until reaching the lower part of the Little Wind river, and along here cariboo tracks were abundant. Martin followed some fresh tracks and shot five cariboo, a most welcome addition to our supplies, giving us nearly five days' feed for the dogs and fresh meat for ourselves. Along the Big Wind and Mountain creek, moose appeared to be numerous.

Ptarmigan were plentiful all along the route, but most of the time were rather wild.

Rabbits too were very plentiful.

PROVISIONS.

Our provisions were of the best quality, and ample. Our dog feed consisted of dried king salmon and dried cariboo. The dried meat was purchased from the Indians on Xmas creek and Michelle.

GENERAL.

All members of the patrol performed their work in a very satisfactory manner.

The outward trip this winter was much harder than usual on account of the cold weather and deep snow. The toboggans pulled very hard and most of the time we had to push behind or pull with the dogs to help them along. Even on the Twelve-mile and on the Glaciers, where there was very little snow in places, and where we generally expect to make time, it was the same. It was more like pulling over sand than snow.

I neither saw nor heard anything of Knorr, the Bonnetplume quartz man.

The Macpherson detachment has built a good cabin near the mouth of Trail river. I took one day's feed for the dogs, from the cache on the outward trip.

Regarding our supplies at Hart river, John Martin has built a good cache there and put our supplies into it; it is now as secure as it is possible to make it against any animals, excepting squirrels and mice. Of course, Martin uses this cache for his own supplies as well, ours occupying one corner of it. He keeps the door locked and the key is left in the cabin.

There were about 300 pounds of fish left, and of this I took 60 pounds on the home trip. The other supplies were intact.

Last fall, Martin built a cabin at Poplar grove on the Xmas creek. This cabin will be very convenient for us as there is such a poor camping place there, and very little dry wood, and we are generally forced to camp there on account of the distance to next timber.

The Edmonton packet arrived about the 20th of February. I met Joe Taylor at the mouth of the Twelve-mile and cautioned him with respect to the killing of cariboo and caching it for dog-feed.

At the Yukon Gold Co.'s plant on the Twelve-mile we were accommodated both going and coming by Mr. and Mrs. Fitzpatrick, whose kindness on this and former occasions we very much appreciated.

The part that works the extractor of the shot-gun broke off the first day we used it. We had fired four or five shots and were opening the gun to extract the shells when it broke off.

4 GEORGE V., A. 1914

The following is a copy of my diary:—

Thursday, January 2, 1913.—Left Dawson at 10 a.m. on patrol to Fort Macpherson. The following are members of the party: Sergeant Dempster, W. J. D., Corporal Schutz, F. W., Constable Philips, C. W., Special Constable Turner and John Martin (Indian), with four teams of five dogs each. Corporal Mapley, with team of horses, accompanied us to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river, hauling the greater part of our supplies. The horses played out at the 16th mile and Corporal Mapley was obliged to leave his load. Arrived with the dog teams at 6.30 p.m. Corporal Mapley and Constable Philips not having arrived at 8.30 p.m., I and Special Turner went out to look for them. Met Corporal Mapley near the roadhouse and Philips, with the horses, about one mile up river. They had lost the trail. Returned at 9.30 p.m. Heavy trail with strong head wind all day.

Distance travelled, 18 miles.

Friday, January 3.—40° a.m., -45° p.m.; clear and calm. Went to the Sixteen-mile to get in the load left last night by Corporal Mapley. The snow had drifted and packed into the trail coming off the portage and we had to shovel it out for the distance of about fifty yards. Returned to the Twelve-mile and loaded up the toboggans. Considered it too late to make a start this afternoon. Saw Joe Taylor the trader and cautioned him *re* the killing of cariboo and making caches.

Saturday, January 4.—49° a.m., -28 p.m.; clear and calm. Left the Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8.30 a.m. The trail was drifted full for four miles. Nooned one hour; made the Ten-mile cabin at 2.40 p.m., and camped. All the dogs were very tired. Lanced dog 'Ginger's' leg.

Distance travelled, 10 miles.

Sunday, January 5.—40° a.m., -28 p.m.; clear and calm. Left camp at 8.40 a.m., and made the twenty-mile cabin at 2.20 p.m.; had a pretty fair trail.

Distance travelled, 10 miles.

Monday, January 6.—25°; clear and calm. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; made the power-house early in the afternoon and stayed there. Received a letter from the O.C.B. by phone instructing me to hire extra Indians if necessary to break trail.

Distance travelled, 10 miles.

Tuesday, January 7.—15° a.m., -22 p.m.; clear and calm. Left the power-house at 9.30 a.m. Struck water on the Little Glacier and had to go through it; changed footwear; camped at 3.15 p.m. about 3 miles below the Big Glacier. Fair trail.

Distance travelled, about 14 miles.

Wednesday, January 8.—36° a.m., -22 p.m.; clear and calm. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. There was no water on the Big glacier. Camped in last timber at head of the twelve-mile at 2.40 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 16 miles.

Thursday, January 9.—32° a.m., -28 p.m.; cold and clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. That little arrangement which works the extractor of the shot-gun broke to-day. Had a good trail. Made Michelle's cabin at 2.30 p.m. and camped.

Distance travelled, about 16 miles.

Friday, January 10.—32° a.m., -40 p.m.; clear and cold. Left camp at 8 a.m. The trail to-day was drifted and heavy all day. It kept getting colder and was -48 at noon. There was a thick fog hanging in the valley all day. Made Willow Grove at 2.30 p.m. and camped there. There are five Indians camped here, going down the Blackstone later on. Had killed eight cariboo.

Distance travelled, about 15 miles.

Saturday, January 11.—32°; snowing p.m. Left camp at 8.10 a.m. It was heavy pulling over the hills to Xmas creek, which we made early in the afternoon and camped in Martin's cabin. It is too far to next timber to make this afternoon. I purchased some fresh meat, dried meat and one pair of snowshoes. There are four Indian families camped here. Martin built a cabin here last fall.

Distance travelled, about 10 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Sunday, January 12.—15° a.m., and cloudy, -34 p.m.; cleared up. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. There is no trail from here. The going has been heavy all day. Made Michelle summit at 11.30 a.m. and camped about six miles down Michelle at 3 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 10 miles.

Monday, January 13.—38° a.m., -48 noon, -50 p.m.; clear and cold. Thick steam in the valley. Left camp at 7.55 a.m. The going to-day was rough and heavy. It was getting colder all day. The snow seems gritty, and toboggans seem to pull very heavy. Travelling very slow. The dogs were very tired when we camped at 4 p.m., about 2 miles below Richards cabin. Corporal Schultz froze his toe slightly. Purchased 339 pounds of dried meat from Martin.

Distance travelled, about 16 miles.

Tuesday, January 14.—50° a.m., -48 p.m.; very cold, thick mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Going heavy and slow; lost a little time in several places getting around water. Got part way up the Hart Mountain portage and camped at 2.30 p.m. The dogs were too tired to attempt making the summit. Martin and myself went on and broke trail to the brow of the hill on the other side, returning to camp at 5 p.m. The toboggans pull so heavy that in places where there is only an inch of snow we have to pull with the dogs all the time.

Distance travelled, about 10 miles.

Wednesday, January 15.—51° a.m., -52 p.m.; clear, very cold. Left camp at 8.15 a.m. We had a hard pull over the Hart Mountain portage. Made the cabin at Hart river at 2.45 p.m. and camped. The dogs were very tired. Am hoping to make better time from here, but if the weather does not moderate we will not do so.

Distance travelled, 7 miles.

Thursday, January 16.—55° a.m. Thermometer out of business p.m.; clear and very cold; misty. Started at 8.10 a.m. Had fair going part of the day, but lost a good deal of time avoiding water. Saw lots of wolf tracks along this (Waugh) Creek. Camped at 3.25 p.m. at foot of the first glacier.

Distance travelled, about 14 miles.

Friday, January 17.—Not quite so cold, very misty. Left camp at 8.10 a.m. Had fairly good going part of the day over the glaciers. The sleds still pulled heavy and we were moving slowly. The going was heavy across the portages and between glaciers; camped at 2.45 p.m. at the foot of the upper glacier on Waugh creek. It is too late to make the next timber on the divide.

Distance travelled, about 12 miles.

Saturday, January 18.—Weather about the same, very cold and misty. Left camp at 7.55 a.m. The going has been very heavy all day. There has not been a day since leaving the twelve mile that we have not had to pull with the dogs most of the time. The snow is not so very deep but it is old and gritty. The dogs are getting weary and sore. If this cold weather would let up we would make better time. There is no sign of game along here and every time hitherto we have seen either game or lots of tracks. It was a very cold morning with a little wind. Camped at 4 p.m. on the glacier at the head of Forrest creek.

Distance travelled, about 9 miles.

Sunday, January 19.—Very cold, strong cutting wind in the afternoon. Left camp at 7.50 a.m. Going still heavy all morning. Got down into the Little Wind river about 1 p.m. and had good going for a while. Turner's sled broke through the ice on the glacier; Turner went with it; the water was about a foot deep; changed footwear. There was a strong wind blowing, and it was bitterly cold. We had to go back some distance to get around the weak ice and lost some time. Camped on the Little Wind portage at 3.30 p.m. Martin and myself went on and broke trail to the next glacier.

Distance travelled, about 13 miles.

Monday, January 20.—Cold, with south wind a.m.; got a little warmer p.m. Left camp at 8.10 a.m. It was very foggy on the first glacier and it was flooding a good deal, but we managed to get around the water. Made the best day's run since the start. Camped at 4 p.m. on the right limit.

Distance travelled, about 24 miles.

Tuesday, January 21.—Very cold with a keen wind. Thick mist on the river. Started at 7.50 a.m. Had travelled about an hour when we came across some fresh cariboo tracks. Martin followed them up, the rest of us going on with the teams. Very heavy going to-day; the snow is getting deeper. Saw a lot more cariboo and some moose tracks. Camped at 3 p.m. about 1 mile from the Big Wind. Schutz and I went on and broke trail for some distance. Martin returned to camp shortly after 7 p.m., having killed five cariboo.

Distance travelled, about 13 miles.

Wednesday, January 22.—Very cold and misty. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. with four dog teams to haul in cariboo meat, leaving Philips in camp. Returned to camp at 5.45 p.m. It has been bitterly cold all day. The cariboo were killed about fourteen miles from camp. Distance travelled, about 28 miles.

Thursday, January 23.—Cold in a.m.; clouded up, and got warmer in p.m. Lay over to-day to rest the dogs and do general repairs, etc. Martin and myself broke trail 5 miles down the Big Wind river in the afternoon.

Distance travelled (nil).

Friday, January 24.—Warmer to-day and cloudy with a light snowfall. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Nooned at south end of the Portage. We find the snow to be much deeper along the Wind rivers; the sleds pulled much easier to-day. Camped at 4.45 p.m., about 3 miles south of Deception.

Distance travelled, about 17 miles.

Saturday, January 25.—Cloudy and foggy, moderate; light snowfall. Left camp at 8.10 a.m. Had fair going for a while and then got into deep snow which continued for the rest of the day. Camped on the right limit at 3.45 p.m. I purchased a blanket from Martin to make dog moccasins. The trees are heavily laden with snow, indicating that there has not been so much wind as usual.

Distance travelled, about 14 miles.

Sunday, January 26.—Moderate, with cold wind; light snowfall a.m., and night foggy. Left camp at 8 a.m. Deep snow and heavy going all day; camped at 3.35 p.m., about 3 miles from mouth of Big Wind. Some of the dogs are getting very sore-footed, but are working better than during the cold weather. We are making better time than through that part of the country where there was not much snow.

Distance travelled, about 16 miles.

Monday, January 27.—Moderate, snowing nearly all day; cold head wind. Left camp at 8.10 a.m.; made the Peel river at 10 a.m. The snow is very deep; it has been about the heaviest day's trail-breaking so far. Camped at 4 p.m. It has been a dirty, disagreeable day.

Distance travelled, about 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 28.—Fine day, foggy in a.m., but cleared up in the afternoon. Started at 8.15 a.m.; made Mountain creek portage at 10 a.m. Snow very deep and going slow. Crossed fresh moose tracks. Corporal Schutz was bitten by one of his dogs in the arm and is not able to use it. Dogs are very tired to-night. The old toboggan left by the late Inspector Fitzgerald and party is still in the cabin. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about a mile above the cabin.

Distance travelled, about 10 miles.

Wednesday, January 29.—Clear, colder. Left camp at 8.10 a.m. Very heavy trail and deep snow all day. The Glacier was flooding badly and we had to climb over the hillside to get around, losing considerable time thereby. The dogs are very sore-footed and are pretty nearly all in every night.

Distance travelled, about 9 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Thursday, January 30.—Cloudy a.m.; cleared up p.m.; moderate. Started at 8.10 a.m. Made the foot of the hill at 10.35 a.m. Martin and I broke trail to the top of the hill while the others got lunch. We went a different route to the usual, going up a small draw a little lower down the creek. It is not so steep this way but we had to do a lot of cutting and clearing. The divide is not so high; were two hours breaking trail to the top and return. Started up with the teams at 1 p.m., and made the top at 2.45 and camped. Martin and I went on and broke trail for two miles. The snow is very deep and we had a hard pull up the hill.

Distance travelled, about 5 miles.

Friday, January 31.—Warm, Chinook wind. Left camp at 8.05 a.m. It is very heavy breaking trail now the snow is so deep. It has been a warm day, and for the first time since we started the sleds have run easily, the dogs being on the trail-breakers' heels all day. Camped at 3 p.m. on the sidehill of Cardinal creek. Martin and I went on and broke trail for two miles, returning to camp at 5.30.

Distance travelled, about 8 miles.

Saturday, February 1.—Very warm a.m.; snowing and windy p.m. Started at 8 a.m. Going continues about the same. Made the Cariboo-born river at 3 p.m. Camped at 3.35 p.m. Martin and I broke trail up to the timber line, as we intend going over the mountain to-morrow if the weather turns out favourable.

Distance travelled, about 9 miles.

Sunday, February 2.—Very warm, cloudy; snowing in p.m. Left camp at 6.55 a.m. Reached the top of the mountain at 8.20 a.m. Our direction across the mountain was a few points west of north. The going was not so very good. There was not much snow, but it was crusted and would not carry the dogs. We got down to a little scattered scrubby spruce at noon and from here on the going was very bad. Camped at 3.50 p.m. Martin and Schutz went on to break trail.

Distance travelled, about 15 miles.

Monday, February 3.—Warm, misty a.m.; cleared up p.m. Left camp at 7.55 a.m.; snow deep and going slow. Travelled in a northerly direction. Timber thick and scrubby most of the way. Camped at 3 p.m. Martin went on to break trail.

Distance travelled, about 8 miles.

Tuesday, February 4.—Mild and clear. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Made Trail river at 10.35. The snow on Trail river is as deep as the rest of the way, but it is a little better going, as it is clear. Camped at 3.30 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 9 miles.

Wednesday, February 5.—Clear and mild. Started at 8 a.m. At 10 a.m. we came across Indian Esau's camp. Esau reported a bunch of Indians at the mouth of the river. Made the cabin at 10.30 and took twenty-five fish from the cache as we have not sufficient dog feed to carry us through. Made the mouth of Trail river at 11.30 and found that the Indians had gone on up the Peel river. Esau reported that they had killed four moose around there and had been camped there since fall. Camped at 3.45 p.m., about 13 miles below Trail river.

Distance travelled, about 23 miles.

Thursday, February 6.—Clear and fine. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Passed Colin's cabin at 9.20. The trail did not go across the seven mile portage. Camped at 3.30 p.m., near the north end of the portage. The trail was good to our noon camp, but not so good in the afternoon.

Distance travelled, about 24 miles.

Friday, February 7.—Mild, snowing. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. The trail to-day was filled in and hard to follow at times. Made Vitchiquah's cabin at 3 p.m., and camped. There was no wood here, so we took a team back some distance behind the cabin and hauled in enough for to-night and enough to do us when we come back here.

Distance travelled, about 19 miles.

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Saturday, February 8.—North wind, misty, moderate. Left Vitchiquah's cabin at 7 a.m. The trail was drifted and hard to follow. Arrived at Macpherson shortly after noon.

Distance travelled, about 20 miles.

February 9 to 25 at Macpherson.

Wednesday, February 26.—Cold, southeast wind. Left Macpherson at 9.15 a.m. on the return trip to Dawson. Made Vitchiquah's cabin at 3.25 p.m. and camped. Good trail.

Distance travelled, about 20 miles.

Thursday, February 27.—Cold a.m., and foggy; milder p.m., and cloudy. Left the cabin at 7.30 a.m. Had good going all day. Camped at 4 p.m., about two miles below south end of the seven mile portage.

Distance travelled, about 30 miles.

Friday, February 28.—Moderate, cloudy. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. The trail was not so good as that of yesterday. I lost my watch this afternoon. Reached the R. N. W. M. P. cabin at 3.25 p.m. and camped. Packed up 204 fish which we are taking with us, by arrangement.

Distance travelled, about 25 miles.

Saturday, March 1.—Snowing all morning, cleared up p.m. Left the cabin at 7.40 a.m. The trail up Trail river was rather heavy. Reached the foot of the Big hill at 10.45. Took us an hour and a half to get up. Camped at 4.10 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 17 miles.

Sunday, March 2.—Clear and mild. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. Crossed the Cariboo-born mountain and made the Cariboo-born river at 3 p.m. Camped at 3.15 p.m. An Indian, with his wife and three children, followed us to-day. They had left Macpherson some week or so before us. They had not much grub; I gave them a little flour and bacon, as much as I could spare from our supplies.

Distance travelled, about 20 miles.

Monday, March 3.—Light snowfall a.m., cloudy p.m.; mild. Left camp at 7.40 a.m. The trail to-day was heavy and drifted full in places. Made Mountain creek at 3.15 p.m., and camped at 5 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 21 miles.

Tuesday, March 4.—Cold and clear.—Started at 7.45 a.m. Fairly good going down Mountain creek. Made Esau's camp on the Peel at 2 p.m. He was out hauling in two moose he had shot yesterday and we camped here to wait for him and get some meat. Purchased 60 pounds.

Distance travelled, about 18 miles.

Wednesday, March 5.—Snowing all morning; cleared up in the afternoon. Left camp at 7.15 a.m. The trail now is filled up all the way. Up the Peel and lower end of the Big wind we could not see it. Camped at 4.45 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 17 miles.

Thursday, March 6.—Clear and warm. Left camp at 7.35 a.m. The trail is filled in level all the way. Found Indian signs leading up into Hungry creek, also a letter for Martin, with the information that Joe Taylor's tent was a short way up the creek. We went up, found the tent and camped in it at 5 p.m. Taylor and his party were up the creek, so we did not see them.

Distance travelled, about 22 miles.

Friday, March 7.—Clear a.m., cloudy p.m.; warm. Left camp at 7.35 a.m. Heavy trail all day; about a foot of snow has fallen since we passed this way. Camped at 4.45 p.m. on the Little Wind.

Distance travelled, about 20 miles.

Saturday, March 8.—Clear with north wind a.m., snowing p.m.; warm. Started at 7.45 a.m. had heavy trail until about 3.30 p.m. Camped at 4.45 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 22 miles.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Sunday, March 9.—Cloudy, with light snow a.m., clear and warm p.m. Started at 7.25 a.m. Had fairly good going for a while, and some heavy trail. Camped at 4.40 p.m. on Forrest creek.

Distance travelled, about 27 miles.

Monday, March 10.—Warm, snowing nearly all day. Left camp at 7.20 a.m. Had a drifted trail all day. We could not see it at all. Camped at 5.05 p.m. at lower end of the canyon portage on Waugh creek.

Distance travelled, about 17 miles.

Tuesday, March 11.—Cloudy and warm. Left camp at 7.05 a.m. Had heavy trail all day. The glaciers were flooding, but during the morning we were able to get around most of the water. The last five miles of the creek was flooded so badly that we had to go through the water; and also for a mile on Hart river. We reached Martin's cabin at 4.25 p.m. and camped. I took 60 pounds of fish from the cache, as I have not sufficient to carry me to Dawson. There are seven bundles of fish left, and the remainder of the cache is all right.

Distance travelled, about 24 miles.

Wednesday, March 12.—Clear and warm, cloudy p.m. Left Hart river at 7.50 a.m. The trail was heavy across the Hart Mountain portage. Made Michelle creek at 11.10 a.m. It was a little better going up Michelle. Camped at Coal Cliff at 4.30 p.m. I shot one dog on the Hart Mountain portage. The dog was sick and was not hitched up. It kept lying down every few yards, and finally would not get up.

Distance travelled, about 20 miles.

Thursday, March 13.—Cloudy and warm a.m. Cleared up and got colder in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m. Met Neil McDonald near the head of Michelle creek; he was going down the creek to hunt rabbits to feed his dogs, of which he had four. Had a heavy trail all day. Made Martin's cabin at Poplar Grove at 5.05 p.m., and camped.

Distance travelled, about 18 miles.

Friday, March 14.—Clear and cold. Started at 7.45 a.m. Made the Blackstone at 10.15. Had a fairly good trail over the hills and up the Blackstone. Made Michelle's cabin at 3.50 p.m., and camped.

Distance travelled, about 25 miles.

Saturday, March 15.—Clear and cold; cold wind. Started at 7.30 a.m. Trail up the Blackstone was drifted full. Made the twelve-mile at 10.15. Had a fairly good trail down the twelve-mile. Camped at 5.30 p.m. in Leves' cabin.

Distance travelled, about 38 miles.

Sunday, March 16.—Clear and moderate. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; had a good trail; lunched at the powerhouse, and made the roadhouse at the mouth of the Twelve-mile at 7 p.m.

Distance travelled, about 38 miles.

Monday, March 17.—Clear, moderate. Left the roadhouse at 7.50 a.m. and arrived in Dawson shortly after noon. Had a good trail.

Distance travelled, 18 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. D. DEMPSTER, *Sergeant,*
In charge of Patrol.

PART IV
HUDSON BAY

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING CHURCHILL, FROM
JULY 20, 1912, TO AUGUST 16, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, September 16, 1912.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, from the date on which I assumed command of 'M' Division—20th July, 1912—to 16th September, 1912.

I am uncertain when a mail will leave Churchill, but am expecting the Government steamer *Minto* to call here before she leaves the bay, the mail will in that case be forwarded by her, but should she fail to call, the mail must await the opening of winter travel. On July 22 the *Beothic* arrived having on board our winter's supply of coal, and also the supplies which were intended for the Fullerton detachment last year. After discharging her cargo she left for York Factory on the 24th July.

Supt. Starnes had previously arranged for berths for Mrs. Starnes and himself, and also Sergeant Borden, A.F., on the *Beothic*, the captain stating that he would return to Churchill in about ten days, take the party on board, and proceed at once for Montreal. Up to the present the *Beothic* has not returned to Churchill. The Government steamer *Arctic* arrived here on August 5 and left on the 8th for York Factory.

On the morning of the 24th August, the Government steamer *Stanley* arrived at Churchill, having on board the Hon. Mr. Cochrane, Minister of Railways and Canals, and Messrs. Broder and Foster, M.P's. I placed our launch at their disposal. Mr. Cochrane, accompanied by Reg. No. 4103 Sergeant Edgenton, W. G., and Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones, J. G., pilot, visited the Hudson's Bay Company's post, returning to barracks by the eastern shore of the river, which enabled him to obtain a good idea of the harbour at Churchill.

Captain Dalton of the *Stanley* was good enough to find berths for Superintendent and Mrs. Starnes, Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus (on leave), and Reg. No. 4324 Sergeant Borden, A. F., on transfer.

The *Stanley*, with the above party on board, left for North Sydney during the afternoon of the 24th August.

The Hudson's Bay Co.'s steamer *Nascopie* arrived here on the following day, 25th August. This boat carried our supplies, and she was unloaded without delay, our stores found to be in excellent order, a report of which is forwarded under separate cover. Mr. Hall, commissioner of the Hudson's Bay Company was on board, and when our launch was not being used for unloading cargo, I placed it at his disposal.

The *Nascopie* left on August 29 for Chesterfield inlet, Captain Smith being kind enough to take the members of the Fullerton detachment as far as Chesterfield, and also the Fullerton natives, six in all, with their families.

Fullerton is only some 80 miles north of Chesterfield.

DETACHMENTS.

A new detachment has been opened at York Factory, Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R. H., in charge. I have had no report from him since I left there for

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Churchill on July 13. I was able to send him some supplies by the *Nascopie*, and when winter travel is possible purpose sending him six dogs.

Fullerton.—As reported above, the members of this detachment, Reg. No. 4103 Sergeant Edgenton, W. G., and Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P. R., left on the *Nascopie* on August 29 for Chesterfield; from there they will hire the Hudson's Bay Company's coast boat to take them on to Fullerton. They took supplies to last them for twelve months. The following Eskimos accompanied them: 'Tuparlock,' 'Puck,' 'Albert,' 'John,' 'Billy Brass,' and 'Billy be Damned.'

I hope to make connection with Sergeant Edgenton at Ranken inlet next February, sending him mail and obtaining reports and returns.

HEALTH.

The health of all the members of the Division is good.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the N. C. O.'s and men has been excellent.

NATIVES.

Supt. Starnes paid treaty to the remainder of the Chipewyan Indians on 29th July, report of which he took with him on the *Stanley*.

The Indians left Churchill for their winter camp, in the neighbourhood of North river, on August 29.

ESKIMOS.

The Eskimos, who are far more industrious than the Indians, have been able to obtain whale and fish in large quantities, appear to be in a good condition. They leave in the course of the next day or two for their winter hunting grounds, near Egg island. The Hudson's Bay Company are transporting the whole band in one of their coast boats.

No natives, either Indian or Eskimo, will be in the vicinity of Churchill during the next few months.

DOGS.

Two dogs have died during this period. One pup reared by the police has been taken on the strength and, as previously reported, I have purchased five dogs from the Eskimos. This gives us thirty-five dogs at Churchill; with the exception of six old dogs they are all in first-class condition.

BUILDINGS.

Owing to the non-arrival of the lumber by the *Nascopie*, I am unable to complete the new log building, or to floor the quartermaster store.

I am having the roof of the native quarters shingled, also the new log store and any other building which require them.

FUEL.

I have been able to collect a few cords of driftwood along the shore, this, with the coal received, will be ample for our present requirements. Later on I propose hauling wood from the eastern side of the river, as last year.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, P., accompanied by employed natives 'Joe', 'Willybuck,' and 'Charlie,' in one whale boat, and rations for ten days, left on September 5 for Cape Churchill to hunt deer; they returned yesterday with two deer and several geese.

LAUNCHES.

Launch 'A' during the busy time—unloading cargo—worked exceedingly well, and when placed at the disposal of the Hon. Mr. Cochrane gave much satisfaction, the new engineer, Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J. B., appears to understand the engine.

WEATHER.

We have been favoured with very pleasant weather during the summer months, the temperature exceeding 85° in the shade on several days in succession. Very few gales have been experienced, and up to the present no frosts have occurred. On the other hand, mosquitos and flies have been very troublesome.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, Manitoba, October 17, 1912.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit the following report covering the period September 17, 1912, to October 17, 1912.

On September 17, Mr. E. C. Oberholtzer, a journalist from Davenport, Iowa, U.S.A., arrived at Churchill; he came via Le Pas, Reindeer lake, Cochrane river, and the Thlewliaza river, to Hudson bay. He had only one Indian with him, and travelled the whole distance in a canoe. At the mouth of the Seal river he met two Eskimos and hired them to bring him to Churchill. He remained here for three days, then proceeded in his canoe along the coast to York Factory. I entrusted my official mail to him, and asked him to hand it over to Sergeant R. H. Walker, should there be a steamer there, and to send out by her; but if not, to take it through to Norway House, as he intended proceeding up the Hayes river to Norway House. I hope this mail has reached you safely.

No shipping has arrived at Churchill, since the ss. *Nascopie* left on August 30, until yesterday the 16th inst., when the ss. *Beothic* arrived here for the second time this season, with a few supplies for us, and also some stores belonging to the Department of Railways and Canals, which were unable to be landed at Port Nelson; Mr. Hazen, the engineer-in-charge there, sent them on to Churchill and asked me to store them for him.

I am sending my official mail out by the *Beothic*.

H.M.C.S. *Minto* did not call at Churchill, although she was in the vicinity. I am rather surprised at this, as I imagined that Captain Anderson would wish to see the new beacon that the Police erected for his department.

Captain Anderson stated that the men would be paid by the department for this work. I am therefore sending to the comptroller a list of the hours spent by the different men in the construction of the beacon.

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DETACHMENTS.

I have not received any reports from either of the detachments at Fullerton or York Factory.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the Division continues good.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the Division is excellent.

NATIVES.

Indians and Eskimos are all away at their different winter hunting grounds.

DOGS.

No casualties have occurred amongst the dogs, all are in good condition; one of my bitches had a litter of six pups, five of which are dogs, on 16th September; they are all living, and look well.

BUILDINGS.

No lumber was received by the *Beothic*, consequently I am unable to complete several buildings.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 5381, Constable Harris, J. H., accompanied by employed natives 'Joe,' 'Peter,' and 'Charlie,' left on 27th September in one whale-boat with ten days rations, for the vicinity of Cape Churchill to hunt deer. This party returned on October 10, with 10 deer and several ducks and ptarmigan. Whilst on this patrol, they came across two Eskimo camps, and found that they were getting plenty of deer. On October 11 I left with Reg. No. 4687, Corporal Jones, J. G., Reg. No. 5309, Constable Joyce, J. B., Reg. No. 5381, Constable Harris, J. H., and employed natives 'Peter' and 'Willybuck,' in launch 'B,' towing one whale-boat and one flat-boat, for patrol house No. 1 on the Deer river, our first house on the Split lake trail. It was my intention to stock the house with emergency rations, and also to have some logs cut and rafted down the river to barracks for a new dog kennel to be erected next year. I found that the current in the river was too strong against us, and had to return to barracks.

I attempted the same patrol the next day, and arrived within eight miles of the house, but here the river was so shallow, owing to the dryness of the season, I could not proceed any further, so returned to barracks, arriving there on October 13.

This patrol will be made as soon as possible by the dog team, when I will have the house stocked with emergency supplies.

WEATHER.

The weather during the past few weeks has been pleasant, with moderate temperatures, and very few gales. We have experienced a little frost; the lake from which we obtain our drinking water was frozen over solid enough to admit skating on the 10th October, but lately it has been milder.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'H' Division.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CHURCHILL, MAN., December 18, 1912.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report, covering the period between 18th October, 1912, and 17th December, 1912. The ss. *Beothic*, which arrived at Churchill on October 16, after discharging her cargo, left for Montreal on October 20. I have forwarded, under separate cover, a report referring to a quantity of stores landed by the *Beothic* at Churchill, for the Department of Railways and Canals, which the steamer was unable to unload at Port Nelson, and which I have been asked to store temporarily.

There was a quantity of ice in the river when the *Beothic* left, but navigation would have been perfectly safe a month later; the channel of the river was almost free of ice as late as November 16.

Immediately after the departure of the *Beothic* I had all the boats and launches hauled up into winter quarters. I did not have much difficulty in raising launch 'A,' which was swamped and sunk during the gale on October 19. The engine was thoroughly overhauled, and is no worse for its temporary immersion; it was well cleaned and oiled before storing for the winter.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all the N.C. officers and constables stationed at Churchill is excellent.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the Division at Churchill, continues very satisfactory; this is very gratifying during the temporary absence of the medical officer on leave.

— LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

I have included in my requisitions for 1913-14, one whale boat which is required for police use. I intend placing the engine which runs launch 'B' into this boat, and have asked for certain fittings for completing this work. It will be very much better to have a boat fitted up in this way both for the summer patrol to York Factory, and also for stocking the houses on the winter trail to Fullerton.

BUILDINGS.

I have had a ceiling placed in the native quarters, which has very much improved that building; it is now fairly warm in the bitterest weather.

I have requisitioned for the same quantity of lumber that was asked for last year, but which was not received. Several buildings require either repairs or completion.

FUEL.

As soon as crossing the river could be safely accomplished with dog teams, I had a camp erected on the east side of the river, as last year. Wood was hauled to barracks whenever I had spare men and dog teams.

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FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

Parties have been sent out hunting for the greater portion of October and November, and as a result I have secured a fair supply of deer-meat; in all probability sufficient to last until the end of next February.

DOGS.

I have purchased three good dogs from our employed native 'Charlie' at a very reasonable price. I considered this advisable, as I should have had to feed them, and work them during the whole time this native is in the police employ.

I had no casualties amongst the dogs since my last report. I sent a team of six good dogs to Sergeant Walker at York Factory for the use of that detachment. This leaves me with five teams of dogs for duty at Churchill. In addition I have twelve pups, which all promise well. It will be much more satisfactory if we can raise our own dogs, instead of having to purchase them.

NATIVES.

A few Chipewyan Indians came in to trade at the Hudson's Bay Co. on November 19. They are doing fairly well and getting sufficient deer, both for food and clothing purposes. There has been very little sickness amongst them, and no deaths. The band is camped about five days' journey west of Churchill.

A few Eskimos also came in to trade at the Hudson's Bay Co. They report deer very scarce, and are living principally on bear-meat. They killed a moose in the neighbourhood of Cape Churchill, rather a rare occurrence so far north.

There seems every likelihood of the fur yield being above the average, white foxes in the immediate neighbourhood being numerous.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones, J. G., with employed native 'Charlie' and guide 'Sandy Oman' left on December 9 for York Factory, taking two dog teams, one of which they will leave at York for the use of that detachment. I have instructed Sergeant Walker at York to make a patrol to Churchill towards the end of the winter.

I intend sending Reg. No. 5381 Constable Harris, J. H., to Split lake. I arranged with the chief of the Indian band for a guide and dog driver, who were to report here in time to leave on December 20. I took an opportunity of stocking No. 1 shelter house on the Split Lake trail with emergency supplies, sending them out with a hunting party. Two of the employed Eskimos, with a dog team, will accompany the Split Lake patrol, as far as the 2nd shelter house on the south side of the plains, and stock that house.

I will send a second patrol to Split lake, which will leave here about March 10; this will connect with the second mail your purpose despatching to Churchill. This of course depends upon your arrangements being the same, as explained in your orders to me in your letter of 20th June, 1912.

DETACHMENTS.

I have had no reports from either Fullerton or York Factory.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

WEATHER.

The weather up to November 26 was exceptionally mild, and as a result the river, which was crossed on November 20 last year, was not safe to do so until December 6 this year. It has frozen over smooth this year, which enables me to have a straight trail to the bush camp, and thus cut off a considerable distance.

The weather has been very much colder since the end of November with strong northwesterly winds, and frequent blizzards. It is very mild again now, however.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, MAN., February 17, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report covering the period 18th December, 1912, to 17th February, 1913.

Owing to the illness of the Indian who I had arranged to act as guide to the patrol to Split lake, the patrol was delayed until I was able to obtain another guide, and ultimately left on December 28.

On January 3, two Eskimos, 'Bye-and-Bye' and 'Tuppick,' arrived at Churchill from Chesterfield inlet, bringing mail, reports and returns from the police detachment at Fullerton. The Hudson's Bay Co. and the police sent this patrol through, each employing one of the natives. They were twenty days making the trip to Churchill. I kept them here until the mail patrol returned from Split lake February 7 and on the 11th February, the two natives returned to Chesterfield inlet, taking all the mail for that point and Fullerton. This will do away with the necessity of my sending a patrol to Ranken inlet, to connect there with a patrol from Fullerton.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the Division is excellent.

HEALTH.

With the exception of colds and slight touches of frost bite, all continue to enjoy good health.

FUEL.

Since my last report, I have had fifty loads of wood hauled from the bush camp on the east side of the river, and as I shall have more dog teams available for the rest of the winter, I will be able to haul sufficient for my summer requirements. The coal supply will see me through the winter.

DOGS.

I have found it necessary to destroy two dogs at Churchill, on account of old age. The others are all in good condition, and the pups are all doing well.

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Sergeant Edgerton, in charge at Fullerton, found on his arrival there in September last, that seven dogs had died from various causes, during the absence of the police from that detachment. I forward copy of his report *re* this, under separate cover.

NATIVES.

The male members of the Indian band came in to trade at the Hudson's Bay Co. about Christmas time, they are doing fairly well and getting more fur than in the last year or two. They are all away at their winter hunting grounds, and will not return to Churchill until late in the spring.

The Eskimos are not doing so well, owing to their complete failure to get deer; as a result they are in a poor way both for good clothing and meat. Two families are quite destitute and I have them employed at the bush camp, and supply them with destitute rations.

FUR.

The fur yield this year is well above previous years; wolves have, however, appeared in the immediate neighbourhood, and are doing much damage amongst the traps of the Hudson's Bay Co. employees. It is estimated that they have destroyed \$1,000 worth of fur since Christmas.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones, J. G., who left for York Factory, and whose report I forward by this mail, returned to Churchill on January 5. He was accompanied to Churchill by a party of prospectors, Messrs. Whiteford, Wills and Roy, who were transported by the Hudson's Bay Co. Mr. Wills, who has been in the north before, has located copper in the neighbourhood of Ranken inlet and this party intend going to Ranken by first open water, to examine it. They will consequently remain in Churchill until next June.

Reg. No. 5381 Constable Harris, J. H., accompanied by Eskimo 'Willybuck' Indians 'French John' and 'Oatmeal Boy' left for Split lake on December 28. Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, P., and Native 'Joe' accompanied them to the patrol house south of the plains, assisting them with dog feed, and taking emergency rations to that house. Constable Harris and party returned to Churchill on February 6, accompanied by Inspector French and Sergeant W. Munday ('F' Division), Constable Withers and Indian Spence from Split lake, and Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle, P. E. Inspector French and party will remain here for fourteen days to rest their dogs, and leave Churchill for the return on February 20. I am sending one dog team to the house south of the plains, with them, to assist with carrying dog feed.

Reg. No. 4708, Constable Rose, P., and Natives 'Joe' and 'Charlie' are away at present on a ten days' hunting trip.

DETACHMENTS.

Fullerton.—As reported previously I received reports and returns from Fullerton on January 3, and forward copy of detachment diary for your information. Both the members of this detachment are well. The natives who used to live at Fullerton have all moved to Chesterfield inlet, where the Hudson's Bay Co. have established a trading post; as a result, excepting the two employed Eskimos and their families, there is no one nearer than Chesterfield, and the detachment is very isolated.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

Captain Comer of the schooner *A. T. Gifford*, who has made Fullerton his headquarters for some time past, left in September last for his home at New Bedford, U.S.A.

A schooner *The Alert*, Captain John Murray, of Scotland, put into Fullerton for water last September and then sailed for Repulse bay, and intends wintering at Ottawa islands, with his brother who has a small steamer *The Active*.

Sergeant Edgenton will make inquiries about these boats when he patrols to Wager bay, and report later.

Sergeant Edgenton found the Police detachment in good order, and the supplies in a fairly satisfactory condition. But no dog feed had been procured. He discharged Native 'Pook' for this neglect; this native was in charge during the absence of the police. Sergeant Edgenton has had great difficulty in obtaining dog feed, but I allowed for this contingency and supplied him with sufficient corn meal for twelve months.

I purpose hiring the Hudson's Bay Co.'s coast boat as soon as the ice leaves the river, and make a patrol to Fullerton.

York Factory.—I forward copy of detachment diary for your information, in the absence of a general report.

The surveyors at Port Nelson have erected log buildings and are very comfortable. Patrols are made frequently from York to Neilson by Reg. No. 3829, Sergeant Walker, R. H.; he received no complaints and has no crime to report.

Sergeant Walker will patrol to Churchill in March.

WEATHER.

The weather up to the end of the old year was mild and pleasant, but early in the new year it turned very much colder, the temperature averaging 30 below zero, with long and frequent blizzards. It still continues exceedingly cold.

Christmas passed very quietly; there were no guests, but the men were all invited to the Company's for the evening, a dance being held later.

As Inspector French is leaving, with all my mail, so late in February I shall not have occasion to send another patrol to Split lake. I have instructed the constable in charge there to bring or send through any mail for Churchill that may collect at Split lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, July 17, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report, dated 17th February, 1913.

On Februray 20, Inspector French and party, after a stay of fourteen days at Churchill, left on their return to Le Pas, taking all my official mail. I sent Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones, J. G., and native 'Peter,' with two dogs teams, to accompany

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Inspector French to No. 2 patrol house, south of the plains, and about 80 miles from Churchill, to assist him in hauling dog feed.

On March 8, Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R. H., arrived from York Factory, accompanied by Special Constable Ousean and the Rev. R. Faries, Church of England minister at York. Owing to sickness, Sergeant Walker was compelled to ride in a carriage, the extra dog team being hired to haul dog feed and camp equipment.

Mr. Faries and Special Constable Ousean returned to York on March 14, leaving the police team of dogs which the York detachment used at Churchill.

On the same date, Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, Manitoba Government officials, arrived at Churchill via York. They were accompanied by Messrs. Alston and Hall, Hudson's Bay Company officials, the former of whom takes charge of the post at Churchill, and the latter at Chesterfield inlet. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope called on me the next day, when arrangements were made to board them at the barracks, the library being placed at their disposal for quarters. Mr. Hope returned to York on April 7; I sent employed native 'Charlie' to drive him in his carriage; 'Charlie' returned to Churchill on April 23. Accounts in triplicate are forwarded monthly for all expenses incurred. Mr. Pritchard remains at the barracks indefinitely.

On March 18, Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R. H., and Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, P., left for Regina, the former for medical attendance and the latter on transfer. Corporal Jones was in charge of the patrol as far as Split lake; accompanying this patrol were Mr. Roy—one of the prospectors who arrived at Churchill in January—and Mr. Ewen, a Hudson's Bay Company employee, who had a company's dog team and driver.

Of the three prospectors who came here in January, Mr. Whiteford is still at Churchill, and intends to return to Montreal by the first steamer which calls here. The copper concern which the party were looking into, collapsed, owing to a dispute between Messrs. Whiteford and Wills, the latter of whom claimed to have found copper near Rankin inlet. As a result of the collapse, Mr. Whiteford laid an information before me against Wills, which is reported on fully later. Mr. Roy, seeing through the supposed copper find, took the first opportunity of returning to Montreal. On July 11 a whale-boat arrived from Chesterfield inlet with a crew consisting of one Hudson's Bay Company employee and four Eskimos. Sergeant Edgerton was able to send down all his reports to the end of May; these I am forwarding by this mail.

The river broke up on June 23, several days later than the average, and after this the wind was so persistently in the north or northeast that the ice was packed into the harbour and on the shore until the second week in July. Owing to the extreme lateness of the season and the consequent delay in leaving for Fullerton I consider it advisable to postpone my patrol to that place until after ship time, so that every available man will be here at this, our busiest time.

I arranged with Mr. Faries to pay treaty to the York Indians at York early in August; this will, of course, depend on the steamers, for I cannot leave Churchill until the steamer which brings in our supplies has called. I have had no intimation yet how I am to expect these stores. My last official mail received is dated as far back as February.

CRIME.

SUMMARY of cases entered and dealt with in the Hudson Bay district for 12 months ending June 30, 1913.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.
<i>Offences against the person—</i>		
Assault common.....	1	1
<i>Offences against property—</i>		
False pretenses.....	1	1

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

On April 8, on the information of R. A. P. Whiteford, of Montreal, I issued a warrant for the arrest of Andrew C. Wills charged with false pretenses. He was arrested on the 9th and brought before me on the 10th, and pleaded 'not guilty'; but after hearing evidence for the prosecution, the accused declining to give any evidence, I sentenced Wills to six months' imprisonment with hard labour, a sentence he is at present undergoing in the police guard-room here.

On June 28, an Indian, 'Crazy Thomas' by name, was arrested, charged with common assault on Indian woman, 'Lucy'. He was brought before me on June 30, pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour or \$20 fine and costs \$5. He was discharged on payment of fine and costs. This case will have a very salutary effect on all natives in this locality, as they were not quite aware of the powers of the Police. The two days that 'Crazy Thomas' spent in custody had a very marked effect on him.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

The Indians arrived from their winter camp towards the middle of May; they had a poor season trapping fur, but got sufficient deer and fish to live on during the winter. There was, however, much destitution amongst them, in the late spring, owing to the complete failure of the goose and duck season. Relief was applied for constantly, and in every deserving case, assistance was given. Since the ice left the river, they have been able to get sufficient fish for all requirements.

I paid treaty to the Churchill band on June 16, when all with the exception of three families attended; many arrears from 1912 were paid. I will forward my report *re* this after I have paid the York Factory band.

I also held the triennial election of chief and councillors; no change was, however made in the representation.

Two families of Eskimos arrived at Churchill, early in March, in a very destitute condition, their dogs having died on the trip in. I gave them work at the bush camp, where they cut sufficient wood to last for several months. Five more families of Eskimos who were camped at Broad river on the trail to York, moved to Churchill on April 18; this was rather too early for the spring seal hunt. I therefore employed three of the men for three weeks giving them rations and a skin (30 cents) per diem wages. Three of my employed natives were away at this time on patrols and as there is much work to be done in the spring, clearing away snow drifts and cleaning up, there was ample work to keep them busy. The remainder of the Eskimos arrived at Churchill on July 13, in a Hudson's Bay Company coast-boat; they wintered near Cape Eskimo; they had a hard time for food, but were very successful trapping. I regret to report eight deaths in this band during the winter, viz, five men and three women. There is much tubercular disease amongst the Eskimos, and a hard winter, like the past has been, plays havoc with them.

So soon as the seal hunt commences towards the end of May, the anxiety *re* the food question vanishes, and the Eskimo very soon forgets all his previous troubles. This year, although so few Eskimos were here to hunt, I have been able to obtain sufficient seal or white whale to meet all my requirements for dog feed for the next twelve months. Both Indians and Eskimos will remain at Churchill until after the ships have come.

DOGS.

The pups which I mentioned in my last report have all done well with one exception. I am therefore able to take on the strength eight excellent dogs, which I think is a record for the Division. I have, in addition, three more litters of pups, fourteen in all, and though only a few weeks old, I hope to rear them all. I have

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thus been able to destroy some of the old veterans; four up to the present have been shot, and there are three more to meet a similar fate.

Mr. Pritchard, of the Manitoba Government, has his own dogs (8) so that in getting my dog feed I had to take this into consideration, for it is doubtful when Mr. Pritchard will leave, and until he does so, I feed his dogs. His dogs are a very poor type, being inland dogs, far too small and soft for the north.

BUILDINGS.

All the buildings were painted last year, and as the barracks have a smart appearance, there is no necessity to paint this year. I had the old dog kennel pulled down, as this was a most pestilential place, the smell from it getting everywhere and filtering into the Quartermaster store and affecting things badly. I intend to build another this summer, but a much smaller building and well away from all store-houses.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

I have had one of the whale-boats fitted up with auxilliary power, taking the 5-horse-power engine out of launch 'B' and placing it in her. Some very satisfactory work was done by the carpenter, Reg. No. 4687, Corporal Jones, J. G., and the engineer, Reg. No. 5309, Constable Joyce, J. The boat has been painted black, with a yellow band, and looks very well in the water. I went up to the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post on July 12 for a trial trip in her, when the boat and engine were in every way satisfactory. I shall use this boat when I go to York next month.

Launch 'A' has been thoroughly overhauled and painted; the engine in this boat is working well, but it has not been used yet. All the towing work will be done by launch 'A,' as last year.

DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of one case of disobedience, which is reported under separate cover, the conduct of all N.C. officers and men has been excellent.

HEALTH.

The health of all N.C. officers and men has been good. The employed natives had a slight epidemic of colds and, after being off duty for a few days, quickly recovered.

The wife of one of the employed natives gave Acting Surgical Assistant Doyle much anxiety and, at his request, I had the woman placed in a tent, the doctor fearing consumption. She is now much better and appears to be making a complete recovery.

DETACHMENTS.

Mail was received from Fullerton on July 11. All reports from this detachment are forwarded to you by this mail.

I have applications from both Reg. No. 4103, Sergeant Edgenton, W. G., and Reg. No. 4217, Constable Conway, P. R., for re-engagement, the former for a further term of three years and the latter for one year. Dr. Doyle will be accompanying me to Fullerton, and, after medical examination, the applications will be forwarded to you.

The detachment at York is closed for the time being.

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PATROLS.

On February 20, Reg. No. 4687, Corporal Jones, J. G., and native 'Peter,' with two trains of dogs, accompanied Inspector French and party to No. 2 patrol house south of the Barren Lands. They took rations for ten days, and after assisting Inspector French's patrol with their loads were instructed to hunt deer on their return trip; they returned on March 1 without seeing signs of deer.

On March 8, Reg. No. 3829, Sergeant Walker, R. H., arrived from York, reporting sick. Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle's report and reports concerning the closing of the York detachment were forwarded to you by the patrol which left for Regina on March 18.

On March 18, Corporal Jones, accompanied by Natives 'Joe' and 'Willybuck,' with three dog trains, left for Split lake; they were accompanied by Sergeant Walker and Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, P., both en route for Regina. The former had to be taken out in a carriage on account of sickness. This party did not take out much mail as Inspector French had taken all out only three weeks before. Corporal Jones and the natives returned to Churchill on April 20, with official and private mail. Report of this patrol is forwarded by this mail.

Hunting parties have been kept out from time to time, but in every case returned and reported 'no deer.'

At the commencement of the seal hunting season, I sent three of the employed natives out weekly from Tuesday to the following Saturday. In all they killed nearly sixty seal.

I am at present keeping them out, whaling in the river, and so far this month have killed eleven white whale.

GAME.

There was a complete absence of any sign of deer since Christmas; this appears to have been general along the whole of the west coast of the bay. The natives thus suffered severely both for clothing and food. Owing to the extremely cold spring the goose and duck hunting season was a complete failure.

The fur yield has been very much above the average, white foxes, martin, mink and bear have been brought into the Hudson Bay Company post in large quantities.

Seal were killed extensively; the Eskimo depends very much upon seal in the making of their kyaks, boots, for food, fuel, they also dry the meat for use in winter.

WEATHER.

March, and up to the middle of April, was exceptionally mild; in fact so mild that sleighing had to be discontinued; the weather, however, changed around the 20th April and for several weeks the wind blew persistently from the northeast, the temperature being about 10° above zero and hardly varying at all. This continued until well into June; as a result the river, which we once thought was going to beat all previous records for an early break up, nearly went to the opposite extreme and eventually broke up on June 23. Since then cold winds from the northeast have been experienced until a few days ago, then the wind veered to the south, taking the ice out of sight, but inducing the mosquito to appear, thus causing endless annoyance to man and dog, so that perhaps the northeast wind has its advantages.

I took stock of all quartermaster and division stores on the 1st May, and also held a condemning board; reports of both are forwarded by this mail.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*
Commanding 'M' Division.

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CHURCHILL, MAN., Sept. 19, 1913.

The Commissioner

R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report, dated 17th July, 1913.

The ss. *Nascopie* arrived here on August 16, with supplies for the police; her cargo was discharged with as little delay as possible, and she left for Moose Factory on August 29. This steamer is expected back from Moose shortly, and I purpose sending my mail out by her.

I have forwarded a special report on the condition of the stores received, with the returned schedule; also a report upon the difficulties the Hudson's Bay Company are experiencing in supplying their various posts in this district, owing to the breakdown of their arrangements.

DETACHMENTS.

I have had no further reports from the detachment at Fullerton. I have sent you a special report upon the difficulty I am having in sending supplies to Fullerton this year. The detachment at York Factory has been moved to Port Nelson, distance about 15 miles by land and 30 miles by water from York. Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R. H., is in charge, and has Reg. No. 5547 Constable Hyatt stationed there with him. There is no accommodation at present at Nelson, the members of the detachment living under canvas; I have sent a portable house for temporary use, and have given instructions to build quarters at once.

Four steamers had arrived at Nelson up to the 21st August, the ss. *Bonaventure*, ss. *Belaventure*, ss. *Alcazar*, and the Survey ship *Arcadian*. Less than 100 mechanics and labourers have been landed, but more are expected. A narrow gauge railway is being laid, and drainage works are going on.

Mr. MacLaughlin succeeds Mr. Hazen as chief of the works.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

I left Churchill on August 2, accompanied by Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle, Corporal Jones and Constable Joyce, and three of the employed natives, for York Factory. in the whale boat fitted up with auxiliary power, and towing one whale boat.

We arrived at York on August 4 and I paid treaty to the York band of Indians on the 6th inst.; 258 Indians were paid, and several arrears from 1911 and 1912 were also paid.

I am forwarding my report of the work in connection with the Indian Department under separate cover by this mail.

On my way back from York I called at Nelson on the 9th inst.; Sergeant Walker, Constables Rogers and Hyatt arrived there the same day from Regina via Norway House and Split lake. I left Sergeant Walker and Constable Hyatt at Nelson, Constable Rogers accompanied me to Churchill, where I arrived on the 11th inst.

Several Eskimos arrived here in July to trade at the Hudson's Bay Company's post; they did not bring their wives and families, so only remained at Churchill for a few days, and hurried back to their camp near Cape Eskimo.

Very few Indians or Eskimos remain at Churchill, those that are here are employed by the company in freighting or helping with cargo.

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HEALTH.

The health of all members of the Division is good.

DISCIPLINE.

One serious case in which a constable was implicated occurred and is reported on separately. One minor case of breach of discipline was also dealt with by me.

BUILDINGS.

A new dog kennel is now in course of erection, this is situated in a position well away from all other buildings and stores. The windows in the native quarters have been altered so that a free current of air can circulate through the building as required.

DOGS.

No casualties have occurred since my last report. The pups mentioned in that report all promise well except one which has died. A team of six dogs will be sent to the detachment at Nelson at the first opportunity.

FUEL.

I have reported separately on the matter of coal, and the arrangements I have made with the Hudson's Bay Company, in connection with a consignment of coal for Chesterfield Inlet, which they are unable to deliver.

The coal ordered for police use has not arrived up to the present, and some anxiety is being felt.

I sent three Eskimos a few miles up the Churchill river, with instructions to cut wood and raft it down the river to barracks.

GAME.

Owing to the non-arrival of the steamer with police coal, I am unable to send my natives away hunting; this is a pity, for September and October are the best months for obtaining deer, the only fresh meat we are able to procure; the prospect of facing the winter without any is very unpleasant.

CRIME.

On September 2, an information was laid before me, against J. H. Harris for supplying intoxicants to Indians. Harris was arrested on the same date, and was brought before me for trial on the 3rd inst.; after hearing evidence for the prosecution, the accused brought two witnesses for his defence; their evidence was most damaging and proved his guilt. I sentenced Harris to six months' imprisonment at hard labour in the police guard-room here.

GENERAL.

The months of July and August were fine so far as the weather was concerned, but September has proved to be far and away the stormiest month of the year. Incessant gales have occurred, accompanied by heavy rain. The official diary shows out of eighteen days so far this month, gale on ten days, half gale on one day, strong wind on five days. The navigation of the river is accompanied by some danger, and much damage is being done to boats.

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Mr. Leden, a Norwegian explorer, arrived at Churchill on the *Nascopie*; he hoped to go on to Chesterfield or farther north this fall, for the purpose of searching for some trace of his lost countryman, Andree, reports having got into circulation that the Eskimos on Melville peninsula are using part of the equipment of that ill-fated expedition. Mr. Leden is at present staying at Churchill, and it is extremely doubtful whether he will be able to go north this fall.

I was accompanied back to Churchill from Nelson by Mr. Hope, an official of the Manitoba Government; he had been taking observations at Nelson; both Mr. Hope and his colleague, Mr. Pritchard, are boarding with the police, accounts for which are forwarded monthly. These gentlemen expect to be recalled to Winnipeg shortly, and will probably return with the police patrol to Split lake next December.

Owing to the influx of labourers, mechanics, etc., to Nelson, due to the settlement of the railroad terminus and harbour question, it is extremely likely that criminal cases will occur, I would therefore recommend that an Inspector be stationed at Nelson and that he be appointed a Police Magistrate.

It is quite impossible to depend on the magistrate residing at York, who is frequently away for months at a time on business. The communication between Nelson and York is extremely bad for eight months out of the twelve, on account of the swampy condition of the country which separates the two places.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*

Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, MAN., August 16, 1913.

The Commissioner.

R. N. W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows regarding the payments of treaty to the Indians at Churchill and York Factory.

CHURCHILL.

The Churchill band of Chipewyan Indians made their winter headquarters some distance inland on the North river, northwest of Churchill. They were able to obtain plenty of deer in the earlier part of the winter for food and clothing; later on, when deer were scarce, they obtained fish and and ptarmigan, and so obtained sufficient food during the winter months; their catch of fur was, however, very small.

Several of the most helpless families moved to Churchill towards the middle of May; there was much destitution amongst them, their hunt for wild geese and ducks being almost a complete failure. Relief was constantly applied for, which, in every deserving case, was supplied. The remainder of the band, headed by the chief and councillors, arrived at Churchill early in June.

I paid treaty to this band on June 16, when all with the exception of 3 families attended; I paid 44 arrears from 1912. The triennial election of chief and councillors was also held, but no change was made in the selection.

The total number of Indians paid was 179, made up as follows:—

Men.. . . .	37
Women.. . . .	53
Boys.. . . .	45
Girls.. . . .	44

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There were three deaths during the year:—Women, 1; boys, 2.

There were eight births to report:—Boys, 4; girls, 4.

One criminal case was dealt with by me. 'Crazy Thomas,' who was deposed from his office of councillor in 1912, was, on the 28th June, 1913, arrested on a charge of common assault on an Indian woman 'Lucy.' He was brought before me on 30th June, pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour, or a fine of \$20 and \$5 costs. He was discharged on payment of the fine and costs. 'Crazy Thomas' has the worst character in the band, but this punishment will have a good moral effect upon him, and all the natives in the district.

All the Churchill Indians are leaving this week for their winter hunting grounds; they are going several days inland this year, to the neighbourhood of Etawney lake, where they are able to get more deer and fish than nearer the coast.

YORK FACTORY.

I left for York Factory on August 2, in a police launch, and towing one whale-boat, Dr. Doyle accompanying me to attend any cases of sickness amongst the Indians.

We arrived at York on the 4th inst., and on the 6th I made the payments to the Indians, when 258 in all were paid.

Men.. . . .	55
Women.. . . .	60
Boys.. . . .	73
Girls.. . . .	70

There are 5 deaths to report: one man, three women and one boy.

Sixteen births occurred: eight boys and eight girls.

In addition to the payments for 1913, I paid eleven arrears from 1911 and 84 from 1912.

One woman who has removed from Trout lake was paid, she being married to Band No. 88.

Several Indians, employed by the Hudson's Bay Co. were temporarily absent; I paid the wives in cases where they were married, and in cases of widowers or unmarried men, I paid the money to the Rev. R. Faries, who will hand the money to the rightful owners on their return to York.

Both at Churchill and at York, the Indians are well satisfied with what the Government is doing for them.

I held the triennial election of the chief and councillors at York, but no change was made in the choice.

I enclose herewith the book of payments.

Amount received.. . . .	\$3,000 00
Paid at Churchill, 1913.. . . .	\$ 935 00
" " 1912.. . . .	220 00
" " (interpreter).. . . .	6 00
Paid at York, 1913.. . . .	1,330 00
" " 1912.. . . .	420 00
" " 1911.. . . .	55 00
" " (interpreter).. . . .	6 00
Balance to be refunded.. . . .	28 00

\$3,000 00

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I enclose also a list showing disposition of articles received from the Indian Department, for the year 1912-13. As will be seen from this list a quantity of provisions were supplied to destitute Eskimos. Two families of Eskimos arrived from the neighbourhood of Egg island early in February in a very destitute condition. Their dogs had all died and they were forced to haul all their property on sleds by hand. I supplied them with provisions and gave them work, but as soon as the seal hunting commenced, they were able to take care of themselves. Any case of destitution amongst the Eskimos means that the season for game is particularly bad, for they are splendid hunters, hard workers, and will not seek assistance unless compelled to do so.

Two families of non-treaty Indians have moved from Trout lake to York Factory, Harry Atson, his wife, boy and two girls; also Andrew Crow, his wife, three boys and one girl. They wish to be paid treaty at York factory in future, no objection being raised to this by the York band.

I forward accounts in triplicate against the Indian Department in favour of the Hudson's Bay Co.

Owing to the non-arrival of axes, I had to purchase six for distribution. The second account is for board to members of the R.N.W.M. Police at York when I paid treaty this month.

I enclose Bank of Montreal cheque for \$28, the sum to be refunded to the Department.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT SERGEANT W. G. EDGERTON, FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

FULLERTON, May 31, 1913.

The Officer Commanding
'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for the nine months ending 31st May, 1913.

Accompanied by Reg. No. 4217, Constable Conway, P. R., I left Churchill on August 31, 1912, on board the ss. *Nascopie* for Chesterfield inlet, with supplies for one year.

We reached Chesterfield on September 3 and started to discharge cargo. A coast boat was hired from the Hudson's Bay Co. to take us on to Fullerton with our supplies.

We left Chesterfield at 6 a.m. on September 6 with a crew of five Eskimos, taking ten days' provisions; reaching Fullerton on the 12th September, we at once discharged cargo, and I sent the coast boat back to Chesterfield the following morning.

I found the barracks clean and in good order. Stock was taken of everything and quite a number of differences were found, a list of which was forwarded in December last.

The natives were sent out the day after landing to hunt deer, for dog feed, there being none at the detachment.

Constable Conway and myself started to make ready for the winter putting a storm porch on the main entrance to the barracks, and storm windows on all windows.

A quantity of ice was cut in the lake, for use during the winter. The coal supply is on the outer side of the harbour and has to be hauled as required during the winter, with dogs. This will be done by boat in the summer and thus save the extra work for the dogs in winter.

I made one trip before the freeze up by whale-boat to hunt for seal for dog feed, but was unsuccessful.

As soon as it was possible, the natives were sent out hunting with dogs, but deer have been very scarce this winter all over the district. The corn meal which was taken from Churchill was the only feed on which I could depend for the dogs.

The weather, on the whole has been good; occasional storms have been experienced, but nothing of any consequence.

The harbour began to freeze up on October 13, and by the 15th we were able to cross.

Patrols have been made in all directions during the winter, and nearly every native camp has been visited in the vicinity of Ranken inlet, Marble island, Chesterfield, Wager bay, and Repulse bay; two patrols went inland about 200 miles towards Baker lake, but did not get in touch with any natives, and had to return owing to scarcity of deer for dog feed.

A patrol leaves tomorrow for Chesterfield to connect with the Hudson's Bay Company's packet, which leaves for Churchill in June.

BUILDINGS.

The native quarters roof has been re-shingled, also the house belonging to the Marine and Fisheries Department, which was in a bad state; this building has been turned into a dwelling house for employed native Sullivan, the old house being un-

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sanitary. Both the employed natives are very comfortably housed now. A storm porch was built on the main entrance to the barracks to replace the one formerly in use in winter, and taken down in summer. I have commenced to paint the outside of the barracks white, the frames being painted ordnance blue. I will have all the occupied houses painted the same, they all need it badly. The main barrack room requires new flooring, and I request that permission be granted for this to be done.

CUSTOMS.

I visited the whaling schooner *Albert* which is wintering at Repulse bay, and took stock of all articles for duty, which I am forwarding under separate report.

NATIVES.

We have in our employ two natives, 'Ooug-joug' and 'Sullivan'; both are good workers and good men on a trip; they are also very handy around barracks, repairing, etc.

All the natives visited during the winter seem to be well provided for, having plenty of food and good clothing; seal and walrus are plentiful along the floe, and ptarmigan, inland.

Captain Murray, at Repulse bay, practically keeps the whole band in that district, hiring the men to work in his boats in the whaling season, feeding them and their families during the winter. He supplies them with all the necessary articles for hunting. These were the cleanest party visited during our patrols. The 'Keniptumuits' are all around Chesterfield and Baker lake; a large number have been round the Hudson's Bay Company's post all winter, trapping foxes, wolves, etc., and have been very successful, the company having traded something like 3,000 foxes, besides other fur, during the winter.

The Baker lake party have had a hard winter, some of them died through starvation, i.e., one woman and two children.

Deer have been very scarce, and they had to live entirely on fish caught through the ice.

GAME.

Walrus and seal are fairly plentiful along the floe, rabbits and ptarmigan on the islands and mainland; deer were very scarce all over the district. The musk ox district is farther inland towards the Backs river; all the natives are well acquainted with the regulation regarding them, and also about slaughtering them indiscriminately.

FUR.

Fur of all sorts was plentiful; the natives inform me that the past winter has been the best ever known. Wolves, bears and foxes have been trapped or shot in large numbers; also a few musk ox. The natives get a fair value for any fur they trade.

DISCIPLINE AND HEALTH.

Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P.R., has performed all duties assigned to him well and cheerfully. I have had to leave him alone during my patrols, and always found everything in good order on returning. He is a good man for duty in the north, having had to make the patrol to Baker lake direct from Fullerton, which I consider was the hardest made this year, in very cold weather and the shortest days; both natives are good, capable men and good for our duties in the north.

With the exception of a few miner ailments amongst our natives which were easily cured, there has been no sickness.

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DOGS.

On taking over the detachment the actual number of dogs available for duty consisted of eleven, and three small pups, seven dogs having died during the season 1910-11. During the winter three dogs died, and one was destroyed, having been caught in a wolf trap when on the Baker lake patrol. I have purchased one to replace him. The dogs have stood the work fairly well; they had very little rest, for when not on patrol they were hauling coal from the other side of the harbour. The three pups are in good condition and will be worked a little this spring; they should make good dogs for next winter.

WHALERS.

The American schooner *A. T. Gifford*, hailing from New Bedford, called in on her way home late in September, 1912. Captain Comer informed me that he had not had a very successful time; he kindly took out all mail for us.

The schooner *Albert*, hailing from Peterhead, Scotland (155 tons), John Murray, captain, wintered at Repulse bay, and up to the present had not got any whale, Captain Murray informed me that prospects are poor, owing to the ice being so rough, and not breaking up until late in the season. He intends to sail for home the first chance he gets during the coming summer.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Fullerton, during the winter, has been very lonely, Constable Conway, myself, and the two natives, being only persons here; most of the time one police and one native only, the other two being away on patrol.

The remainder of the spring will be employed in hunting dog feed. We have to rely solely on our own hunt, as no other natives are here, but expect to secure enough.

As per your instructions, everything is in readiness for stock-taking, the condemned articles placed on one side, so that there will be no delay.

I would recommend that a good interpreter be kept at the detachment, as any information is hard to get from the native direct.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergeant*,
Reg. No. 4103.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORTS SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON TO
CHESTERFIELD INLET AND BAKER LAKE.

FULLERTON, December 14, 1912.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
'M' Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to report *re* mail patrol from Fullerton to Chesterfield inlet.

I left Fullerton with employed native 'Ooug-joug' and eleven dogs on the 1st December, taking fourteen days' rations.

We made our first igloo on the north side of Daly bay, about 16 miles from Fullerton. We left the following morning at 7.30 o'clock and proceeded along the edge of the floe until opposite Depot island, where we made igloo on the ice.

We continued the next morning at 7.30 o'clock, the wind being strong from the northwest. We ran into very rough ice, and could scarcely make a mile an hour, and as by this time we could not see 100 yards ahead, we made igloo at 3.30 p.m.

We left next morning at 8 a.m., the ice was still very rough, and the wind as strong as on the previous day; we travelled about 12 miles and made snow-house on the ice, not being able to see any land.

We left the next morning at 8.30, the wind still blowing a blizzard from the northwest. We kept travelling along the edge of the floe, through very rough ice, until 11 a.m. The native then advised me to strike west, and try to pick up some land, as he was afraid to camp on the ice. for fear of it breaking off during the night. He thought we must be somewhere near the inlet, owing to the young ice. We reached a small island at 2 p.m., but could not tell where we were, owing to the snow blowing so hard; we made our igloo here and fed the last of our dog feed.

We left camp the next morning at 7.30 a.m., the wind having moderated slightly; we travelled south, making for a point of land about 4 miles ahead, the native told me it must be the point of Chesterfield inlet, on the north side, and by pushing on we should reach the Hudson's Bay Co's post that night. We continued on at about 5 miles an hour until we came to open water; we then had to go 2 miles west to get around this, ultimately reaching the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield at 4 p.m., men and dogs in good shape. We remained at the post for three days, making arrangements for the mail to be taken on to Churchill with the Hudson's Bay Company packet, which leaves on the 11th December.

There are a number of Eskimos camped around the post, and all seem to be doing well hunting walrus, and trapping. A large number of Eskimos are hunting inland around Baker lake, where the Hudson's Bay Company have a trader, but he has not been heard from yet.

I intend to visit Baker lake next month, and will report further. There are also a great number of natives camped around Baker foreland, Ranken inlet, and Marble island, who are all doing well. I paid a visit to the Roman Catholic Mission, and found them very comfortable; they have built a two-storied house, and are well supplied with fuel and provisions. They hold services regularly, which appear to be well attended by the natives. We left Chesterfield on our return, on the 10th December, taking four nights' dog feed; weather fine and clear. We reached the

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igloo we made on our last night coming south and camped here. We left the next morning at 7.30, weather cold but calm. We travelled from point to point along the coast, finding the going good; we camped on the mainland about 10 miles south of Depot island. We continued on the next morning at 7 a.m. in cold and calm weather, and stopped for the night at the first igloo we made after leaving Fullerton.

We left the next morning at 8 a.m., weather fine and clear, and reached Fullerton detachment at 1 p.m., men and dogs in good shape. We saw a small band of deer in the vicinity of Depot island. Fox and bear tracks are numerous; there are no natives at Fullerton this year. A few families are at Repulse bay, the remainder are all south, owing to the Hudson's Bay Co.'s post at Chesterfield inlet; this has now become the central place for all.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergeant*,
Reg. No. 4103.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., January 29, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'M' Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of a patrol made by me from Fullerton towards Baker lake direct, for the purpose of getting in touch with the natives who reside in that district.

In compliance with orders received from the non-commissioned officer in charge of Fullerton detachment, I left Fullerton accompanied by employed native 'Ooug-joug' and eleven dogs, taking 21 days' rations and two nights' dog feed. We left at 8 a.m., January 15, but were unable to get into contact with any natives on our route, owing, as 'Ooug-joug' says, to their having to go further inland owing to the scarcity of deer and the necessity of procuring fish at the Big lakes. We did not see any deer until we reached the large lake about 25 miles west of the Commery river, or about 140 miles from Fullerton. Our dogs had not been fed for three nights and owing to the continued scarcity of deer I decided to return, as it was not advisable to go further inland.

The weather was bad for hunting, the snow was deep and not packed; the country was very rough on leaving the coast.

On January 23 we shot two deer, and fed one to the dogs that night, as by this time they were in poor condition.

We were absent, in all, for fourteen days, and covered about 280 miles.

ROUTE TAKEN.

On leaving Fullerton, we travelled southwest through several small islands. Then along the sea ice to Daly bay and Winchester inlet, to the Commery river; we followed this river along the south shore for a day, then left the river and travelled due west across country, passing several small lakes, until we reached a very large lake, name unknown. Here we hunted for two days, and had to turn back on account of shortness of dog feed. We returned by our old tracks and reached Fullerton on the afternoon of the 28th inst., myself and native well, but dogs in very poor condition.

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DIARY.

January 15.—Weather fine, temperature 40 below zero. Left Fullerton at 8 a.m., travelled southwest through several small islands, and camped for the night at Daly bay.

January 16.—Weather fine, temperature 43 below. I sent Native 'Ooug-joug' back to Fullerton for seal oil and a native lamp, my Primus oil stove not working well. The native returned to Daly bay at 4 p.m.

January 17.—Weather overcast, temperature 49 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., crossed Daly bay and made camp at Cross point.

January 18.—Weather clear, temperature 50 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled across very rough ice, through Winchester inlet, to the mouth of the Commery river, and camped.

January 19.—Weather cloudy, temperature 53 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled up the Commery river until noon, then left it at the south side, and proceeded over very rough country, and camped at Small lake at 4 p.m. Plenty of deer tracks, but saw none. Dogs in poor condition.

January 20.—Blizzard from northeast, temperature 25 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled due west, and then camped at Big lake.

January 21.—Blizzard from northeast, temperature 28 below. Native and self hunting deer for dog feed, met with no success.

January 22.—Weather overcast, temperature 40 below. Hunting, killed two deer, and fed one of them to the dogs.

January 23.—Weather overcast, temperature 43 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., on return to Fullerton, camped at 4 p.m.

January 24.—Weather fine, temperature 53 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., camped on the Commery river at 4 p.m.

January 25.—Weather clear, temperature 48 below. Left camp at 8 a.m. and camped at Winchester inlet at 4 p.m.

January 26.—Weather clear, temperature 50 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., camped at Cross point at 4 p.m.

January 27.—Weather clear, temperature 43 below. Left camp at 8 a.m., crossed Daly bay and camped at 4 p.m.

January 28.—Weather fine, temperature 29 below. Left camp at Daly bay at 8 a.m., and arrived at the detachment, Fullerton, at 3.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

P. R. CONWAY, *Constable,*
Reg. No. 4217.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., March 22, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
'M' Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me, during the month of March, 1913, in the vicinity of Baker lake via Chesterfield inlet, for the purpose of getting into touch with Eskimos in that district.

On March 7 accompanied by employed native 'Ooug-joug,' I left Fullerton with eleven dogs, and 31 field rations. The weather was good. We travelled every day with the exception of one day at Chesterfield, where I had to obtain a guide and also

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dog feed for ten nights. The distance, according to the maps, is about 200 miles, namely, 90 miles from Fullerton to the Hudson's Bay Company post at Chesterfield, which is on the south shore of the inlet. From here it is 110 miles to the narrows at Baker lake. I should say the patrol covered in all about 460 miles, having to make detours owing to rough ice along the coast, and rough country inland.

A patrol had already tried to get into contact with these natives, leaving Fullerton and travelling direct, but it had to return after an absence of fourteen days, being unable to procure dog feed, deer being so scarce this winter.

The Hudson's Bay Company at Chesterfield have two natives trading for them, one on Baker lake and the other at the head of Schultz lake, but neither of them have been heard from. In other years they bring in their furs during January or February, so there is a fear that they are hard pressed for food. The natives camped along the shores of Chesterfield inlet have had to come to the coast to hunt seal and walrus for a living; they report having seen none of the party from Baker lake.

I was unable to get into touch with them on my patrol, my guide informing me that they would be continually on the move, and that owing to there being no deer, it was not safe to proceed further. The dogs were very tired, having had very rough and hard country to contend with.

We passed several empty igloos on the north shore of Chesterfield inlet, and saw plenty of tracks, but did not see a single native. I therefore turned towards Chesterfield inlet, making a detour a little south after reaching the Quoich river, which is on the north shore of the inlet, near the entrance to Baker lake. My guide was taken sick on the return trip and had to ride on the sled for the last two days into the Hudson's Bay Company post.

ROUTE TRAVELLED.

On leaving Fullerton we travelled southwest through the islands, then struck more south to Depot island, keeping along the main floe to Chesterfield, then west along the south shore of the inlet, crossing same about 40 miles from the mouth, then keeping along the north shore towards Baker lake to the Quoich river. We returned by the southern shore of the inlet to the Hudson's Bay Company post, then north along the main floe to Fullerton.

REMARKS.

Should there be deer in the country, a quick trip could be made, the patrol being able to rely on killing deer for both men and dogs.

The natives around the post are having good success hunting seal, walrus and ptarmigan. I am told by the natives that there is, as a rule, an abundance of deer in these parts, but owing to such large parties of natives camping around in the summer and fall they are being driven away.

The dogs stood the trip fairly well, one dog, Reg. No. 220, was caught in a wolf trap, evidently set by natives between Ranken and Chesterfield inlets; its foot was badly frozen, and it has since had to be destroyed.

DIARY.

March 7.—Weather fine. Left Fullerton at 6 a.m.; travelled southwest to Depot island, and camped for the night.

March 8.—Weather fine. Travelled south along the main floe and reached the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield at 5 p.m.

March 9.—Weather overcast. Resting at Hudson's Bay Company's post. Hired native 'Tuppick' to act as guide to Baker lake, and purchased dog feed.

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March 10.—Weather fine. Left Chesterfield with natives 'Ooug-joug' and 'Tuppick' and eight nights' dog feed (unable to procure more). Travelled west all day and camped on the south shore of inlet.

March 11.—Heavy ground drift. Left camp at 6.30 a.m., travelling west by north, crossing the inlet, then continued west along the north shore, camping at 4.30 p.m.

March 12.—Weather cloudy. Left camp at 6 a.m., travelled along the land, passed empty igloos during the day, camped for the night at 5 p.m.

March 13.—Weather fine. Left camp at 6 a.m., travelling west by south; the inlet takes a turn at this point; camped for the night at 4 p.m.

March 14.—Weather fine. Left camp at 6 a.m., travelled west until we reached the Quoich river at its mouth, where we camped.

March 15.—Weather cloudy. Left camp at 6 a.m., travelled south and east, crossing to the south shore of the inlet; camped at 4.30 p.m.

March 16.—Weather misty. Left camp at 6.30 a.m., travelled east towards the coast, and camped for the night at 5 p.m.

March 17.—Weather fine. Travelled east, country very rough, camped at 5 p.m.

March 18.—Weather cloudy. Left camp at 6.30 a.m., travelled east towards the mouth of the inlet; travelled slowly on account of the guide being sick.

March 19.—Weather fine. Left camp at 6 a.m. Tuppick still sick and had to ride; travelled east, reached Hudson's Bay Company's post at 5.30 p.m.

March 20.—Weather fine. Resting at the Hudson's Bay Company's post. Paid off 'Tuppick' and purchased dog feed.

March 21.—Weather cloudy. Left Hudson's Bay Company's post at 7 a.m.; crossed inlet at mouth, continued along the main floe, making camp at Depot island at 5 p.m.

March 22.—Weather fine. Left camp at 6 a.m., travelled along the main floe to MacArthur's beacon, then through the islands to the detachment, arriving home at 5 p.m., finding all well.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergeant.*

Reg. No. 4103.

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APPENDIX D.

SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON'S PATROL FROM FULLERTON TO REPULSE BAY.

FULLERTON, May 16, 1913.

The Officer Commanding
'M' Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made from this detachment to Repulse bay via Wager inlet, and return, for the purpose of inspecting patrol house No. 3, the wrecked schooner *Jeanie*, and then on to Repulse bay to collect Customs from Captain Murray and the schooner *Albert*. On April 23, 1913, accompanied by native 'Sullivan' I left Fullerton with ten dogs and twenty-one days' rations.

The weather, on the whole, was fine. The distance, according to the map, is about 200 miles, but owing to the Wager river never freezing over, the patrol was not able to travel along the coast all the way, having to take to the land about 25 miles south of the mouth of Wager bay, crossing about ten miles west of the patrol house, and making the ice at Walrus island, on the north side of Wager bay.

I inspected the house and schooner, which I am reporting on separately, and then proceeded to Repulse bay, where we were welcomed by Captain Murray and his crew, being made very comfortable on board. Captain Murray informed me that it had not been his intention to winter here; he came to try and pick up natives to man his whale boats, and then intended to winter in the vicinity of Ottawa islands on the east coast, but they sighted two whales and then got caught in the ice, and were unable to get out.

The schooner *Albert* is of 155 tons and is owned by Mr. W. H. Leask, of Peterhead, Scotland; she carries a crew of eleven all told. I took stock of all articles liable for duty, and am sending in my report of the same separately.

Captain Murray, in addition to his own crew, employs some twenty natives to man his whale boats in the spring, keeping these men together with their families all winter, feeding them very well, and supplying them with the necessaries for hunting, etc.

The prospects for whaling this year, he explains, are poor, Roes Welcome being completely frozen up from Whale Point, 40 miles north of Fullerton; up to the present he has caught nothing, and he expects to get out some time in September.

The following is the route travelled:—

On leaving the detachment we travelled northeast to Cape Fullerton, about 8 miles, then north, crossing Whale point and keeping along the coast, having to make long detours, owing to very rough ice, to within 25 miles of Wager bay, then east and a little north to Wager, to cross on the other side west, then north to Walrus island, north to Beechey point, and finally 20 miles east to the schooner. This schooner is in about the middle of Repulse bay, a good harbour being formed here by four islands, and is nearly landlocked.

Remarks on the route:—

Should the Wager river freeze over at the mouth, the trip would take at least four days less, but the current is here so swift the natives say they never knew it to freeze over. Patrols travelling through the country have to cut across to make a point about 10 miles west of the Patrol house; it is not safe to cross lower down, owing to large masses of ice continually breaking off at each tide.

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On reaching Walrus island the party have to travel on the land owing to very rough ice for about 10 miles, but from here onwards the going is exceptionally good.

We saw no natives between Fullerton and Repulse bay, except the ones employed by Captain Murray, a large party of Nechillingmuits are camped at Repulse bay and seemed to be fairly well off. On the north shore, commonly known as 'Blue-land,' a small party of Igulics are camped and are well provided for. The natives in this district are the cleanest and are the best off of any natives I have visited this winter.

Deer are scarce around Fullerton and to within 100 miles of Repulse bay, when they become fairly plentiful; we shot one at the Wager river, seal are also plentiful at this time of the year, laying in the sun on the ice; Sullivan shot one large seal crossing the Wager. Ptarmigan are plentiful; we saw several large flocks.

The dogs stood the trip fairly well; I had no casualties, one dog strayed away on the night of May 2, and was given up for lost, but came into our camp on the night of the 10th on our return trip, and was in good condition.

I purchased one dog from a native at Repulse bay in place of this dog which I supposed was lost, and have taken him on the strength.

The distance travelled was about 500 miles, in 19 days, myself and the native were in good health, but both were troubled with snow blindness.

DIARY.

April 23.—Wind northeast, fine. Left Fullerton at 5.30 a.m., travelled northeast in a.m. and due north in p.m.; camped for the night at Whale point at 5 p.m.

April 24.—Wind southwest, slight snowfall. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., and camped in p.m. at 4.30, travelling along the coast all day.

April 25.—Wind north, misty. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., and after travelling for three hours made for land, travelling north by east; snow on land very soft and going bad.

April 26.—Wind northwest, fine. Left camp at 5 a.m., travelled north by east, country very rough and snow deep. Shot a deer in p.m.; camped at the Wager river at 4.30 p.m.

April 27.—Wind north, fine. Resting dogs, myself and native walked to high land to look for a crossing; open water as far as we could see.

April 28.—Calm, fine. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., travelled along Wager bay, ice very rough; reached patrol house No. 3 at 11 o'clock; we then travelled to place of crossing, camping at 5 p.m. A native came along from the north about 7 p.m., reporting deer very scarce. 'Sullivan' shot a seal in p.m.

April 29.—Northeast wind; fine. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., and travelled across Wager bay; made land at 9.30, then travelled east until 4.30 p.m.; going heavy, snow soft.

April 30.—Northwest wind; fine. Left camp at 4 a.m., travelled east to the coast, reaching the ice at 1 p.m.; travelled along the coast all day to 4.30 p.m.

May 1.—Wind north, cloudy. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., passed Walrus island at 9 a.m.; we then had to travel along the land owing to very rough ice for about 10 miles; camped for the night at Seal river; dog 'Deliauk' strayed away during night and was not recovered.

May 2.—North wind; fine. Left camp at 7 a.m., after spending two hours looking for the dog. Reached Reachey point at 3.30 p.m.; met Mr. Booth (2nd mate of the *Albert*) and party getting boats ready for whaling.

May 3.—North wind; fine. Left Beechey point at 6 a.m., travelled up the east side of Repulse bay, reaching the schooner *Albert* at 3. p.m.

May 4.—Sunday routine.

May 5.—Checking over stores for duty.

May 6.—Resting.

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May 7.—Resting. Purchased dog; also dog feed for return.

May 8.—North wind; fine. Left Repulse bay at 7 a.m., passed Beechey point at 2.30 p.m., and travelled on to 6 p.m.; going very good.

May 9.—North wind; fine. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., reached Walrus island at 3 p.m., and camped.

May 10.—North wind; misty. Left Walrus island at 4.30 a.m., travelled west and south to miss open water at Wager bay; camped at 4.30 p.m.

May 11.—North wind; fine. Left camp at 4 a.m., travelled west, crossed Wager bay, and made our old camp at 5 p.m.

May 12.—Northeast wind; fine. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., travelled along Wager bay to patrol house to get oil for Primus lamp, then travelled south by east till 4.30 p.m.

May 13.—Misty, with slight snow. Left camp at 4.30 a.m., travelling east, reached ice at noon and travelled along shore until 5 p.m.

May 14.—North wind; fine. Left camp at 3.30 a.m., travelled along the coast all day, made about 5 miles south of Whale island at 5 p.m., and camped.

May 15.—Northeast wind; cold. Left camp at 4 a.m., travelled along the main floe to Cape Fullerton, and then west to detachment, reaching home at 4.30. Found everything all right.

I brought out mail from Captain Murray and crew, and will forward this on with the Police packet for Churchill.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergeant,*
Reg. No. 4103.

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APPENDIX E.

CORPORAL J. G. JONES' PATROL FROM CHURCHILL TO YORK FACTORY
AND RETURN.

CHURCHILL, Man., January 7, 1913.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol to York Factory and return, for the purpose of taking a team of dogs and equipment to York for Sergeant Walker, and returning with mail.

December 9.—Acting upon instructions received from you, I left the post on the 9th of December at 8 a.m., accompanied by Sandy Oman as guide and native Eskimo 'Charlie'; also two dog teams, No. 2 and York teams. After crossing the Churchill river the wind increased, and within two hours there was a heavy ground drift. When the 'Hummock' was reached at 2.30 p.m., it was impossible to see any further than 50 yards because the storm, by now, had developed into a blizzard; so camp was made for the night.

Distance, 20 miles. Wind, northwest, strong.

December 10.—Storming all day from northwest. Remained in camp.

December 11.—The storm having lifted somewhat, I decided to start, so camp was broken at 7.45 a.m., and we proceeded to the Eastern bush. But, owing to the heavy ground drift, the guide unfortunately did not strike the trail. The going was very slow, as we were travelling through a series of willow flats, in which the snow had drifted in loose drifts with a hard crust on the surface. The dogs had great difficulty in crossing these flats, because of these crusts, scraping the hair off their toes and legs, and the willows getting in between their toes and pads, and cutting them badly. An early camp was made at 12.30 p.m., and the rest of the day was spent in making small bags to bind over the dogs feet and toes.

Distance, 9 miles. Wind northwest, strong.

December 12.—In the morning, the weather having cleared up, the guide located our position as being 3 miles from the trail. At 8 a.m. camp was broken, and after travelling for an hour the trail was found. We eventually made the south side of the bush at 11 a.m. After crossing a plain with a scattering of scrub bush some 12 miles long, 'Croys Bluff' was passed; 3 miles south of the bluff, camp was made at Lump creek.

Distance, 22 miles. Wind, northwest, light, clear.

December 13.—After caching dog-feed for the return trip, a start was made at 7.50 a.m.; we then travelled through willow and grassy flats, till White Whale lake was reached, on south side of which is a high gravel ridge; 8 miles. The trail now was over a bare plain to Kirbys Lobstick, another 7 miles, where several small bluffs of stunted spruce are situated. Camped for night at Salmon creek at 3 p.m.

Distance, 24 miles. Wind, northwest, light; bright.

December 14.—Cached dog-feed for return at Salmon creek. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. and crossed a plain to Broad river; 12 miles. After noon fire we continued to travel over another large plain to within 6 miles of the Owl river, where we camped for the night.

Distance, 31 miles. Wind, northwest, strong; overcast.

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December 15.—Started at 8 a.m. and crossed the Owl river at 9.45 a.m.; the going now was particularly bad, through willows and small clearings in low-lying country. Made to within 4 miles north of the Stony river, and stopped for the night at 4.30 p.m.

Distance, 27 miles. Wind, northwest; light, overcast.

December 16.—Cached dog-feed at Owl river. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. After crossing Stony river the trail was through small and scattered bush, and crossed numerous creeks, the largest being Partridge creek. Camped for the night at White Bear creek at 3.15 p.m.

Distance, 21 miles. Wind, southeast, light; snowfall all day.

December 17.—Cached dog feed at Partridge lake. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and travelled to Duck creek. We then followed this creek to the coast and continued along the shore of the Nelson river, till the Hudson Bay Railway Survey camp was reached at 5 p.m. Mr. Hazen, in charge, gave us a hearty welcome and kindly gave us quarters for the night.

Distance, 32 miles. Wind, southeast; heavy snowfall.

December 18.—The river at this point was open, the ice being only 300 yards off the shore. The prospects of the river not freezing up for at least a fortnight, I hired an Indian named William Witchicat to act as guide, so as to proceed further up the river to make a crossing. This Indian has lived around this vicinity for a number of years and thoroughly understands the ice conditions of the Nelson river. Remained all day at Survey camp. Expecting to take five days to make York, according to information received that the river was open another 30 miles up, I obtained a few provisions from Mr. Hazen, who very kindly supplied us.

December 19.—Left the Survey camp at 8 a.m. and travelled along the shore of the river to within a mile of the Seal island. The ice at this place had jammed during the night and had frozen solid, which enabled us to cross to the south side of the Nelson. We then kept to the shore of the river, till the Bull track was reached, which trail took us overland to York, arriving at 5.30 p.m.

On my arrival I handed over to Sergeant Walker: one team of six dogs; six sets of harness; one sled; one wrapper sled.

Distance, 31 miles. Wind, southeast, light snowfall.

December 20. Off duty, owing to the guide stating that the river was not safe for crossing, and that it was probable that the jamb would break; Sergeant Walker considered it advisable to hold the guide till my return to Churchill. Because of the ice breaking, it would be necessary to go two days up the river to cross.

December 21.—Attending to dogs' legs and feet. Overhauling and fixing sleds and wrappers.

December 22.—Sunday routine.

December 23.—Cooking for return trip. Wind, northwest, light; clear.

December 24.—Drying out tent and repairing same. Bright.

December 25.—Sunday routine. Wind, west, light; fine.

December 26.—Drawing rations and preparing for return.

December 27.—Left York at 8.30 a.m., with guides William Witchicat and Sandy Oman, and native Eskimo 'Charlie' and No. 2 team for Churchill, taking Police, Hudson's Bay Company's and Mission mail along.

'Accompanying' the patrol were a party of prospectors, namely, Messrs. Whiteford, Wills and Roy, with two dog teams and two half-breeds as dog-drivers, Macpherson and Gibou.

Made fire on south side of the river and crossed about a mile below Seal island, and arrived at the Survey camp at 5.45 p.m.

Distance, 31 miles. Wind, northwest, moderate; fine.

December 28.—Remained all day at Survey camp, to replace mud on runners of the cometic-sleds, a considerable lot being broken off the previous day whilst crossing the Nelson river. Wind, southeast; snowfall all day.

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December 29.—Left the Survey camp at 8.30 a.m. and followed trail to Duck creek, where camp was made for the night at 5 p.m. Trail very heavy.

Distance, 24 miles. Heavy snowfall all day.

December 30.—Started at 7.25 a.m. and crossed to White Bear and Partridge creeks, and made camp at Stony river at 4.30 p.m.

Distance, 25 miles. Wind, southeast; heavy snowfall.

December 31.—Broke camp at 7.30 a.m. and made the Owl river for night.

Distance, 25 miles. Wind, southeast; light snowfall.

January 1.—Started 7.20 a.m. and camped on Broad river at 4 p.m., for the night.

Distance 29 miles. Wind, northwest; drifting.

January 2.—Left Broad river at 8 a.m. and crossed Salmon creek at noon, and stopped at 3.45 p.m. at Kirby's Lobstick.

Distance, 21 miles. Wind, northwest; clear.

January 3.—Left camp at Kirby's Lobstick at 7.25 a.m., nooned at Lump creek, and made the eastern bush for night at 4.30 p.m.

Distance, 32 miles. Wind, northwest, light; fine.

January 4.—Broke camp at 7.30 a.m., and after leaving the Eastern bush, the wind became stronger and it was soon blowing a blizzard. The guide, Sandy Oman, and native 'Charlie,' who were ahead of the dog-teams, whilst travelling over a lake, were lost to view owing to the thickness of the drift and storm. We could not find their track as the ice was glare. Consequently when the next bluff of bush was met, I considered it advisable to camp for the night, as we now had no one to break trail ahead of the dogs to proceed on to the post, and also as two of the party, Messrs. Wills and Roy were beginning to get frost-bitten. Stopped for night 12 miles from Churchill.

Distance, 19 miles. Storming from northwest.

January 5.—The storm having cleared up, a start was made at 8.45 a.m., arriving at the post at 11.30 a.m. Here we learned that the guide Sandy Oman and native 'Charlie' had arrived safely overnight at 8 p.m.

Distance, 12 miles. Wind, northwest, moderate, clear.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The trail between York and Churchill is very badly wooded and the only places suitable for camping are at the different river banks, Kirby's Lobstick, Croys Bluff and Eastern bush, a tent and stove being indispensable.

No Indians or Breeds were seen hunting or trapping. The only trappers are H. Eby, who is trapping along the coast two miles from the Survey camp to Duck creek, and four Eskimo families, who are camped close to Cape Churchill.

The Hudson Bay Railway Survey camp, which is under the command of Mr. Hazen, has a staff of twenty-six men, who are all comfortably housed in log buildings.

The guide, Sandy Oman, and native 'Charlie' are two reliable men, and know the trail well.

GAME.

No signs of deer were seen, but ptarmigan were numerous.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. JONES, *Corporal*,
Reg. No. 4687.

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APPENDIX F.

CORPORAL J. G. JONES' PATROL FROM CHURCHILL TO SPLIT LAKE AND RETURN.

CHURCHILL, MAN., April 22, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
'M' Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol from Churchill to Split lake and return, for the purpose of taking party on transfer to Regina, as far as Split lake and returning with mail. Acting upon instructions received from you, I left the post on March 18, with the following detail: Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R. H., sick; Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, P., on transfer to Regina; and natives 'Joe' and 'Willybuck,' with Nos. 1, 2, and 6 dog teams.

The distribution of transport was as follows:—

No. 1 team: Dog feed, driven by 'Willybuck.'

No. 2 team: Kits and rations, driven by Corporal Jones.

No. 6 team: Carriole for Sergeant Walker, driven by 'Joe.'

Accompanying the patrol was one private team, driven by Constable Rose; also W. Ewen of the Hudson's Bay Co. and J. Grey, half-breed, with one Hudson's Bay Co. dog team; also Mr. L. Roy, prospector.

Split Lake detachment was reached on March 24, all members of the party and the dogs being in good shape.

On our arrival at Split lake we found that Constable Withers, D., had left in the forenoon for Le Pas, with W. K. McNaughton of the Hudson Bay Railway Survey (lunatic), accompanied by Rev. G. E. Fox, Church of England Missionary at Split lake.

On March 27 Sergeant Walker and Constable Rose left for Regina, via Thicket portage and Le Pas, with Special Constable Macleod and Indians Alec and Roderick Spence, with one Police dog team and one hired team. Special Constable Macleod and the guide Alec Spence, with the Police team, after taking Sergeant Walker and Constable Rose as far as Thicket portage were to proceed to Norway House, for the purpose of obtaining mail, myself, Natives 'Willybuck' and 'Joe,' with the three Churchill teams to wait at Split lake until their return from Norway House. They eventually returned on April 11.

As the weather was now very warm and mild, it was necessary to travel at night, and rest during the day. Consequently, the following party left at 12.30 a.m. on April 12 on return to Churchill: Corporal Jones, Natives 'Joe' and 'Willybuck' and three Police dog teams, taking through all the mail for Churchill, in all 120 pounds. On the return trip, after leaving Patrol House No. 2, I could not follow the regular trail across the plains, which are some 48 miles across, on account of the warm weather having melted the snow off the ground, leaving it absolutely bare. It was impossible to travel on this bare stretch of moss and knolls, so I decided to strike due west along one of the small creeks on the edge of the bush, and make for the Churchill river and follow its course to the post. Most of the creeks and rivers travelled on had water on the ice, caused through overflow. The Little Churchill river was especially bad, having from 6 to 14 inches in places. This caused consider-

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able delay, as it was necessary to change our foot-gear at every fire, on account of having to travel through these overflows.

INDIANS.

At the different hunting camps going south, the Indians had gone into Split lake for Easter; several teams were met returning one day north of that post, and all reported that they had had a good season for hunting, both as regards deer and fur.

On returning north, I had occasion to warn and reprimand one of the Indians for lifting part of a cache, it was not his property, and he was not in actual want.

Apart from this there were no complaints, and they all appear to be contented and quiet.

GAME.

An abundance of ptarmigan were passed on this patrol, but no large game such as deer or moose were seen. Judging from the number of rabbit tracks seen, rabbits too are very numerous this year.

DOGS.

The dogs returned to Churchill, all in excellent condition; the trail was very bad on their feet, but with the exception of one dog, all their feet were sound.

COPY OF DIARY.

March 18.—Wind, northwest, moderate; fine and clear. Left the post at 9.15 a.m. and proceeded to the Hudson's Bay Co. post, where W. Ewen joined the party; left the company's at 10.30 a.m. and continued up the Churchill river on the west side for 12 miles and then crossed over to the east side, where a fire was made at 1.15 p.m. During the freeze up, the ice did not pile up at Mosquito point, and the crossing was fairly smooth. After the noon fire we continued on to the Deer River Patrol house and arrived there at 5.15 p.m.

Distance travelled, 30 miles.

March 19.—Wind, southwest, light; fine and clear. Left Deer River house at 7.30 a.m., and had two fires during the day, one near small creek and another close to Dog river. At the second fire, we decided, as the evening was clear and fine, to travel on until patrol house No. 2 was reached, and make this our night camp, arriving there at 9.30 p.m.

Distance travelled, 48 miles.

March 20.—Wind, southwest, moderate; bright. Started from house at 8.45 a.m. and made first fire at the edge of the brulé at 11.30 a.m., and a second fire at 2.45 p.m. We eventually made camp for the night 2 miles north of Grey lake.

Distance travelled, 30 miles.

March 21.—Wind, southwest, light; fine and clear. Broke camp at 8 a.m. and crossed Grey lake; nooned at 11.30 a.m. and again at 3.15 p.m. Shortly after leaving the last fire, we reached the Churchill river a little below the Paddle portage; we then travelled along the river until the Little Churchill river was reached; we followed this river until 6.15 p.m. and camped for the night.

Distance travelled, 39 miles.

March 22.—Wind southwest, light; fine and clear. Started at 7.30 a.m. and continued along the course of the Little Churchill river; stopped for fires at 10.30 a.m. and again at 2.30 p.m., and arrived at Sandy Mayhan's hunting cabin at 5.45 p.m.

Distance travelled, 39 miles.

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March 23.—Wind, west, moderate; cloudy. Left at 8 a.m. and made fire at Sandy lake at 12 noon, and camped for the night 14 miles north of Clearwater lake at 7 p.m.

Distance travelled, 41 miles.

March 24.—Wind, west, moderate; fine and clear. Started at 5.45 a.m., had fire on bank of Clearwater lake and again at the Teepee hill, and arrived at the Split Lake detachment at 6.15 p.m.

Distance travelled, 49 miles.

March 25 to April 11.—At Split lake, awaiting the return of Special Constable Macleod from Norway House, with mail.

April 12.—Wind, south; clear and warm. Started at 12.30 a.m. and spelled at the Teepee hill, and again at Clearwater lake, and camped at Sandy lake for the rest of the day.

Distance travelled, 70 miles.

April 13.—Wind, south; heavy rain. Started at 10 p.m., but owing to the rain, which made the trail very heavy, we could go no farther than Sandy Mayhan's cabin, arriving there at 4 a.m.

Distance travelled, 20 miles.

April 14.—Wind, south; raining. Stopped over, on account of rain.

April 15.—Wind, southwest; fine and clear. Left at 2 a.m., spelled at 6 a.m. and camped at 10 a.m. on the banks of the Little Churchill river.

Distance travelled, 31 miles.

April 16.—Wind, southwest; fine and bright.—Started at 10 p.m. of the 15th, spelled at 3 a.m. and camped 10 miles north of the Churchill river.

Distance travelled, 33 miles.

April 17.—Light snowfall early in a.m.; warm. Left camp at 9 p.m. of the 16th, rested twice during the night, and camped 8 miles west of patrol house No. 2.

Distance travelled, 46 miles.

April 18.—Unable to travel, owing to mildness of the weather, the temperature being well above freezing point.

April 19.—Wind, southwest; fine and clear. Left camp at 10 p.m. of the 18th, and kept due west until the Churchill river was reached, we then travelled on the east side of the river until 11 a.m., and camped.

Distance travelled, 32 miles.

April 20.—Wind, southwest; fine and clear. Started at 9 p.m. of the 19th, and spelled twice. When the mouth of the Deer river was reached, knowing that I was only 29 miles from the post, we turned and followed the Deer river until patrol house No. 1 was reached, and here rested. We then proceeded on down the Churchill river and arrived at the post at 11 a.m.

Distance travelled, 46 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. G. JONES, *Corporal*,
Reg. No. 4687.

CA 1
SG 61
A 56

5 GEORGE V.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

A. 1915

REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1914

PRINTED BY ORDER OF PARLIAMENT



OTTAWA.

PRINTED BY J. DE L. TACHÉ, PRINTER TO THE KING'S MOST
EXCELLENT MAJESTY

1915

[No. 28—1915.]

*To Field Marshal, His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and of Strathearn,
K.G., K.T., K.P., etc., etc., Governor General and Commander in Chief of the
Dominion of Canada.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1914.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,

President of the Council.

DECEMBER 2, 1914.

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REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE.

REGINA, SASK., November 1, 1914.

To The Right Honourable,
Sir ROBERT BORDEN, P.C., G.C.M.G., etc.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year ending September 30, 1914.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION OF THE FORCE.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 55 officers, 1,213 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 835 horses.

Compared with last year there is an increase of 505 non-commissioned officers and constables, and an increase of 263 horses.

The following shows the distribution in the different provinces and territories:—

	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta		1	5	14	1	....	16	32	35	165	35	304	274	19
Saskatchewan.....	1	1	5	17	1	1	23	36	52	701	32	870	538	34
Northwest Territories				1	....	....	1	2	3	7	1	15	....	12
Yukon Territory.....			1	3	....	....	3	6	3	34	3	53	23	25
New Manitoba.....			2	1	....	....	....	3	1	16	3	26	...	49
Total	1	2	13	36	2	1	43	79	94	923	74	1,268	835	139

The strength in the different provinces is increased as follows: Alberta, 14; Saskatchewan, 480; New Manitoba, 4; Northwest Territories, 3; Yukon Territory, 4.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Shortly after the outbreak of the war on August 4, instructions were issued by you to increase the strength by 500 men in order that the peace and good order of the provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan might be assured. According to the census of 1911 there are 173,568 Germans and Austrians in these provinces, widely distributed and intermingled, not only with people of British origin, but with other nationalities whose countries are allies of Great Britain. Antagonism between races often grows acute during a great war, and it was felt that an increase of the force was necessary to impress upon all races that good order would be preserved, and that our alien enemies who quietly pursued their ordinary vocations and observed strictly their obligations as residents of this country, would receive adequate protection.

The distribution of the force has been considerably changed since 30th September, and all districts have been largely reinforced.

All divisions now approximate 100 men, except those in the Far North, and a new division called the Reserve, 150 strong, has been organized and stationed at Regina. Any disturbed district will be strengthened from the reserve when required.

On the 30th September, 1914, the distribution was as follows:—

	Divisional Posts.	Detachments.
Alberta.....	5	97
Saskatchewan.....	4	101
Yukon Territory.....	1	10
Northwest Territories.....	.....	5
New Manitoba.....	1	7
Total.....	11	220

A further increase of the outposts is now being made and more thorough patrols being carried out. Closer touch will be kept with the isolated settlements, and accurate information of conditions will be promptly secured.

The arrangements between the Government of Canada and the Governments of the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta for the services of the force will terminate on the first of April, 1916. I venture to suggest that it would be in the interests of the force and the country, if the question of the continuance of our services could be definitely settled. I have hesitated submitting for your consideration any recommendation for the improvement of the service which would entail large, and probably wasted, expenditures if the force was withdrawn.

With regard to Manitoba, as the arrangement for policing the northern portion of that province had expired, I was instructed by you to interview the Attorney General of that province, as to his intentions. This I did on 25th March, when the Attorney General informed me that the Government of Manitoba wished to continue the arrangement for five years from 1st January.

In the Yukon Territory and the Northwest Territories, the force is on a different footing. The Dominion authorities are responsible for law and order in those territories, and the force is only performing the duties for which it was originally constituted.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The force is responsible to varied authorities in connection with its work, and I desire to acknowledge the assistance, co-operation, and support given by the Department of Justice and the Departments of the Attorneys General of the provinces.

CRIME.

A classified summary of the cases entered, and the convictions secured, is attached.

This does not include summary convictions in municipalities having their own police, but does include all indictable offences dealt with by the Supreme and District Courts.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against the Person—										
Murder.....	20	12	1	7	20	19	8	7	4	19
Murder, attempted.....	14	6	2	6	14	17	6	6	5	17
Manslaughter.....	24	15	8	1	24	3	1	2		3
Threatening to kill.....	10	6	4		10	2	2			2
Shooting with intent.....	8	5	1	2	8	6	4	1	1	6
Wounding.....	7	6			7	12	8	3	1	12
Assault, common.....	1,028	868	154	6	1,028	704	586	118		704
" aggravated.....	8	6	2		8	3	3			3
" causing bodily harm.....	54	41	11	2	54	40	26	7	7	40
" indecent.....	48	35	10	3	48	16	8	5	3	16
Rape and attempted.....	26	7	12	7	26	20	4	11	5	20
Abortion.....	5	3	1	1	5					
Bigamy.....	8	6	1	1	8	1	1			1
Abduction and aiding.....	12	6	5	1	12	4	3	1		4
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	23	18	7	3	28	5	3		2	5
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....						3	2	1		3
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16.....						14	5	7	2	14
Carnal knowledge and attempted.....	4		3	1	4	4	3		1	4
Concealment of birth.....	4		4		4	1	1			1
Illegal solemnization of marriage.....	2		1	1	2					
Non-support of wife and family.....	31	23	6	2	31	25	17	8		25
Wife desertion.....	2	1	1		2	2	2			2
Cruelty to children.....	1		1		1	4	4			4
Child desertion.....	9	9			9					
Wife beating.....						1	1			1
Criminal neglect.....	5	2	2	1	5	7	5	2		7
Intimidating and threatening.....	26	15	9	2	26	26	18	8		26
Libel.....	3	2	1		3	2		1	1	2
Extortion and attempted.....	5	1	4		5	3		2	1	3
Attempted suicide.....	10	5	4	1	10	6	3	1	2	6
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	13	13			13	6	5	1		6
Cohabitation.....	2		1	1	2					
Miscellaneous.....	15	11	4		15	6	3	3		6
Offences against Property—										
Theft.....	1,094	770	283	41	1,094	794	590	172	32	794
" from person.....	9	3	5	1	9	15	9	3	3	15
" by juvenile.....	15	12	3		15	4	4			4
" by conversion.....	6	4	2		6	4		3	1	4
" from dwelling.....										
" from H. M. mails.....	2		2		2					
Horse stealing.....	54	32	17	5	54	66	32	24	10	66
Cattle stealing.....	40	10	22	8	40	44	22	14	8	44
" killing.....	8		5	3	8	10	3	4	3	10
" shooting or wounding.....	28	16	10	2	28	22	5	10	7	22
Fraudulently in possession of cattle.....	8	3	5		8	1	1			1
Cruelty to animals.....	120	106	14		120	87	68	18	1	87
House and shop breaking.....	37	28	8	1	37	17	11	6		17
Burglary and attempted.....	24	21	3		24	46	34	5	7	46
Burglary tools in possession.....						1		1		1
Fraud and intent to defraud.....	19	5	12	2	19	33	21	10	2	33
False pretences.....	155	106	33	16	155	192	126	48	18	192
Forgery and uttering.....	44	27	9	8	44	44	36	8		44
Embezzlement.....	19	13	5	1	19	2	1	1		2
Robbery.....	11	5	6		11	4	3	1		4
Robbery with violence.....	9	8	1		9	5	2	3		5
Receiving stolen property.....	47	28	15	4	47	24	13	10	1	24
Having stolen property in possession.....	6	5	1		6	11	9	2		11

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Property—Con.										
Wilful damage.....	56	45	10	1	56	54	43	11	.....	54
Mischief.....	73	53	18	2	73	82	57	25	.....	82
Arson and attempted.....	25	7	13	5	25	13	5	3	5	13
Killing and wounding dogs.....	7	6	1	.....	7	14	9	5	.....	14
Keeping savage dogs.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5	4	1	.....	5
Dogging cattle.....	3	1	2	.....	3	6	5	1	.....	6
Trespass.....	3	2	1	.....	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	4	3	1	.....	4	7	6	1	.....	7
Offences Against Public Order—										
Carrying concealed weapons.....	61	57	4	.....	61	71	68	3	.....	71
Pointing firearms.....	30	22	8	.....	30	19	15	4	.....	19
Discharging firearms.....	5	4	1	.....	5	9	9	.....	.....	9
Having firearms in possession when arrested.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	1	1	.....	.....	1
Carrying explosives.....	2	1	1	.....	2	1	1	.....	.....	1
Selling firearms without permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Carrying pistol without permit.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Miscellaneous.....	5	4	1	.....	5	2	2	.....	.....	2
Offences Against Religion and Morals—										
Vagrancy.....	906	845	61	.....	906	917	886	31	.....	917
Drunk and disorderly.....	777	751	26	.....	777	465	449	16	.....	465
Causing disturbance.....	130	122	8	.....	130	127	119	8	.....	127
Swearing, threatening and obscene language.....	58	51	7	.....	58	39	36	3	.....	39
Indecent acts and attempted.....	14	13	1	.....	14	8	7	.....	1	8
Indecent publication.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	5	5	.....	10
Indecent exposure.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	15	15	.....	.....	15
Buggery and attempted.....	4	2	2	.....	4	4	2	2	.....	4
Incest.....	11	6	4	1	11	5	2	3	.....	5
Seduction.....	11	2	8	1	11	24	13	9	2	24
" under promise of marriage.....	1	.....	1	.....	1	3	1	2	.....	3
" of ward.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	.....	.....	1	1
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	28	25	3	.....	28	64	64	.....	.....	64
Inmates of house of ill-fame.....	43	37	6	.....	43	40	39	1	.....	40
Frequenter of house of ill-fame.....	37	36	1	.....	37	62	62	.....	.....	62
Prostitution.....	20	20	.....	.....	20	5	5	.....	.....	5
Living on avails of prostitution.....	1	1	.....	.....	1	6	4	2	.....	6
Procuring.....	2	1	1	.....	2	18	11	2	5	18
Keeping gaming house.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Frequenter of gaming house.....	2	2	.....	.....	2	17	17	.....	.....	17
Gambling.....	27	27	.....	.....	27	7	7	.....	.....	7
Nuisance.....	7	5	2	.....	7	4	4	.....	.....	.....
Disturbing public worship.....	4	2	2	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	1	1	3	4	4	.....	.....	4
Misleading Justice—										
Perjury.....	17	6	5	6	17	26	15	9	2	26
Miscellaneous.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3	1	2	.....	3
Corruption and Disobedience—										
Disobeying summons.....	6	6	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Contempt of court.....	11	7	4	.....	11	8	7	1	.....	8
Escaping from custody and attempted.....	17	10	6	1	17	19	16	2	1	19
Obstructing peace officer.....	49	41	7	1	49	11	10	1	.....	11
Assaulting peace officer.....	19	19	.....	.....	19	13	11	2	.....	13
Impersonating peace officer.....	2	.....	2	.....	2	3	2	1	.....	3
Bribery and attempted.....	4	1	2	1	4	4	.....	3	1	4
Resisting arrest.....	8	8	.....	.....	8	11	10	.....	1	11
Miscellaneous.....	6	5	1	.....	6	5	3	2	.....	5

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences Against Railway Act—										
Stealing rides.....	363	360	3		363	77	77			77
Trespass.....	149	143	6		149	94	74	20		94
Employees drunk on duty.....						1	1			1
Mischief on railway.....						5	4	1		5
Changing railway signal.....						1	1			1
Gambling on railway train.....						2	2			2
Attempting to wreck train.....	3	3			3					
Miscellaneous.....						1	1			1
Offences Against Customs Act—										
Smuggling.....	4	4			4					
Offences against Indian Act—										
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	73	67	6		73	68	61	7		68
Indians intoxicated.....	20	20			20	61	58	3		61
Intoxicated on reserve.....	59	58	1		59	116	112	4		116
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
Liquor in possession.....	1	1			1	20	20			20
Liquor in possession on reserve.....	14	13	1		14	2	2			2
Truant school children.....						2	2			2
Prostituting Indian women.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
Miscellaneous.....	4	4			4	10	9	1		10
Offences against—										
Lord's Day Act.....	13	13			13					
Fisheries Act.....	40	40			40	34	33	1		34
Mining Act.....						5	5			5
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....						122	117	5		122
Immigration Act.....						7	7			7
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....						3	3			3
Opium Act.....						12	12			12
Militia Act.....	1	1			1					
Public Works Act.....	2		2		2	2	2			2
Ticket-of-Leave Act.....						1	1			1
Prison Act.....						3		3		3
N. W. Territories Act.....						7	7			7
Shipping Act.....										
Animals' Contagious Disease Act.....	2	2			2					
War Measures Act.....	3	3			3	15	15			15
Election Act.....	1		1		1					
Post Office Act.....						2	2			2
Seed Control Act.....						5	5			5
Canada Grain Act.....	1	1			1					
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—										
Masters and servants.....	1,134	1,008	126		1,134	555	471	84		555
Game.....	253	230	23		253	179	153	26		179
Hide and brand.....	16	16			16	4	3	1		4
Prairie and forest fires.....	311	272	39		311	121	108	12	1	121
Liquor license.....	160	146	14		160	37	291	36		327
Insanity.....	228	211	17		228	149	136	13		149
Horsebreeders.....	122	113	9		122					
Stray animals.....	48	41	7		48	62	51	11		62
Pound.....	61	42	19		61	16	15	1		16
Pool room.....	12	9	3		12	26	23	3		26
Village.....	11	9	2		11	2	1	1		2
Living stables.....	34	32	2		34	3	3			3
Public works.....	4	4			4	1	1			1

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of Cases Entered and Convictions made

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.				
	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances— <i>Con.</i>										
Dental profession.....						1	1			1
Medical profession.....	3	2	1		3	4	3	1		4
Veterinary surgeons.....	3	3			3	1	1			1
Druggists.....	1	1			1	8	7	1		8
Public health.....	18	15	3		18	17	13	4		17
School.....	4	4			4	9	9			9
Hawkers and peddlers.....	23	23			23	10	10			10
Noxious weeds.....	16	14	2		16	25	22	3		25
Pollution of streams.....	3	3			3	2	2			2
Steam boilers.....	58	52	6		58	10	10			10
Motor vehicles.....	136	130	6		136	34	31	3		34
Children's protection....	19	18	1		19	42	40	2		42
Entire animals.....						4	3	1		4
Highways.....						7	7			7
Stock inspection.....	20	19	1		20	9	9			9
Auctioneers.....	3	3			3					
Theatre.....						6	6			6
Hotelkeepers.....	4	4			4	31	31			31
Slaughter house.....						1	1			1
Vital statistics.....	1	1			1	1	1			1
City by-laws (Dawson, Y.T.).....										
Boarding-house keepers.....	31	29	2		31					
Miscellaneous.....	18	14	4		18	20	16	4		20
	9,217	7,805	1,250	162	9,217	6,995	5,896	951	148	6,995

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.—*Continued.*

YUKON.					N.W.T.					NEW MANITOBA.					GrandTotal.
Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.	Total.	
.....	1
.....	7
.....	4
.....	9
.....	35
.....	13
.....	33
.....	41
.....	6
.....	68
.....	170
.....	61
.....	4
.....	7
.....	29
.....	3
.....	6
.....	35
.....	1
.....	2
.....	2
.....	31
.....	40
227	171	53	3	227	64	53	11	.....	64	218	191	25	2	218	16,721

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

RECAPITULATION of Summary Cases entered and Convictions made in Provinces of Saskatchewan, Alberta, New Manitoba and Yukon from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914.

Place.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Province of Saskatchewan.....	9,217	7,805	1,250	162
Province of Alberta.....	6,995	5,896	951	148
Yukon Territory.....	227	171	53	3
Northwest Territories.....	64	53	11	
Province of New Manitoba.....	218	191	25	2
Grand Total	16,721	14,116	2,290	315

A total of 14,116 convictions are recorded, an increase of 1,131 over last year, and of 10,651 over the number ten years ago, or about four times as many.

This is proportionate to the increase of the population, and it indicates why such a strain has been thrown upon the force with its fixed strength. In the tabulated statistics of crime, forty-one cases of murder are recorded. Twenty-seven new cases were dealt with during the past twelve months; and fourteen carried over from the year preceding (1913). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—Three convicted as charged; five convicted of manslaughter; two, jury acquitted on grounds of insanity; four, jury acquitted.

And, as to the disposition of the twenty-seven new cases entered this year: Eleven are at present awaiting trial; seven convicted as charged; three convicted of manslaughter; two, jury acquitted on grounds of insanity; one, stay of proceedings ordered on grounds of insanity; three not yet brought to justice.

The three cases unsolved occurred in Alberta, and in two it is hoped that the perpetrators will shortly be brought to justice.

In 1913, there were forty-four charges of murder as against twenty-seven this year.

I regret to again refer to the number of offences against females. This sordid class of case is on the increase. Too often they arise through carelessness and neglect of the parents of young girls in not controlling and watching over them, and often because of improper housing. Some salutary punishments have been inflicted by judges and magistrates, but the true prevention rests with the parents.

The offences against property number 2,469. Petty theft accounts for more than half the number. There were sixty-four convictions for horse stealing, thirty-two for cattle stealing, three for cattle killing, and twenty-one for wounding or shooting stock. There were 176 convictions for cruelty to animals.

There were 127 convictions for carrying concealed weapons. The amendment of the Criminal Code has enabled the police to check and control this dangerous practice.

The convictions against religion and morals number 3,867, chiefly under the vagrancy sections of the code, which cover minor offences against peace and good order, such as drunk and disorderly, vagrancy, and causing disturbances.

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There is a decided increase in the number of cases dealt with under the Railway Act. There were 666 convictions, principally for stealing rides and trespassing on the right of way. The increase is due to the lack of work in the West, which led to large numbers of unemployed drifting along the railway lines, east and west, in search of work.

Also a considerable percentage was of the genuine tramp class. Instructions were issued that the law was not to be harshly enforced, but that in every case careful inquiry was to be made before proceedings were taken, and that discrimination was to be made between the unemployed and the "hobo."

Offences under provincial and territorial laws account for 4,011 convictions. Of these, 1,722 were under the Masters and Servants Act. These are really civil cases.

There were 382 convictions under the Game laws, 380 under the Prevention of Prairie Fire Acts, and 471 under the Liquor License Acts.

A total of 349 insane persons, as against 320 last year, were conveyed to the institutions provided by the different Governments. The province of Saskatchewan opened at Battleford, in December last, a hospital for the care of these unfortunates, and the patients, hitherto treated in the Brandon hospital, were transferred there. It is a commodious, modern institution, and ensures that every care and comfort with skilled medical attention will be given.

The province of Alberta has a similar institution at Ponoka.

The patients from the Yukon have to be conveyed to the Westminster hospital. This is a long and exhausting journey, but owing to the small numbers of patients in the Yukon, no other course is practicable.

Speaking generally with regard to crime in the area over which this force exercises jurisdiction, I have no occasion to call your attention to any special feature. Every effort has been made to deal with all cases. Many of the cases have required the highest detective skill and prolonged investigations over periods, in some cases of years.

The finger print system has now been in use for a number of years. Its value has been established. We are indebted to the Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police for very effective aid in discovering old offenders, no matter under what name they operate.

I have brought to your attention during the year, the good services of different members of the force whom you have been good enough to reward by money grants from the funds for that purpose, or by special commendation.

The usual arduous patrols have been carried out in the Far North. Among the most noteworthy are: Inspector French and party from The Pas to Churchill, a distance of 1,300 miles, occupying fifty days; Staff Sergeant Harper, in pursuit of a criminal into the Rocky Mountains, occupying eighty-one days; Sergeant Dempster and Corporal Hocking, from Dawson to Fort McPherson and return, 1,000 miles, and taking forty-seven days; and Staff Sergeant Prime, from Prince Albert to Gull lake, 264 miles, occupying fifteen days. These trips were made in midwinter under trying conditions, but were accomplished without accident, although some were at times short of food.

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The Hillcrest mine explosion, which occurred on 20th June, caused the loss of 189 lives. The disaster called forth the highest qualities, and both men and women exhibited the greatest courage and fortitude. Inspector Junget, with Corporal Mead and Constables Grant and Hancock, rendered good service. I heard from many sources of their admirable work, and you were good enough to express your appreciation.

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SCHEDULE OF PRISONERS committed to and released from R. N. W. M. Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1913, and September 30, 1914.

	SASKATCHEWAN.					ALBERTA.						YUKON TERRITORY.			Grand Total.	
	Regina Guard Rooms No. 1 and 2.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Port Saskatchewan.	Edmonton.	L. thbridge.	Athabasca.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.		Total.
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, October 1, 1913.	114	7	12	18	151	43	76	60	15	36	4	234	11	1	12	397
Total number of prisoners received during the year . . .	1,880	166	216	231	2,493	581	874	271	1,176	663	96	3,661	84	46	380	6,284
Total number of prisoners discharged during year	1,954	164	211	244	2,573	540	930	331	1,169	678	98	3,746	92	44	386	6,455
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1914.	40	9	17	5	71	84	20	...	22	21	2	149	3	3	6	226

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of PRISONERS received into R. N. W. M. Police Guard-rooms between Years 1900 and 1914.

	1914.	1913.	1912.	1911.	1910.	1909 *	1908.	1907.	1906 *	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.	6,284	5,626	3,935	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	54

* 11 months.

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JAILS.

During the year, 6,284 prisoners passed through our guard-rooms, and on the 30th September, 226 were confined therein.

In the province of Saskatchewan, the pressure upon our guard-rooms has been much relieved. The Government have just completed a modern jail. They also opened a temporary place of detention at Wolseley. As a result, the supplementary guard-room at Regina was closed for the reception of prisoners on the 30th September. The guard-rooms at Regina, Battleford, Maple Creek, and Yorkton, are still in use, but I expect that before very long we shall be relieved of our jail duties in the province.

In Alberta, the Government took over our post at Fort Saskatchewan on 9th March, having purchased it for use as a jail. They are now erecting a modern building and the conditions of prison accommodation will be much improved.

On the 7th May, our police post at Calgary was vacated, and on the 11th May a Grand Trunk Pacific Company representative was appointed to take over.

As our guard-room at that point was in use as a prison, negotiations were opened with the province by the comptroller, and it was finally arranged that they would grant us the use of one of their public buildings in Calgary for barrack purposes, and that the police should provide extra accommodation for male and female prisoners at Macleod, a fair proportion of the expense to be borne by each Government.

This arrangement was carried out, and the male and female prisoners were transferred on the 30th April, 1914.

In addition, the guard-rooms at Lethbridge, Edmonton, and Grouard are still utilized.

In the Yukon, both at Dawson and White Horse, prisoners are confined.

It is expected that in the course of a year or so, the Government of Alberta will erect the necessary prisons and relieve us entirely of this duty.

YUKON TERRITORY.

Last year it was found necessary to establish additional detachments to control the routes into the Chisana gold field in Alaska. They have now been withdrawn, as the fields did not prove to be of great value. A new outpost has been established at Rampart House on the Porcupine river to guard the customs and maintain a friendly supervision of the Indians in that region. It is one of our most northerly stations, being well within the Arctic circle.

This territory still maintains its good reputation for law and order.

HUDSON BAY DISTRICT.

Owing to the development of Port Nelson as the terminus of the Hudson Bay railway, it was found advisable to transfer the headquarters of the division from Churchill to that point. Portable buildings were purchased at Ottawa and sent there by ship. In the meantime, Supt. Howard and a party of eight men were despatched overland with orders to prepare the ground. The buildings have now been erected, and we have a comfortable post which can house an officer and twenty men.

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A wireless station connecting with The Pas gives speedy communication, and telegrams are exchanged with certainty and speed. This has greatly facilitated our work.

In my last year's report, I referred to the alleged murder of the explorers Radford and Street by Eskimos on the remote Arctic coast. You decided that an outpost should be established as far in the interior from Chesterfield inlet as was found practicable, and that from that point connection should be made with the Eskimos, and an inquiry made as to the real facts of the alleged tragedy, so that it might be decided what action should be taken. Inspector Beyts, with a party of three men, was selected for this duty. An auxiliary schooner was purchased in Halifax, and the expedition set sail in July. Unexpected delays occurred, and the party did not reach Chesterfield until late in the season. The schooner was unloaded there and proceeded to Nelson for the winter, leaving Inspector Beyts to erect his quarters.

I have not yet received a report, but as they were well provided with a suitable hut and ample supplies of clothing, provisions, and fuel, I have no fear for their success in the work assigned to them.

Inspector Beyts' small command has been spoken of in the press as a punitive expedition. Nothing could be further from the facts. Inspector Beyts' instructions are to establish friendly relations with the tribe, secure their confidence and carefully inquire into all the circumstances.

The schooner will be of great use to us in Hudson bay, and will increase the effectiveness of our work.

A detachment remains at Churchill.

The treaty payments were made by Supt. Demers, the money being sent in by police patrol.

THE FORT McPHERSON SUB-DISTRICT.

The reports received from the remote posts of Fort McPherson and Herschell Island, are satisfactory.

Again this year, no ship could enter the Beaufort sea because of ice at Point Barrow, Alaska.

Our supplies for Herschell island were not delivered. Fortunately a two-year supply has always been kept at that point, so that there is sufficient food and fuel for the detachment. The supplies for Fort McPherson are taken down the Mackenzie, and are delivered with certainty.

A chain of posts is maintained from Edmonton to the Arctic along the inland waterways.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Customs.—At a few boundary points, the police act as collectors. The boundary patrols give aid to the regular customs officers in protecting the revenue.

Immigration.—Every assistance is given to the department in deporting undesirables. We give information as to needy homesteaders, and help to distribute any relief necessary.

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Indian.—Escorts have been furnished at all treaty payments. I have again to note the excellent conduct of the Indians. Their expression of loyalty, offers of service, and large gifts to patriotic funds during the war period are most gratifying.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, ETC.

Engagements—

Engaged constables (3 years)	118
Engaged constables (1 year)	434
Engaged special constables	114
Re-engaged after leaving	92
Surrendered from desertion	6
Arrested after desertion	3
Total increase	767

Discharges, died, etc.—

*Granted free discharge on account of being an Imperial reservist	1
Time expired	13
Purchased	40
Pensioned	1
Died	4
Deserted	27
Dismissed for bad conduct	48
Dismissed for inefficiency	16
Special constables discharged	112

Total decrease 262

Total increase for year 1914 505

Died—

Register No. 2776, Constable Fyfe, A. M.	
“ 3617 “ Fitzgerald, M. J.	
“ 4673 “ Bates, G. C.	
“ 5107 “ Kendrick, J. F.	

Pensioned—

Register No. 2548, Sergeant Blyth, W.

Appointed superintendent—

Inspector D. McD. Howard.

Horses purchased 324

Horses—

Cast and sold	36
Died	15
Destroyed	6
Total gains—horses	267

* NOTE.—54 Imperial reservists were granted free discharges in October, 1914

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Pack ponies—

Died.. . . .	1
Destroyed.. . . .	2
	<hr/>
Total loss—ponies.. . . .	3

Mules—

Cast and sold.. . . .	1
	<hr/>
Total loss—mules.. . . .	1

HORSES.

The force is now well horsed, but a few more remounts are required to complete our wants. These will be purchased from time to time as opportunity offers. Owing to the war, horses of our stamp are in great demand.

ARMS.

The force has been re-armed with Lee-Enfield carbine. It is a light, handy, and accurate weapon, and is eminently suitable for Mounted Police use.

Target practice has been carried out, both with carbine and revolver, and the recruits have acquired a fair degree of efficiency. Our twelve-target range at Regina has been very useful, and has greatly facilitated the rapid training of the recruits.

BUILDINGS.

No important buildings have been erected during the year other than at Port Nelson. Small posts have been erected by our own men at Fort Resolution and Fort McPherson.

Necessary repairs have been made and the posts maintained in good order.

If the services of the force are to be continued, I am of the opinion that substantial buildings should be erected at all recognized central police points, in the interests of efficiency and economy.

Our rental expenditure amounts to upwards of \$40,000 per annum, and the buildings are, for the most part, inadequate and unsuitable.

On the outbreak of the war, it was decided to increase the strength by 500 on special terms of one year's service and a separation allowance of \$20 per month to families of married men. The Minister of the Interior ordered that the homestead of any man joining should be protected. Especial inducements were offered to ex-members of the force to rejoin, and all who did were placed in the rank held by them at the time of their discharge.

The standard was not lowered, and exemplary character certificates were required.

Recruiting commenced on the 8th of August and was completed on the 22nd September; eighty-six ex-members rejoined. Recruiting was only carried on in Western Canada, and at least four times as many applications were received as were required. The recruits are an exceptionally fine lot, and their conduct has been excellent.

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I have to regret the death of four members of the force, two by accident and two the result of natural causes.

TRAINING.

The training of the recruits was carried on vigorously, and progress was so rapid that I was able to strengthen the outside divisions early in September.

RATIONS, CLOTHING, ETC.

The clothing has been of excellent quality, and the uniforming of the recruits was very quickly done owing to the promptness with which the department provided the kit and equipment.

The rations have been excellent.

Forage has been quite satisfactory.

GENERAL.

The force had the honour of supplying an escort of one officer and ten men to His Royal Highness the Governor General at Banff.

I have received the fullest support from the assistant commissioners, the staff, officers commanding divisions, and all ranks.

I venture to bring to your notice the loyalty and devotion to duty of the whole force. Without exception it was keen to place its services at the disposal of the Empire during the war, and to take its place in the fighting line.

The decision of the Government that our duty lay in the West was received with great regret, but accepted without murmuring or discontent.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

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APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING "K"
DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "K" Division for the year ended September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Owing to the continued drought throughout the summer the crops in this district, with the exception of the irrigated section, have been a total failure, and, in consequence, a large amount of relief is being issued. The district has been divided into relief districts, with a head for each; all applications now received by us are turned over to these persons.

The majority of settlers are not discouraged and, with the assistance given by the Government, will make another start. Had it not been for the want of rain in June and July, much prosperity could have been expected as the conditions for seeding were never better than the past spring. Settlers were also getting into mixed farming, the increase of hogs in this district for the past year has exceeded anything before, and there has fortunately been a good demand and excellent prices. Unfortunately there has been considerable hog cholera in the vicinity of Lethbridge.

In the irrigated districts the crops of alfalfa and timothy have been better than in former years.

Cattle have done well, and the beef on the range is said to be in prime condition this fall, with excellent prices.

The war has made a market for horses, and buyers have visited all parts of the district and have picked up a considerable number, but as only broken horses are being purchased they are not being produced in such numbers as would be expected in a horse-producing country. Horse ranchers have been in the habit for some years of selling horses in carload lots to dealers and, in consequence, are not in a position to take advantage of the present market.

Sheep have greatly increased, the setting aside of a range in the foot-hills for sheep has been taken advantage of by a number of owners.

The coal mines in the vicinity of Lethbridge and Taber are now working and give employment to a large number of men. There has been no labour trouble during the past year.

Owing to the failure of crops, towns and villages have made little progress. There has been little movement in real estate and in consequence a large number of real estate men have closed their offices.

Business at Medicine Hat and Lethbridge is also, quiet, and there has been considerable retrenchment in municipal expenditures.

The C.P.R. has now completed the line between Bassano and Empress and a service over this line will soon be started. On the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch about 75 miles have been graded, and there is now a weekly train service between Stirling and Foremost.

CRIME.

The number of cases entered for the past year is 1,077, as against 1,060 for the previous year, there being practically no increase. I find the percentage of convictions to be less than the previous year, it being 86 per cent. On checking over form 125, I find that a large number of cases where informations have been laid by civilians, there were absolutely no possible chances of convictions being obtained. I am again pleased to report the absence of serious crime throughout the year. There has been a slight increase in the number of cases under the Indian Act, but a general decrease in all other classes of crime. On April 1, 1914, Stafford village, comprising the mining camp of No. 3, was taken into the city limits and policed by the city police; heretofore a large number of our cases have come from this camp. There are but few cases which require special mention, the more important being as follows:—

A. Nilsen—Attempted Murder.—At 9.15 p.m. on 8th November, 1913, Engineer Graham of the C.P.R. reported at the barracks, Medicine Hat, that on the night of 7th November he left Medicine Hat on train No. 4 going east. On reaching Pashley, about 10 miles east of Medicine Hat, he had put two hoboës off the train. One of them pulled out a revolver and fired two shots at him. He described the man who did the shooting. Descriptions were sent to Constable Stevens at Irvine, and he arrested three men lying in a haystack near the railway just east of Pashley. They had the appearance of hoboës and were taken to Medicine Hat. One of the men, named A. Nilsen, was positively identified by the engineer and fireman as the man who did the shooting. A further search around the haystack was made by Constable Stevens and he found a revolver among the straw. Accused appeared before Judge Simmons at the Supreme Court, Medicine Hat, on November 25, and pleaded “not guilty” to the charges of attempted murder, shooting with intent, and carrying loaded firearms. The accused was tried by a jury and found guilty of attempted murder, and was sentenced to five years’ imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. The two men, A. J. Noble and J. Betz, who were arrested with Nilsen were sentenced to one month’s imprisonment as vagrants. The man Betz, who admitted he had been travelling with Nilsen, gave evidence against him.

Henry and Madge Orcutt—Cattle Killing.—On the afternoon of December 4, 1913, Thomas Mendenhall, rancher, living 6 miles north of Milk River detachment, reported to Constable Wardell at that detachment, that on riding through his cattle he had found a 2-year-old steer bearing his brand lying with its throat cut. Constables Wardell and Murphy patrolled to the spot with Mendenhall, examined the steer, found that it had been shot and its throat cut. They came to the conclusion that the party who had done this would evidently return at night to take away the beef. Consequently they cached themselves near the spot and watched till about 8 p.m., when they heard a noise as if somebody was chopping. They ran down and found a homesteader and his wife, named Henry Orcutt, butchering the animal. Constable Wardell placed them both under arrest and took possession of the chopper and knife. They were subsequently committed for trial by Inspector W. P. Lindsay, at Magrath, on December 5, 1913.

They appeared before His Honour Judge Jackson at the District Court on February 5, 1914, pleaded “not guilty,” but admitted the killing of the animal, which they claimed was accidental. Orcutt having been shooting at a coyote. They also claimed that when caught in the act of butchering the animal their intention was to have taken the beef to Mr. Mendenhall. The judge found it impossible to believe their stories; they were convicted and released on suspended sentence and ordered to pay the cost of the trial. It is to be regretted that a more serious punishment was not inflicted in this case as a deterrent to others; as I consider a conviction of persons killing cattle on the range one of the most difficult we have to handle. We have had

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numerous cases where portions of the carcasses of animals have been found during the past nine years showing that they had been killed, but have only been able to obtain convictions in two or three cases.

E. P. Blair—Theft of Team and Buggy.—On the night of September 30, 1913, a farmer named T. R. Moore, living near Barons, left his team and buggy standing on the street, and found them missing on going to where he had left them. Descriptions of the outfit were circulated throughout the district, as well as to points in Montana, and inquiries made as to the whereabouts of an ex-ticket-of-leave convict named E. P. Blair, who was suspected. This man had been living with his father near Barons, and was seen in the village on the night of the theft, but had disappeared. Nothing further was heard of this outfit until January 21, 1914, when a letter was received from Stock Detective A. R. Sellars, Cutbank, Mont., stating that he had located a team answering the description of that stolen in the possession of G. W. Blair, a brother of the accused, who had been arrested by the American authorities on a charge of horse stealing. I got into communication with the owner of the team and had him go to Montana and identify them, which he did. Upon receipt of a telegram that horses were identified, a warrant was issued for the arrest of E. P. Blair, which was executed by Sergeant Cooper at Carmangay. Staff Sergeant Ashe was then detailed to go to Montana to collect evidence as to the team being in possession of E. P. Blair. He succeeded in obtaining a number of witnesses, who were brought over. Blair was committed for trial by Inspector Lindsay on March 4, 1914. Accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on April 29, 1914, and pleaded "not guilty" to the charge. He was found guilty, and on May 7, sentenced to seven years in the Alberta penitentiary, the judge remarking that he had recommended his parole on a previous sentence of three years for robbery with violence, and that he would see that no such recommendation was made in the present case. This case necessitated considerable expense, as most of the witnesses had to be brought from Montana.

J. B. Armstrong, alias J. B. Allen, uttering Forged Bill of Lading.—On January 9, Mr. Green, manager of The Ellison Milling Company, Lethbridge, reported to me that a man named J. B. Armstrong was buying wheat along the Crow line at 89 cents and offering it to them at 70 cents, and he suspected there was something crooked in the deal. Sergeant Coleridge, Grassy Lake detachment, was detailed to trace this man up and see what he was doing. He located Armstrong, who informed him that he represented Armstrong & Co., of Lethbridge, with headquarters at Chicago, and that he had just secured the Columbia Elevator at Lethbridge for storage purposes. Sergeant Coleridge kept track of this man and followed him to Lethbridge. Armstrong proceeded to the Ellison Milling Company and attempted to negotiate a bill of lading for wheat to the amount of \$1,500; this wheat was said to be on cars at Burdett. The bills of lading were found to be forgeries, and Armstrong was arrested. He was committed for trial for uttering forged bills of lading on January 12, 1914, by Inspector W. P. Lindsay. On same date a telegram was received from Sheriff Kommers, Great Falls, asking for the arrest of this man on the charge of false pretences.

On 14th January, 1914, he appeared before Judge Jackson and pleaded "guilty." He stated that he came to Canada with the intention of joining the Mounted Police, and he thought he could make a little money by buying wheat at short, but he made the mistake of quoting Fort William prices instead of local prices. Mr. G. W. Green, of the Ellison Milling Company, asked that a light sentence be given. The judge sentenced him to three months in the Lethbridge guard-room, as he was instructed that he would be sent back to Great Falls to answer charges against him there.

On the morning of March 17, this prisoner made a break for liberty, was captured same date and on March 24 sentenced by Judge Jackson to one year in the provincial jail.

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Walter Bean, alias Leonard Hartley—Attempted Murder.—On October 6, 1913, Henry Bonson, of Spring Coulee, came to the barracks and complained that he believed poison had been administered to him by one Walter Bean, alias Leonard Hartley. He stated that he had been working on a farm near Spring Coulee and he and the accused had been living together. On the day in question he brought some groceries home from Spring Coulee, and also a bottle of whiskey. He asked the accused to have a drink, but he refused. Bonson went outside for some purpose, returning in a few minutes, having left the bottle of whiskey on the table; he again offered the accused a drink, which was also refused; he then took a drink himself, and in a few minutes he felt very ill and his legs began to stiffen and his jaws set. He asked the accused to go for a doctor; he left the house but did not return. Bonson recovered a little and managed to get to the house of a neighbour, who afterwards went back and found what was supposed to be strychnine in the cup from which Bonson had drunk the whiskey. They found that Bean had taken Bonson's coat and \$18, and left for Lethbridge. Bean was arrested and sentenced to three months in the Lethbridge guard-room on charges of theft of money and overcoat. Prisoner was subsequently charged with attempted murder before Inspector Lindsay on same date, and was committed for trial. He appeared before Judge Simmons and jury on November 4, and pleaded "not guilty." The jury, after being out for some time, disagreed, and a new trial was ordered. A new trial was set for January 7, at a special sitting of the Supreme Court, but owing to the illness of the judge it did not come off.

On March 11, upon the recommendation of the Attorney General's Department, an order was issued for this man's release. He was released on same date and handed over to Mr. A. E. Humphries for deportation to England.

J. D. O'Brien, alias Parker, alias Brown, alias McDonald—Robbery of Cecil Hotel safe at Medicine Hat.—On January 27, a long-distance telephone message was received from Inspector Shoebottom, Medicine Hat, stating that the sum of \$500 had been taken from the safe at the Cecil hotel, Medicine Hat, on the night before. It was suspected that a man giving the name of J. D. O'Brien, who had applied to the manager for work as a bartender, had taken the money, as he had interviewed the manager in his office where the safe was open. The manager had occasion to leave the office for a few minutes, as there was a banquet on that night, and when he returned to the office the money was gone. The description given answered that of a prisoner named Doherty who had been in the guard-room charged with shopbreaking at Lethbridge, but who had been acquitted, although his partner was sentenced to two years in the provincial jail. We consequently sent Doherty's photograph to Medicine Hat, and it was identified as that of J. D. O'Brien. We then learned that a man under the name of McDonald was arrested at High River on a charge of shopbreaking. Sergeant Capstick was sent to High River and identified McDonald as being O'Brien and Doherty. At a preliminary hearing at High River he was discharged and rearrested on the charge at Medicine Hat by Sergeant Capstick. We found that he was also wanted under the name of Fred Hoscarr for robbery at Prussia, Sask. Also that he had a criminal record in the States, having served a term of three years in the Walla Walla penitentiary, Washington.

He was tried before Mr. Justice Scott and jury, at Medicine Hat, on April 21, 1914. He was convicted and sentenced to three years in Edmonton penitentiary.

Preston Lockhart—Attempted Murder.—On afternoon of 19th December, 1913, James Jennings reported to Constable McCarthy at Warner detachment that he had been followed and stabbed several times by one Preston Lockhart. Lockhart was arrested by Constable McCarthy and committed for trial on December 20 by G. W. Morton, J.P.

The evidence given at the preliminary showed this to be a murderous assault.

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Accused appeared before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on May 4, 1914, and a verdict of "not guilty" rendered. In this case, owing to the length of time between committal and trial, the most important witnesses, including the complainant, had left the country.

Eli Alva Larkin—Burglary.—On Sunday, May 31, 1914, Constable Pittard, Stirling detachment, at 11.30 p.m., was awakened by a Chinaman named Wong Foo, stating that he had been robbed and \$25 taken from him by a suspicious-looking character who had been seen about the village that day.

Pittard heard that this man had left, going south along the track; he followed and found him about 4 miles from Stirling alongside the track, covered with blood and in a very weak condition. Pittard procured a rig and brought him back to the detachment. On searching him, found \$680 in his possession, \$600 of which was in American bills. He was taken to Lethbridge and Detective Sergeant Coleridge sent out to work up the case.

He was tried before Judge Jackson at Lethbridge on June 8, found guilty and, on 16th of same month, sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and restitution of \$25 ordered to be made to the Chinaman, Wong Foo.

F. Kohlruss, A. Kohlruss, F. Redmacher, Arson, and F. Kohlruss, F. Redmacher and Leo Martin—Conspiring to commit Arson.—On June 2, 1914, the Hotel Dunmore, at Dunmore, was burned to the ground, and as it was well known that the hotel had not been paying and there were payments due for construction, etc., it was thought that the fire was due to incendiarism. The case was taken up by the insurance adjusters, and the above men were arrested in connection with the burning of this hotel.

Anton and Ferdinand Kohlruss are brothers, and were proprietors of the hotel. On August 15, F. Kohlruss, A. Kohlruss, and F. Redmacher appeared before Inspector Shoebottom for their preliminary hearing, and the court was adjourned until August 24, the Kohlruss brothers being allowed out on bail till that date.

On August 24, at 2.30 p.m., the above three men were supposed to appear to have the preliminary hearing resumed; on the case being called, Anton Kohlruss did not appear. A search was made for him, and at 7.30 p.m. his body was found near the outskirts of the city at Medicine Hat, by a little girl, he having shot himself. He left a letter stating his reason for suicide was that he was not guilty of the charge of burning the hotel at Dunmore.

Ferdinand Redmacher and Ferdinand Kohlruss were committed for trial on charges of arson and conspiring to commit arson, and Leo Martin was committed for trial on charge of conspiring to commit arson. These cases have not yet been heard.

Tom Lotella—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. This man appeared before the Supreme Court at Lethbridge on November 8, 1913, and was tried before Judge Simmons and jury, and was found guilty and sentenced to thirty months in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tony Lombard—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. Accused was tried by Judge Simmons and jury at the Supreme Court at Lethbridge on November 8, 1913, and found guilty. Sentenced to twenty-five months in the Alberta penitentiary.

Mike Slemco—Attempted Murder.—Shown awaiting trial in last year's report. Accused was tried before Judge Simmons and jury at Medicine Hat on November 27, 1913. The evidence in this case was very contradictory, as is usual in Galician cases, and the Crown was much handicapped by not being able to locate one of the chief witnesses, and not being able to satisfy the court that the witness was out of the country, his evidence as given at the preliminary could not be used.

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The jury, after being out ten minutes, brought in a verdict of "not guilty."

Arthur Dinnetz—Murder and Suicide.—On 15th June, 1914, Coroner Dr. Thomas phoned the barracks at Medicine Hat stating that he had received a message from Seven Persons that a man named Arthur Dinnetz had murdered his 5-year-old son, Earl Dinnetz, and committed suicide, about 4 miles north of Seven Persons, on his homestead.

Sergeant Capstick left with the coroner to investigate, and on arrival at the homestead found the boy lying dead in bed where he had been shot with a .22 rifle, evidently as he slept, and death was apparently instantaneous. Dinnetz was lying on the floor with a bullet wound just over the corner of the right eye. There was a .22 short rifle shell which had been discharged lying on the floor close to the gun and also a discharged shell in the rifle.

From inquiries made it would seem that the man had been drinking heavily for some time and his wife had left him on the previous 24th April. The man brooded over this and threatened suicide several times. Under his wife's photograph which hung on the wall was written in pencil in deceased's hand writing, "What is home without a mother." The coroner decided that an inquest was unnecessary, as he was satisfied, from the statements taken, that deceased was of unsound mind when he committed the crime.

LETHBRIDGE, October 5, 1914.

To the Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

SIR,—I have the honour to herewith submit report of "K" Division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914—

At midnight, September 30, 1913, in cells.. . . .	35
Consisting of—	
Undergoing imprisonment.. . . .	30
Committed for trial.. . . .	5
In Galt hospital.. . . .	1
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	36
Received during twelve months ending September 30, 1914	663
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Total.. . . .	699
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Compared with the number of last year, there has been an increase of twenty-five prisoners. They are specified as follows:—

Whites, males.. . . .	655
Indians, males.. . . .	17
Negroes, males.. . . .	13
Japanese, males.. . . .	1
Lunatics, males.. . . .	10
<hr/>	
Indians (female).. . . .	3
<hr/>	
Total.. . . .	699
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Number of prisoners received each month is as follows:—

October, 1913..	82
November, 1913..	58
December, 1913..	62
January, 1914..	42
February, 1914..	42
March, 1914..	42
April, 1914..	44
May, 1914..	63
June, 1914..	55
July, 1914..	50
August, 1914..	84
September, 1914..	44
Total..	663

The average daily number of prisoners was..	43
The average monthly number..	58
The maximum number in any day..	73
The minimum number in any day..	15
The maximum number received in any month..	84
The minimum number received in any month..	42

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired..	332
To Ponoka lunatic asylum..	8
To Edmonton penitentiary..	13
Deported to England..	5
" United States..	27
" Austria..	1
" Germany..	1
" Australia..	1
" Holland..	1
" Russia..	1
Handed over to friends, deportation cancelled..	1
To provincial jail, Lethbridge..	57
To Macleod guard-room..	11
To other places for trial, etc.	20
To Galt hospital, Lethbridge..	14
Died in hospital..	1
Handed over to military authorities (prisoners of war)..	28
Cases dismissed, fines and costs paid and otherwise disposed of ..	153

Females—

Fine and costs paid..	3
In cells, midnight, September 30, 1914 (males)..	21
Grand total..	699

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The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 398. These are classified as follows:—

	Number of Sentences.	AVERAGE TERMS.	
		Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	119		34
Drunk and disorderly	86		19
Theft	42	2	
Assault	18	1	17
False pretences	11	2	
Obtaining by fraud	4	2	15
Sending threatening letters	1	2	
Obtaining by worthless cheque	2	2	
Assault on peace officer	2		30
Fo gery ..	1	4	
Drunk while interdicted	1	1	
Trespass on C.P.R.	40		31
Carrying concealed weapons	2		30
Aiding and abetting prostitution	2	2	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	33		30
Unlawfully entering with intent to steal	3		30
Attempting to obtain by fraud	2		30
Housebreaking	2		30
Selling liquor without a license	3	2	10
Keeping a bawdy house	1	2	
Intimidation	1	1	
Unlawfully entering Canada	3	1	10
Unlawfully carrying firearms	3	2	10
Obtaining liquor while interdicted	1		30
Non-payment of wages	1		4
Non-support	1	6	
Indian Act—			
Liquor to Indians	8	3	23
Liquor in possession	2	1	15
Drunk (Indians)	3		30

During the past twelve months 167 finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners committed for indictable offences, and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa. Two prisoners attempted to escape from their escort on March 17, 1914, but were recaptured the same morning. They were tried before Judge Jackson on March 24, and sentenced to one year, hard labour, each in the provincial jail, Lethbridge.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners satisfactory.

A sufficient quantity of prison clothing of good quality has been supplied.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

There was one death, R. R. Farmer, who was sentenced to thirty days hard labour for vagrancy on the 12th September, 1914. He was attended to by the prison surgeon from the day he was admitted until the 16th September, when he died at Galt hospital. An inquest was held, when a verdict was returned that R. R. Farmer died from natural causes, the cause being hemorrhage of the brain.

The guard-room has been overcrowded during the past twelve months. I have had as many as seventy-three prisoners here, with only eighteen cells at my disposal.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. S. READ, *Sergt.*,

Provost.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME for the year ending September 30, 1914.

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dis-mitted.	Not Tried.
Against Public Order—				
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Having face masked by night without lawful excuse	2	2		
Discharging firearms	6	6		
Carrying concealed weapons	9	9		
Carrying pistol without permit	2	2		
Giving pistol without permit	1	1		
Against Administration of Justice—				
Assaulting peace officer in execution of his duty	2	1	1	
Escaping from custody	4	4		
Attempting to break jail	3	3		
Attempt to bribe peace officer	1		1	
Perjury	10	4	6	
Resisting arrest	1	1		
Against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy	184	183	1	
Abduction	1		1	
Drunk and disorderly	42	42		
Indecent exposure	2	2		
Keeping common gaming house	1	1		
Fortune telling	1	1		
Being found in common gaming house	17	17		
Buggery	1		1	
Insulting language	2	1	1	
Aiding and abetting prostitution	2	2		
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmate of house of ill-fame	2	2		
Being found in house of ill-fame	5	5		
Procuring	2	2		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1	1		
Carnal knowledge of girl under 16 years	1	1		
Incest	1		1	
Seduction of ward	1			1
Against Person and Reputation—				
Assault	82	68	14	
Indecent assault	2	1		1
Wife desertion	1	1		
Rape	1		1	
Open wells unguarded	2	2		
Leaving unused mine unguarded	1		1	
Assault causing bodily harm	1		1	
Sending threatening letter	1	1		
Wife beating	1	1		
Shooting with intent	3	1	1	1
Threatening violence	1	1		
Intimidation	4	1	3	
Attempted murder	3	1	2	
Against rights of Property—				
Forgery	10	6	4	
Unlawful conversion	2		1	1
Theft	110	88	22	
Misappropriation	1		1	
Dead Beat Act	8	7	1	
False pretences	22	10	9	3
Embezzlement	1		1	
Conspiring to defraud	2		2	
Defrauding creditors	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	13	11	2	
Having stolen goods in possession	6	6		
Refusing to deliver up timber	1		1	
Shooting cattle	1	1		
Burglary	4	4		
Horse stealing	9	2	6	1
Having house-breaking tools in possession	1		1	
Cattle killing	3	2		1
Shop breaking	1	1		
Entering with intent	2	2		

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SUMMARY OF CRIME for the year ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Not Tried.
Against rights of Property—<i>Con.</i>				
Housebreaking.....	2	2		
Breaking and entering.....	5	5		
Destroying fences.....	2	2		
Robbery with violation.....	2		2	
Wounding cattle.....	2			2
Damaging property.....	2	2		
Mischief.....	14	7	7	
Disposing of property to defraud creditors.....	1		1	
Arson.....	3	1		2
Conspiring to commit arson.....	3			3
Against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	6	5	1	
Intoxication.....	10	10		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing ride.....	31	31		
Trespassing on C.P.R.....	88	71	17	
Mischief on railway.....	3	3		
Against Immigration Act—				
Illegally in Canada.....	2	2		
Entering Canada by stealth.....	1	1		
Entering Canada after rejection.....	2	2		
Assisting rejected immigrant to land in Canada.....	1	1		
Against Ordinances—				
Liquor license.....	38	37	1	
Masters and servants.....	76	65	11	
Game.....	8	8		
Pound.....	11	11		
Prairie fire.....	24	22	2	
Neglected and dependent children.....	21	21		
Insane.....	15	13	2	
Entire animals.....	2	1	1	
Estray animals.....	11	10	1	
Noxious weeds.....	13	11	2	
Motor Vehicles Act.....	3	3		
Brand.....	3	3		
Public health.....	3	3		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	3	3		
Public works.....	1	1		
Pool room.....	3	3		
Medical profession.....	2	1	1	
Vital statistics.....	1	1		
Threshers lien.....	1	1		
Dental profession.....	1	1		
Drovers.....	9	9		
Mischievous animals.....	6	5	1	
Village ordinance.....	2	1	1	
Fence.....	1	1		
Against Dominion Acts—				
Ticket-of-leave Act.....	1	1		
Seed Control Act.....	5	5		
War Measures Act.....	15	15		
Total.....	1,077	923	138	16

Total number of cases before the Supreme and District Courts for the year ending September 30, 1914, 82; convictions, 53; fines, 6; imprisonment, 29; penitentiary, 11; suspended sentence, 7; *nolle prosequi*, 5; dismissed, 24.

Of the fifteen cases shown in last year's report as not having been tried, all have been disposed of as follows: Convictions, 10; acquitted, 5.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am pleased to report no serious fires during the year. There have been thirty-five fires investigated by us. Twenty-five charges laid, with twenty-two convictions.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—The usual orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of Supreme Courts at Lethbridge and Medicine Hat, and for District Courts at Lethbridge, Medicine Hat, and Taber. All subpoenas issued have been served.

Prisoners have been escorted to the penitentiary and jails, and lunatics to the hospital for insane at Ponoka.

Coroners have been attended at all inquests held.

Immigration.—Relief has been issued to settlers, where required, by authority of the commissioner of immigration, by our detachments, and liens taken. All prisoners found to be subject for deportation have been reported to the immigration inspector, with the result that thirty-seven have been deported.

Customs.—The detachments at Milk River, Coutts, Writing on Stone, Pendant d'Oreille, and Wild Horse have patrolled the boundary. The N.C.O. in charge at Wild Horse is an acting sub-collector of customs.

Public Health.—All cases of infectious and contagious diseases have been reported to the provincial medical officer of health at Edmonton and quarantine maintained when found necessary.

Indians.—Owing to the removal of Indians from Medicine Hat, no relief has been issued.

Six cases were entered against persons supplying liquor to Indians, with five convictions. Ten Indians were convicted of intoxication.

HORSES.

The horses of the division are almost all at present in good condition, and fit for work. Ten remounts were received during the year. Reg. No. 234 was destroyed at Lethbridge on account of an abscess on cheek bone. Reg. No. 670 died at Grassy Lake from colic. Pack pony No. 207 was destroyed at Writing on Stone on account of incurable quarter crack.

We have received during the month of September, twenty-five remounts; all are doing well with the exception of Reg. No. 1001 which, so far, has been too nervous to do much with him. This horse does not appear to be vicious, but crouches when one enters his stall. If he does not improve I would recommend that the person from whom he was purchased be asked to replace him with another horse.

I will require twenty (20) saddle horses to complete the establishment, with the increased strength of the division.

The mileage for the year is as follows:—

October, 1913	16,052
November, 1913	16,953
December, 1913	21,708
January, 1914	17,303
February, 1914	13,147
March, 1914	16,765
April 1914	14,876
May, 1914	16,864
June, 1914	16,102
July, 1914	18,178
August, 1914	17,252
September, 1914	11,035
Total	196,235

With an average of fifty-five horses, this gives mileage per horse of 3,568.

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TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Transport and harness are in serviceable condition.

SADDLERY.

We are now receiving a complete equipment from Regina with each man transferred.

With the increased strength, a number of stable halters, nose bags, and horse blankets will be required.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

This has been of good quality.

RATIONS.

The rations supplied have been of excellent quality.

FORAGE.

Oats and hay supplied for the past year have been of good quality. Owing to the failure of crop and continued wet fall retarding threshing, I anticipate that oats will be higher in price than heretofore.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in good shape and has supplied grants to the amount of \$471.50 to the division. From this fund we furnish the Division mess and also detachments drawing rations with crockery, cutlery, and table linen.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good supply of books and a number of daily papers, as well as magazines, are subscribed for.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

We have had but little drill during the past year owing to paucity of men. The annual revolver practice was discontinued by order from Regina just before completion, but will now be resumed.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENT BUILDINGS.

The only repairs made during the year has been a new floor in the stable at the post. No new buildings have been erected. As reported in my last year's report, new buildings should be erected at Writing on Stone and Pendant d'Oreille. I would recommend that the barracks at Lethbridge be painted and a wagon shed built. The old one is of no further use, and cannot be repaired.

I would also strongly recommend that authority be given to have outside water for the trees and garden. A system of pipes laid on top of the ground for summer use could be put in at little expense. This year, by kind permission of the city, I was allowed to use the street hydrants to water the trees in barracks.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good. Hon. Surgeon Mewburn was transferred to Calgary on October 1, 1913, and Dr. D. A. Taylor appointed as acting assistant surgeon for the post.

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CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline has on the whole been good.

GENERAL REMARKS.

There have been forty-one accidental or violent deaths during the year, all of which have been duly investigated; 136 inquiries for missing persons were received and circulated.

The division was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert during the year. The commissioner also visited the post on different occasions. The number of cases shown give little idea of the work done by the division during the year.

Our southern boundary being the international line, and having 132 miles of this to patrol, consequently when a crime is committed to the north of us and the culprits suspected of trying to get across the line into Montana all detachments have to be kept on the move to guard as far as possible this line.

In the case of the Amisk murder and theft of 150 horses from Brooks, I had every available man and horse out for weeks. The mileage for the year will show what patrolling has been done.

Our guard-room has been again overcrowded, and no arrangements have yet been made for the keeping of insane persons, who have still to be held in the guard-room.

Inspector W. P. Lindsay was transferred to the division from October 1, 1913.

I regret the loss of Reg. Nos. 4557 and 4777, Sergeants Caulkin and McBrayne, the former being transferred to "A" division and the latter, as detective sergeant, to Dawson. Both were excellent men.

One new detachment was established during the year—Empress.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the work, and would especially mention Reg. No. 4268, Sergeant Major Humby, who has been untiring in his efforts.

Sergeant Wade, my orderly-room clerk, has been of the most valuable assistance to me.

Respectfully submitted.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,

Commanding "K" Division.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. A. MCGIBBON, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA DISTRICT OFFICE,
REGINA, October 26, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1914.

I assumed command of the Regina district on the 6th of December, 1913, from Inspector G. L. Jennings, who was transferred to "G" division, Edmonton, Alta.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The following is a report of the general state of the Regina district under sub-districts:—

Weyburn Sub-district.

The Estevan and Arcola sub-districts were amalgamated in October, 1913, and made into Weyburn sub-district, which is comprised of the following detachments: Weyburn, Ogema, Radville, Tribune, Estevan, North Portal, Northgate, Carnduff, Lampman, Arcola, Fillmore, Yellowgrass. The district extends from Weyburn west to Viceroy on the Weyburn-Lethbridge line, and east to the Manitoba boundary; south to the United States boundary, and north to the south part of township eleven. It is an entirely prairie country, with the exception of the district near Arcola on the Arcola-Regina line; the Moose mountains, which lie about 6 miles north of that line are wooded and contain timber reserve, 163 square miles in area; there are also numerous lakes in the mountains, and it is a first-class district for mixed farming, there being lots of feed especially in the timber reserve, where the settlers are allowed to run their cattle. The crop in this district this year is only fair, the west end of the district having experienced dry weather, and thus the crops dried out more or less and the yield is poor and the grade inferior; the average yield all over this sub-district this year is about 15 bushels to the acre, and the grade chiefly number two, and some of less grades; there is about one-quarter more percentage of acreage sown this year than last; there has been a good acreage of breaking done this year, but not so much as would have been accomplished had more rain fallen. There has been a considerable amount of building done this year, especially by the farmers, such as new stables and houses, etc.; not much building in towns owing to stringency of capital. A new town hall is being erected at Weyburn; also a concrete and steel bridge which will cost considerable.

The new towns which have originated this year are along the Grand Trunk-Regina to Boundary line, and they do not amount to very much at present. Talmage, which is a point north of Weyburn on the Grand Trunk line, may be a fair town in time, as there is a spur line running from it to Weyburn. The traffic on this line has been suspended, however, for the present, the road not having been ballasted.

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The immigration into this district is steady, and the new settlers who come in are generally people who have means and have purchased improved farms; the poorer class of immigrant seem to go farther west, where they can obtain homesteads, mostly to the Peace River district; there is always a large number of immigrants passing along the Soo line from the U.S.A. via North Portal; there seems to be a large percentage of foreigners among them. The settlers in this district are going in more for mixed farming, as they are beginning to realize that a wheat crop is not to be relied upon; speaking generally, this district is in good shape and is well settled and the settlers appear to be in a thriving condition.

A new spur branch line was built by the G.T.P. Company this year from Talmage to Weyburn, the steel having been laid, but the track is not yet ballasted. This will enable the public to travel from Weyburn to Regina via Talmage without going via Moosejaw on the C.P.R. line, or via Stoughton. This will save considerable time; this line will probably be completed next year. The G.T.P. railway Regina to Boundary line was ballasted, and a daily train service has been inaugurated this year; this district is well supplied with railways at the present time.

The C.P.R. have been cutting down expenses this year, having taken off the Spokane flier from the Soo line altogether; they are also making some further changes in their passenger service at an early date.

This district is also well supplied with telephone lines, both long distance and rural; a new rural system has been installed in the Lampman district, which has now been connected with the long distance lines, and a rural line was also built in the Ogema district west of Weyburn, also connected with the long distance. The telephone is of great assistance in police work.

There was a total of twelve prairie-fire cases caused by persons clearing land, and convictions were obtained in most instances. No damage was done beyond hay land being burnt, and some hay stacks, which damage was made good by the defendants. Trains started some fires, but no damage has been reported in this district to any extent.

Craik Sub-district.

The crop conditions in this district were medium, wheat averaging about 20 bushels to the acre on summer fallow; about ten thousand acres were hauled out in the Chamberlain and Findlater districts. About 40 per cent of acreage was sown this year; increase of acreage under cultivation over last year about 3 per cent.

Building operations in this sub-district very slight. No new towns in the district. No immigration to this district during the past year.

Yorkton Sub-district.

Yorkton, which is the headquarters of this sub-district, has a population of about 5,000, which has not increased during the year. There has been little building done during the year owing to the scarcity of money. The town has nearly finished a large power plant and water system. A new central telephone office has been put up by the Provincial Government, and an up-to-date system installed, which is a great improvement over that of last year. The district is generally an old settled one, comprised, in the immediate vicinity of Yorkton, of Eastern Canadians, American and English settlers, with a foreign element made up of Austro-Hungarians and Germans. There are no homesteads available in this district. In spite of this I have to report no decrease in the acreage under crop, as there is a considerable amount of the land ploughed and put under crop by the more thrifty farmers; there will be, roughly speaking, about 320,000 acres under cultivation this year. The yields are poor in comparison to past years, owing to the exceptionally dry season; the average yield of wheat being only 15 bushels to the acre; oats, 30 bushels; barley, 30. I do not know of any flax being grown in the district.

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The railway service continues good via G.T.P. and C.P.R. The C.N.R. have been somewhat of a disappointment in not completing their railway from Wroxton to Yorkton, as was expected and reported to be imminent last year.

A considerable amount of telephone construction has been done in the district.

There are about 1,500 families in the district of Austro-Hungarian and German nationalities; the great majority of these have become naturalized British subjects.

Melville.—Is a divisional point for the Grand Trunk Pacific; the crop conditions are very poor owing to the continued drought, and it is estimated that it will not be half of last year, as most of the crop has been frozen. There is about 5 per cent increase in the area under cultivation, and there is an increase in the cattle and mixed-farming operations. No new towns have sprung up in the Melville district, and in the town itself there has been very little building done. A theatre, creamery business block, and several private houses have been completed, and a Roman Catholic separate school is under construction.

There is a long-distance telephone service north and south, but none to the towns east and west; there is a line being constructed between Balcarres and Melville.

Sheho.—Crop conditions are not as good as last year. Oats are very poor, but in places the wheat crop is excellent and has escaped frost. About 10 per cent more land is under cultivation than last year. Building operations compare favourably with those of last year, additions having been added to the towns of Foam Lake, Wynyard, Theodore, and Sheho. There has been very little immigration to this district as there are but few homesteads open and they are of little use.

Kamsack.—The district around Kamsack has suffered like the rest of the country from dry weather. The chief crop is oats which, in spite of the drought, has headed out well. There are about 95,000 acres under crop, an increase of about 5 per cent over last year. The town is expending \$130,000 in new sidewalks, sewerage, and electric light. Seventy-five cars of cattle have been shipped out this year, and 500 head of horses have been shipped in from the west and sold to settlers. There is very little land open to homesteaders, and what there is is very rough and is being taken up by Galicians and Russians.

There has been no fresh railway or telephone construction.

Immigration has been small; three English-speaking families have arrived from the old country, and a small number of Galician and Russian families have taken homesteads.

Canora.—The district in the Canora patrol has also suffered from lack of rain, and the crops are very light. Some of the late grain has been badly frozen, about 50 per cent of a full crop has been cut. The area under cultivation is in the neighbourhood of 15 per cent of the total area, and has not increased since last year. There has been very little building done in any of the towns or villages, but a number of substantial barns and dwelling-houses have been erected by the farmers during the year. The hospital at Canora has been completed this year and is proving a great boon to the neighbourhood. The town started to lay out a water system but the war closed operations, owing to the scarcity of money. There has been no immigration to this district.

The C.N.R. started laying steel on the new branch from Canora to Sturgis, the grade and bridges being completed, but the work was discontinued on the outbreak of the war. There has been no telephone construction during the year. A long-distance line between Canora and Kamsack is badly required. There is a good service west and south.

Langenburg.—This district, which used to be patrolled by the Yorkton detachment, has recently been made a separate district and a detachment established there. The

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district is mostly settled by Austrian and German people. The crops have been good in the south part of the district where they had a fair amount of rain, but in the other parts they have been very light; on the whole they will average about 15 bushels of wheat to the acre; 30 of oats, and 20 of barley. The population has not increased to any great extent. There has been a considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation. No new buildings of any consequence have gone up.

There has been no railway construction done during the year, outside of maintaining the right of way. The C.P.R. and C.N.R. serve this district, and give a satisfactory one.

There is a long-distance telephone east and west, but none north and south. There are a number of rural lines running out of the villages.

Pelly.—This district is fairly well settled, the majority of the population being Galicians, with some English-speaking people, Doukhobors and Indians. The crops show a decrease over last year of at least 20 per cent, owing to dry weather and early frost. The area under cultivation has increased a little.

The Doukhobors have behaved very well this year. Most of them have left the village and have taken up homesteads. The people of the Fanatic village now number about twenty-four, and are old people. Twenty-five carloads of cattle have been shipped from Pelly.

A rural telephone has been put in at Pelly, extending for about 3 miles southwest of the village.

The C.N.R. started to lay steel for about 3 miles from Sturgis on their line to Canora. They had about forty men working but, on the outbreak of the war, they laid them off and sent them back to Winnipeg.

Montmartre Sub-district.

This sub-district includes townships 1 to 16 east and west on the C.N.R. line, taking in north of the C.N.R. line half-way between the C.N.R. and C.P.R. main line, on the south taking in half-way between the C.N.R. and the Arcola branch of the C.P.R., this making in all about fifty townships.

The sub-district includes the detachments of Montmartre and Kipling.

Taking the district as a whole, there is about 60 per cent of the land under cultivation; there are several farms lying idle this year but, allowing for the new land that has been broken up this year, the acreage under cultivation is about the same as last; there are several large creeks in different parts of the district which make a large acreage of waste land; this leaves about 60 per cent under cultivation, 20 per cent waste land and 20 per cent yet to be broken. Considerable damage was done to crops this year with hail and an early frost; the crops in the eastern part of the district are slightly better than in the west. Taking the district as a whole the crops will yield about 14 bushels to the acre. There has been very little building during the past year. One elevator has been built at Dumas. The population consists largely of foreigners of all nationalities.

There has been no railway construction in this district. There has been a rural telephone installed at Odessa; about 65 miles have been completed and are now in use; there is no long-distance telephone west of Montmartre, but there is some talk of completing the long-distance line west of Montmartre to Regina during the coming year.

Balgonie Sub-district.

It is estimated that the crop this year is 25 per cent below the average, both in the yield and the grade of the grain, owing to the unusually dry summer and early frosts before commencement of harvest. About 20 per cent of the acreage in this district is

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being cultivated, the remainder being scrub and bluff. An occasional new building has been erected. This district, being a very old settled one, immigrants as settlers have been few, land being held at a high figure.

C.P.R. double-tracking of the main line and raising the track 2 feet was completed this summer, between Regina and Indian Head. Lajord rural telephone line was partly completed.

Moosomin Sub-district.

In this district the past year has been a prosperous one for farmers, neither hail nor frost having done any damage throughout the district; there were some good heavy rains in the early summer which gave the grain a good start. During midsummer the season was very dry, and this greatly lessened the yield of grain but, considering the high price of grain this fall, the farmers will receive fully as much money for their year's labour as they have received for the past eight years. A conservative estimate of the yields is as follows: wheat, 17 bushels to the acre; oats, 33; barley and flax, very light, but, fortunately, there was very little sown in the district.

Business in the small towns has been poor compared to former years, but every person is making a good living and keeping out of debt; real estate is at a standstill all through the district; very little building has been done except where it was absolutely necessary. An electric light house plant was installed at Broadview during the year; the Land Titles office at Moosomin has been completed and a large skating rink is in course of erection at Esterhazy.

No new towns have sprung up; about thirty-five families of Finlanders, Swedes, and Hungarians have immigrated into the colonies near Grenfell, Wapella, and Esterhazy. There has been a marked decrease in immigration during the year.

The land in this district is considered to be very fertile, with the exception of the Crooked Lake Indian reserve north of Broadview. The increase of acreage under cultivation this year is about 4 per cent.

The C.P.R. main line has been double tracked between Broadview and Grenfell, a distance of 86 miles, and between Broadview and Whitewood, a distance of 20 miles. This track is now being ballasted and will be in operation about the 15th October, 1915. No new long-distance telephone lines have been erected during the year. The following rural lines have been built. From Dubue to Cotham, from Tantallon to near Spy Hill, from Whitewood to the Forest Farm district, from Valley post office to Moosomin, from Fairlight to Heather district. A number of rural telephone lines were to have been built this season but, owing to the money stringency, the building has been suspended.

Strassburg Sub-district.

In this district, which is well known as the famous Last Mountain Valley district, the season opened with excellent crop prospects, and the settlers generally were very optimistic of a good harvest but, as the season became advanced, the crops failed owing to what might almost be termed a general drought. Though the crop is a poor one as compared with former years, the farmers are not actually crippled financially, and will very likely get along without assistance from the Government. The acreage sown remains about the same as last year, 50 per cent, with about 3 per cent more land under cultivation. Wheat will average about 12 to 15 bushels to the acre, and oats not more than 25. Very little flax or barley was sown. Settlers are doing a little more mixed farming than in former years and find that it pays them better than dependence on the grain crop alone.

No new towns have been started in this district and buildings have not been erected as in former years and the building industry is practically dormant; the dis-

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trict is well settled, and there is no land now available for homesteading. The outbreak of hostilities has tightened finances, and consequently business generally is very dull.

There has been no railway construction in this district and, as stated in the report last year, the necessity of a line from Lanigan to Humboldt is still felt.

Two rural telephone lines (Edlow and East Mount) have been completed during the past year, and the construction of the long-distance line running east of Nokomis has been commenced.

Moosejaw Sub-district.

The season (1914) opened favourably for seeding. The ground was well worked and seed sown in good time. Copious June rains—over 5 inches fell—and warm weather caused rapid growth. The month of July, however, was dry and hot, but light showers in August gave relief, and this district, excepting a portion of the west, has a crop averaging from fair to good. Well-tilled summer fallow gave a yield of from 25 to 40 bushels of wheat to the acre. Oats, barley, and flax suffered more than wheat on account of heat and drought.

The price of wheat, \$1 per bushel, has in districts where crops have been garnered, made this year's crop as remunerative to farmers as last year's crop.

The acreage under crop is about the same as last year.

There does not appear to have been any decrease in the amount of building operations, as might have been expected because of all the talk of "tight money." Some of the small towns have shown more development than others; the fact of new railroads taking lumber and building materials nearer to the farmers has brought about an improvement in farm buildings in some parts of the district.

All of the new branches of railroads in this district were either under construction or running trains at the time of writing the last annual report, but on the Moosejaw-Expanse branch, the Avonlea-Gravelbourg branch, and the Moosejaw-Mawer branch, towns which were then only a name have developed to some extent. Of these, the most notable are Dunkirk and Expanse; Lake Valley, Eskbank, Mawer, Central Butte, Lawson and Gilroy; Palmer, Mazenod and Ettington. On the C.P.R. branch south of Gravelbourg there has been some development in the towns of Limerick, Meleval, Lafleche, Woodrow, Meyronne, and Kincaid. All of the towns mentioned have stores and elevators, bringing merchandise as well as markets nearer the farmers.

This district has now reached the stage which makes immigration essentially slow. All of the land suitable for homesteading, and a great amount which is probably unsuitable, has been filed upon. It is probable there has been a falling-off in the immigration to this district.

The Moosejaw-Expanse branch of the C.P.R. has been extended to within 8 miles of Assiniboia, but no steel has as yet been laid on the new part of the grade. It seems probable that some time next year there will be direct railway communication between Moosejaw and Assiniboia, and thus more direct communication with many other points in the south country which can now only be reached by a long route.

The G.T.P. branch from Moosejaw northwest is now carrying a "mixed" passenger train three days in the week as far as Mawer. This branch is ballasted as far as Mawer. It is graded almost to the Saskatchewan river and there is very little likelihood of any further extension of this line until the bridge is built over the river.

There is now telephone communication throughout the district. There have been two rural telephones built in the Elbow district.

Indian Head Sub-district.

The general state of this district throughout the past twelve months has been entirely satisfactory. There was a mild winter, and not one case of destitution

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reported. Compared with many other parts of the province, the harvest in this district is very good. The yield varies considerably in parts. The heavy land north of Indian Head has yielded about 30 bushels of wheat per acre, and the lighter land to the south has averaged about 12. The general average will be about 14 bushels. Crops were slightly damaged by an early frost, but this will be offset by the prevailing high prices. There is very little barley, rye, or flax grown in the district; the oat crop is rather light, but sufficient for local demands. There was hail in various parts of the district. The stock is in excellent condition. Owing to the general financial stringency, building operations have not been as extensive as in former years; the chief activities were noticed along the lake shores near Fort Qu'Appelle, where a considerable number of summer cottages continue to be erected. The new sanatorium near Fort Qu'Appelle was not completed, as expected. A new hotel has just been completed at Balcarres at a cost of about \$40,000. There are no new towns, and the immigration to the district has been nothing to speak of.

The C.P.R. have been engaged throughout the summer double-tracking their main line between Indian Head and McLean, a distance of about 20 miles. The new track is now in operation. There have been as many as 400 men (chiefly Austrian and Germans) employed on the steel laying and ballasting gangs; also, several grading camps.

There was about 30 miles of rural telephone construction completed in the district.

Wood Mountain Sub-district.

This district is now pretty well settled and practically all open land has been taken up, either by homesteaders or having been leased to ranchers. The greater part of the new settlers are of Rumanian and Slavonic nationalities, though there is a fair sprinkling of Americans.

The chief towns in this sub-district are Assiniboia, Limerick, Readlyn, Verwood, all on the C.P.R. Willow Bunch is a fair-sized town, but with no railroad; the nearest station is Verwood.

In all the above towns, building operations are at a standstill. The population of these towns has increased a little, but otherwise they are the same as last year.

The railroad extension from Assiniboia to Expanse would have been completed this year but, owing to the war operations, were discontinued. The C.N.R. line, which was expected to come through Willow Bunch for the past three years, is still stopped at Bengough.

Norway House Sub-district.

The following is complete copy of report from Sergeant Nicholls, of Norway House:—

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following annual report of this sub-district for the year ending 30th September, 1914. The sub-district consists of the following detail:—

Norway House—Reg. No. 3419, Sergeant Nicholls, T.
Reg. No. 5641, Constable Wayman, G.
Special Constable Towers, W. T.
Cross Lake—Reg. No. 4708, Constable Rose, P.
Split Lake—Reg. No. 4794, Constable Withers, D.
Special Constable Spence, A.

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Sergeant Nichols has been away with the treaty party since the end of July, and the detachment has been in charge of Constable Wayman.

General State of the District.—This, as you are aware, is not a farming district, and the only cultivation is that of a few gardens, principally by white people; the Indian, as a rule, is not a tiller of the soil.

The new boarding school and hospital which was started last year is now nearly completed in connection with the Methodist mission, and both buildings are to be lit by electricity.

With the exception of the employees of the Hudson's Bay Company, missionaries, Government officials and a few traders, the population is all Indian and half-breed.

There were during the spring of this year, quite a number of live foxes taken out of the country, and this has made the Indians very independent; hence, big money has to be paid them for trapping, etc.

Railway and Telephones.—The only railway construction going on is that of the Hudson Bay railway, which will pass to the west of Norway House.

Telephone lines, we have none, and none are projected.

Prairie Fires.—Being a bush country, we are not bothered in this respect, but we had a large number of bush fires, which have caused a great deal of damage owing to the shortage of rain. The Forestry Department had several patrols along all routes to the coast and outlying districts, and did excellent work trying to do away with these fires.

Assistance to other Departments.—On the application of the Indian Department, Sergeant Nicholls accompanied the treaty party this past summer, and visited every reserve in the district and, as a whole, the natives are in good circumstances. Last season was an exceedingly good one as regards the fur catch, and this past spring as regards live foxes. From a health point of view, tuberculosis seems to be their trouble, and a lot of this may be put down to intermarriage, which is causing a great deterioration among them.

During the past summer nearly every child on all the reserves has been vaccinated.

On a whole, the Indians are law-abiding, and give little trouble.

Infectious diseases.—Nil. The district is perfectly healthy, no disease of any kind has been brought to my notice for the year.

Crime.—The district is practically free from crime; one case of assault has been reported, and the offender brought before the police magistrate and punished.

Repairs to Buildings.—This detachment is the property of the Hudson's Bay Company, and needs only a new wharf, which has been in progress for the past two years. The new guard-room has been completed and the buildings painted.

Dogs.—The dogs of this detachment are in good shape, and are a first-class lot; those of Split Lake detachment when last seen were doing well, and three new dogs have been purchased.

The dogs have all been well looked after in the summer camp, and there have only been a few deaths amongst them as compared with other camps.

Taken as a whole, this summer has been good with the exception of several bad electrical storms and gales of wind.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. WAYMAN,

Constable.

For SERGEANT NICHOLS, A.O.D.,

In Command of Sub-district.

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I forward, hereunder, the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room forwarded by Inspector Belcher in charge of the Yorkton sub-district:—

YORKTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Yorkton.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of the Yorkton guard-room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1914.

Prisoners in cells midnight September 30, 1913.. . . .	7
Received during the 12 months ended September 30, 1914.. . . .	166
Total.. . . .	173
Discharged during the 12 months ended September 30, 1914.. . . .	164
Remaining in cells midnight September 30, 1914.. . . .	9
Total.. . . .	173

Below is the classification of prisoners received in the guard-room:—

Males—	
White.. . . .	139
Indians.. . . .	4
Half-breeds.. . . .	11
Females—	
White.. . . .	11
Half-breeds.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	166

The 164 prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Released, time expired.. . . .	42
Sent to Brandon asylum.. . . .	7
Sent to Battleford asylum.. . . .	4
Transferred to Moosomin jail.. . . .	26
“ Wolseley jail.. . . .	16
Released on bail.. . . .	17
“ payment of fines.. . . .	16
Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary.. . . .	2
“ Portage la Prairie industrial school.. . . .	5
“ Children's Shelter, Regina.. . . .	1
Released on charge being withdrawn.. . . .	1
“ on suspended sentence.. . . .	2
“ after acquittal.. . . .	3
Sent for trial to various places.. . . .	7
Handed over to Neglected and Dependent Children Inspectors.. . . .	1
Handed over to parents on order of Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children's Department.. . . .	1
Total.. . . .	151
Females—	
Released on payment of fines.. . . .	5
Sent to Prince Albert jail.. . . .	2
“ Brandon asylum.. . . .	1
“ Battleford asylum.. . . .	1
Handed over to relatives in accordance with Insanity Act.. . . .	1
“ “ Inspectors of Neglected and Dependent Children's Department.. . . .	2
Total.. . . .	164

The average daily number of prisoners has been.. . . .	11
The maximum number on any day has been.. . . .	19
The minimum number on any day has been.. . . .	4
The maximum number received in any month has been.. . . .	19
The minimum number received in any month has been.. . . .	7

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The health of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the past year, with one or two exceptions, has been good, the exceptions being of a minor nature and satisfactorily disposed of by the acting assistant surgeon here.

Prisoner Geo. Holunga, mentioned in last year's report as having escaped, has been recaptured.

Discipline has been well maintained. Inconvenience previously experienced due to overcrowding has been obviated to a great extent this past year by frequent transfers of prisoners to Moosomin and Wolseley common jails.

The figures quoted above show an increase in the number of prisoners handled compared with last year.

Defects reported previously still exist, such as cells being individually locked, entire absence of lavatory accommodation in the guard-room proper, and lack of jail yard for exercising prisoners awaiting trial, etc. Among the more serious charges on which prisoners have been held here during the year were two cases of murder, three of attempted murder, two of rape, and six of cattle-stealing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. KEMPSTON, *Corporal*,

Provost.

Yorkton, January 10, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,

Regina District.

Forwarded,

T. S. BELCHER, *Inspector*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-district.

SUMMARY of Convictions before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial.	297	
Made up as follows—		
Number of convictions.	145	
Acquitted or charges withdrawn.	75	
Remanded on bail.	35	
Remanded in custody.	42	
Total.	297	297

Convictions disposed of as under:—

Number of fines.	12	
Sent to jail.	65	
Sent to penitentiary.	38	
Let go on suspended sentence.	30	
Total.	145	145

CRIME.

SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	10	6		4
Murder, attempted.....	6	2		4
Manslaughter.....	16	13	3	
Shooting with intent.....	5	3	1	1
Threatening to shoot.....	3	1	2	
Threatening to kill.....	6	5	1	
Wounding.....	5	5		
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	1		1	
Assault, common.....	581	490	85	6
Assault, aggravated.....	6	5	1	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	34	30	2	2
Assault, indecent.....	32	28	4	
Rape.....	7	1	2	4
Rape, attempted.....	8	3	4	1
Suicides.....	6	4	2	
Bigamy.....	8	6	1	1
Abduction.....	10	6	3	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen.....	19	11	5	3
Non-support of wife and family.....	23	20	1	2
Neglect to provide assistance for child-birth.....	1		1	
Concealment of body of child.....	1	1		
Child-desertion.....	9	9		
Intimidation.....	9	4	3	2
Libel.....	3	2	1	
Criminal negligence.....	1			1
Sending threatening letter.....	1	1		
Violence to officiating clergy.....	6	6		
Procuring another to procure an abortion.....	1			1
Procuring miscarriage.....	3	2	1	
Accepting bribe.....	2	1		1
Offences against the property—				
Thefts.....	557	440	105	12
Thefts from the person.....	2	1	1	
Thefts from H. M. mails.....	2		2	
Thefts by juveniles.....	15	12	3	
Theft of goods under seizure.....	27	17	6	4
Horse-stealing.....	28	17	10	1
Cattle-stealing.....	20	9	8	3
Shooting or wounding cattle.....	15	10	3	2
Cruelty to animals.....	52	48	4	
House and shop-breaking.....	20	16	3	1
Burglary.....	15	12	3	
Fraud.....	6	3	3	
False pretences.....	78	66	6	6
Forgery and uttering.....	25	17	5	3
Robbery.....	9	5	4	
Robbery with violence.....	7	7		
Receiving stolen property.....	27	17	10	
Arson.....	11	2	5	4
Arson, attempted.....	2	1	1	
Mischief.....	35	27	8	
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1		
Embezzlement.....	2		1	1
Misappropriation.....	15	13	2	
Damage to property.....	29	27	2	
Theft by conversion.....	5	3	2	
Allowing dog to worry cattle.....	3	1	2	
Damage to fence.....	6	6		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	47	44	3	
Pointing firearms.....	11	11		

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SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against public order— <i>Con.</i>				
Discharging firearms.	4	4		
Selling firearms to a minor.	2	2		
Leaving open well.	8	8		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.	576	536	40	
Drunk and disorderly.	555	530	25	
Disturbing public worship.	4	2	2	
Causing a disturbance.	68	66	2	
Swearing and insulting language.	31	26	5	
Indecent acts.	11	10	1	
Indecent exposure.	14	14		
Indecent exhibition.	1	1		
Incest.	3	1	1	1
Seduction.	3		3	
Keeper of house of ill-fame.	9	9		
Inmates of house of ill-fame.	12	10	2	
Frequenters of house of ill-fame.	18	18		
Prostitution.	3	3		
Gambling.	21	21		
Living on avails of prostitution.	1	1		
Nuisance.	4	3	1	
Using obscene language.	19	18	1	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury.	12	5	3	4
Escaping from lawful custody.	3	2		1
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.	5	5		
Contempt of court.	4	4		
Obstructing a peace officer.	27	23	4	
Assaulting a peace officer.	15	15		
Resisting arrest.	6	6		
Resisting bailiff.	4	4		
Offences against Railroad Act—				
Stealing rides.	354	351	3	
Trespassing on railroads.	142	136	6	
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.	49	48	1	
Indians intoxicated.	2	2		
Intoxication on Reserves.	54	53	1	
Prostitution of Indian women.	1	1		
Liquor in possession on Reserve.	14	13	1	
Offences against Provincial Statutes—				
Masters and servants.	630	565	65	
Game ordinance.	130	120	10	
Hide and Brand Act.	1	1		
Prairie Fires Act.	164	154	10	
Liquor License Act.	52	46	6	
Insanity.	113	108	5	
Horse breeders Act.	48	40	8	
Stray Animals Act.	18	15	3	
Pound Act.	20	14	6	
Herd law.	4	3	1	
Livery stable ordinance.	18	18		
Medical profession.	3	2	1	
Public Health Act.	3	3		
Hawkers and Peddlers Act.	14	14		
Noxious weeds.	11	11		
Steam Boilers' Act.	39	37	2	
Motor Vehicles Act.	87	82	5	
Vital Statistics Act.	1	1		
Village ordinance.	6	4	2	
Breach of Stock Inspection Act.	9	9		
Auctioneer's ordinance.	1	1		
Municipalities' Act.	2	2		
Running picture show without a license.	4	3	1	

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SUMMARY OF CASES entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Classification.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Miscellaneous—				
Canada Grain Act.....	1	1		
Fishing ordinance.....	12	12		
Boarding House Keepers' Act.....	31	29	2	
Lord's Day Act.....	10	10		
Pool Room Act.....	8	7	1	
Neglect to find sureties to keep the peace.....	1	1		
Stock ordinance.....	10	9	1	
Breaking quarantine.....	6	5	1	
Breach of Public Works Act.....	4	4		
Customs Act.....	2	2		
Grand Total.....	5,417	4,782	558	77

This is an increase of 331 cases entered over 1913.

The following table gives a comparative statement of crimes in the Regina district from 1907 to 30th September, 1914:—

	1907.	1908.	1909.*	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cases entered.....	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745	4,349	5,086	5,417
Convictions.....	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403	3,749	4,324	4,782
Dismissed or withdrawn.....	186	190	154	355	327	527	700	558
Waiting trial.....	24	26	16	14	15	73	62	77

It thus appears that, generally speaking, crimes are increasing with the growth of the population. I have noticed that, as in previous years, the foreign element is responsible for at least 75 per cent of the crime.

The following remarks on some of the more important cases handled in the Regina district during the past year may be of interest. I give them under the different sub-districts to show the class of crime being committed in each:—

Weyburn Sub-district.

Lee Hem murder at Bromhead, Sask.—This case occurred at Bromhead on the Neptune branch, 40 miles west of Estevan. Constable Wheeler, of Tribune detachment, received word that a man named Geo. Bidler had been shot by a Chinaman named Lee Hem. The constable proceeded to Bromhead and found that Bidler had been shot in the left lung with a .32 caliber revolver in the hands of Lee Hem, who was running a laundry in Bromhead.

It appears that Bidler, who was a man of jovial spirit, had been drinking for several days at Bromhead and had accosted the Chinaman Lee Hem in the bar-room of the hotel and had asked him to dance. The Chinaman got scared and withdrew to the

* 11 months.

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laundry. Bidler followed the Chinaman and provoked the accused by making threats. Bidler followed the accused out of the back door and was in the act of picking up a stone when the Chinaman fired his automatic revolver. Bidler was seen to fall and died a few seconds afterwards. The accused was brought before His Lordship Judge Brown and jury at Estevan on the 22nd of September and was returned "not guilty" and discharged. The accused was residing at Estevan for several years and was well spoken of.

Arthur Lockhart—Cattle-stealing.—This case occurred in the hills north of Vice-roy in the Ogema district in November, 1913. Five head of cattle belonging to settlers in that district disappeared, and the accused, together with his cousin, Walter Lockhart, and Perley Richards, were suspected. After many inquiries on the part of Sergeant Reames and Constable Worgan, it was found that the hides of the missing animals and the carcasses were hidden in a hay stack on Perley Richards' land. Richards had, however, left the country and gone to Montana, where we are now endeavouring to locate him. Arthur and Walter Lockhart were arrested on warrants, and committed for trial. Walter Lockhart was charged with being an accessory. He pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to three months in Regina jail. Arthur Lockhart comes up for hearing at Estevan early in October.

E. Wilson—Cattle-stealing.—This is another case of cattle-stealing in the Moose Mountain district where it appears that the settlers had been missing cattle for some time and one E. Wilson, who has a homestead on the edge of the timber reserve, was suspected, and arrangements were made with Mr. Russell Long to watch the accused and try and get evidence against him. Mr. Long saw the accused going to the bush on August 30 last, and shortly afterwards heard a rifle shot. He then rode over to the bush and saw a steer branded VPI lying dead and the accused in the act of skinning it. He asked the accused how he came to kill the steer and he replied that he had shot the wrong one and wanted Mr. Long to go with him to Mr. Burgess, the owner of the animal, and make a settlement. Mr. Long declined but instead notified the police at Arcola and Staff Sergeant Quinn arrested the accused at Kisbey and found him in possession of the hide branded VPI. The accused was committed for trial to appear at the next sitting of the Supreme Court at Arcola, and has since been allowed bail.

William Hetherington—Murder of unknown man at North Portal.—On the night of August 4, a drunken brawl occurred in the bar-room of the hotel at North Portal. It appears that a threshing gang came across from the Dakota side and commenced drinking. The accused had words with the unknown man who was injured in the fight between the two. The injured man was found east of the hotel at about 11 p.m. the same night, lying in a pool of blood. He was taken to the hotel by another party. The man lay for three and a half days without regaining consciousness, and finally died. Hetherington, the accused, was placed under arrest by Corporal Binning of North Portal detachment, as he had admitted to parties that he had fought with the deceased on the night in question. A coroner's inquest was held on the body and the jury returned a verdict against Hetherington. A preliminary was then held and Hetherington committed for trial. Unfortunately, no parties could be located who saw the latter part of the fight at which time the most serious injuries were evidently inflicted.

The accused was brought up for trial before His Lordship Mr. Justice Brown at Estevan on the 26th of September and sentenced to two years, including hard labour, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

H. A. Bennett—Assault occasioning actual bodily harm to Charles J. Steffler and John D. Riley.—This man was committed for trial at Estevan on August 17 on the

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above charges. It appears that he had been drinking and got on the train at Neptune and was in the baggage car. The brakeman asked him to go into the day coach. He refused and was therefore put out by the train crew. After arriving at Estevan he drew a knife and stabbed Riley over the left eye, and on Steffler coming to Riley's assistance, Bennett stabbed him in the back.

The accused appeared in the Supreme Court at Estevan on the 24th September and was sentenced to one year in the common jail at Regina on each charge, the terms to run concurrently.

Theft of Registered Mail Bag, Weyburn.—A registered mail bag containing about \$1,000 in cash and other mail matter was stolen from the C.P.R. depot at Weyburn in January, 1914. This case entailed a good bit of work on the part of Detective Sergeant Hall and Constable Robson. Henry Geiss and Arnold Wiley were the two men suspected, and although I am sure that they were the guilty parties we found it impossible to convict them, not being able to find the stolen bag of mail matter in their possession. Every effort was made to clear up this case and secure a conviction.

Augustine De Gallant—Contravention of Section 206, C.C.C.—This man was arrested, upon an information laid at Weyburn, at Edmonton, and brought back to Weyburn and charged with indecently assaulting several young boys, living in the Talmade district. On May 15 the accused appeared before His Honour Judge Wood and was sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary, and to receive twenty lashes.

Stanley G. O'Keefe—Bigamy.—This man was charged on the information of A. C. Johnstone, of Weyburn, with bigamy. He was arrested at Edmonton by the R. N. W. M. Police and brought back to Weyburn, where he appeared before His Honour Judge Wood on the 17th July, 1914, and sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert.

C. J. Evenson—Incest.—This case occurred in the Omega detachment district. He was arrested by Constable Worgan and brought to Weyburn for trial and sentenced to five years in Prince Albert penitentiary.

Frank Staback—Theft of Horse, Buggy, and Harness, Weyburn.—A complaint was received from Mr. O. Peacock in the beginning of September that a grey pacing mare, buggy, and harness had been stolen in the city of Weyburn. On his way into town Mr. Peacock had picked up the accused on the road, intending to take him back to the farm and give him employment. The outfit was left by its owner in the stable at the back of the Weyburn club, who, on going out to hitch up to go home, found that the horse, buggy, and harness were missing. The R. N. W. M. Police were immediately notified and, after inquiries had been made, Staback was suspected and it was learnt that he had been seen going north driving the mare in question. Constable McSherry, of Fillmore detachment, did good work in tracing and finally effecting the arrest of the accused, who was brought back to Weyburn, appeared before Police Magistrate Graham of that city, and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Yorkton Sub-district Cases.

W. Rodgers—Gross Indecency.—This offence was committed at Elfros, on January 31, 1914. The accused appeared before His Honour Judge Haultain at Wynyard on April 7, 1914, and was found guilty and sentenced to twenty months, including hard labour, in the common jail at Moosomin.

Mike Wolkoski—Theft from the Canora Hotel.—This offence was committed at Canora. The accused worked as a porter for the hotel for some time and was dismissed

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and a boy named W. Burnside got his place. On the night of January 30, 1914, at about 2 a.m., Burnside was in the cellar of the hotel looking after the furnace, and heard a noise in the wine cellar. On looking in he saw Wolkoski climb out between the rafters and run away. A quantity of liquors and canned goods had been placed where they could be got at from the outside, evidently by Wolkoski. The case was tried before Judge Lamont and jury on May 8, 1914, at Yorkton. The evidence for the prosecution was very strong, including an admission of the theft made by Wolkoski to a boy named Burke. The defence was a complete denial of everything. The jury found accused not guilty.

Steve Wauzniak—Theft of Grain under Seizure.—This was a case where the sheriff's bailiff seized a quantity of grain, the property of Steve Wauzniak, and notified him of the seizure. Shortly afterwards the grain began to disappear and, a watch being put on the accused, he was caught hauling it to one of the elevators at Yorkton. The case was tried at Yorkton on May 8, 1914, and accused was found guilty, but was only sentenced to five days' imprisonment. The judge stated that he wanted these people to understand that they must not interfere with goods under seizure.

Kost Redman—Forgery.—This offence was committed in the Invermay district. It appears that a man named O. T. Tangen got a draft made out in the name of Nels Tangen for \$98 from the Bank of Commerce at Nokomis. When going home he passed the farm where Redman lived and, on arrival at his home, he found that the pocket-book which contained the draft and some money was gone, and he went back over the road but could not find it. On December 8 the accused visited several stores in Invermay and tried to cash a draft for \$98, and gave his name as Nels Tangen. The storekeepers got suspicious and 'phoned the bank at Nokomis, and found that the draft was issued to be paid in Minnedosa. They notified the R. N. W. M. Police, and Redman was arrested and tried before Judge Lamont and jury at Yorkton on May 5, found guilty, and sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Reinhold Richard—Assault Causing Bodily Harm.—This offence took place near Theodore, and was a case of a fight between two foreigners, in which the accused Richard beat a man named Gustov Wenclo with an axe handle and a gun over the head, causing severe wounds. The case was tried at Yorkton on May 6 before judge and jury, and the accused fined \$75.

George Dixon—Abduction of a Girl under 16 years.—This offence, which took place at Kamsack, was one in which the accused was working for a farmer named Hartley. This farmer had a daughter, named Pansey, who was only 15 years of age. Dixon induced the girl to go away with him without the consent of her parents. They left on the night of January 4, 1914, and were married at Roblin, Man. They then left for Toronto, Ont., where they were arrested and brought back to Kamsack by Sergeant Fieldhouse. This case came up before Judge Gordon at Yorkton and the accused pleaded guilty and was allowed out on suspended sentence. He paid all the expenses in connection with his arrest and return to Saskatchewan for trial.

John Murray—Theft of Horse.—This offence took place near Melville. The facts of the case are as follows: On March 28, a man looking like a half-breed called at Carl Neuhauser's ranch and claimed an iron-grey mare which was in the stable there. Neuhauser refused to let him take her away, and the breed left. During the following night the mare was stolen and Mr. Neuhauser notified Constable Smith, of Melville detachment. After some days the constable located the accused near Saltcoats and arrested him and brought him and the mare to Melville. The man was committed for trial, tried before Judge Farrell on July 23, 1914, and was allowed out on suspended sentence.

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John Cypyha—House-breaking and theft from post office, and Waysyl Mechichuk—Theft from the post office.—These cases were connected with each other. The facts are as follows: On September 21, 1913, a telegram was received at Yorkton as follows:—

"The Mounted Police, Yorkton.

"Send Detective at once, my store badly robbed.

"(Sgd.) F. HALTER."

Constable Bell was sent at once and found that Mr. Halter had missed various articles to the value of \$70 on the night of the 20th September, 1913. Entrance had been effected by removing a window at the back. Halter suspected a man who lived near Mulock, but did not know his name. Constable Bell went to Mulock, making careful inquiries along the line. As there were a number of foreigners in town the constable hung around the post office. He saw a man go by wearing a coat and some cheap jewellery which answered to the description of some of the missing articles. The constable arrested this man, named John Cypyha, and took him to his home, where he admitted the theft and showed where the rest of the missing articles were.

Three nights previous to this the back door of the post office at Mulock had been broken open and a considerable quantity of tobacco and some money taken. The above named was also suspected of this, and he made a confession in the guard-room at Yorkton, implicating the other man Wasyl Mechichuk. These men were both committed for trial and the former received one year and the latter six months, including hard labour.

David Downes—Sending Letters threatening to Murder.—This offence was committed at Melville where Mr. Cook, Divisional Superintendent of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway Company, received letters from David Downes threatening to murder him. Downes was a former employee of the company, and was tried at several jobs and eventually dismissed as unfit. On Thursday, November 27, 1913, Mr. Cooke received a letter from Downes threatening to kill him (Cooke) if he did not give the accused a job on the G.T.P. Downes was arrested and the preliminary was held at Melville before T. S. Belcher, J.P. It then came out in evidence that Downes had previously assaulted Mr. Cooke for the same reason. The accused was committed for trial and the proceedings and exhibits in the case were mailed by Mr. Belcher, J.P., to the Clerk of the Court at Melville. They never reached their destination and, although searched for, were never located. Downes appeared before Judge Ellwood at Melville on February 17, 1914, and as the proceedings could not be produced, and as Mr. Cooke was sick and unable to appear the case was remanded to the next sittings of the Supreme Court at Melville. On September 23 the accused again appeared at Melville, this time before Chief Justice Haultain and allowed out on suspended sentence.

Katie Ozimilouski and Yerko Pawliw—Murder.—This alleged offence took place at a farm near Goodeve. The facts are shortly as follows: Karol Ozimilouski and Katie Ozimilouski had been married for twenty-three years and had a daughter named Rosie, aged 19. This girl was engaged to be married to Yerko Pawliw. Karol got into difficulties over his farm and was compelled to sell it and this greatly annoyed the wife who, on every possible occasion, abused him about it. The balance of the money received, some \$300, was paid on a quarter section of land which was bought in Pawliw's name, and the Ozimilouski family went to live with him. From this time to his death Katie Ozimilouski and Pawliw led the old man a dog's life, and about the end of May it is reported that Pawliw gave the old man a severe beating with a cord-wood stick. The old man took to his bed and was not seen outside again, except about two weeks before his death, when he was carried to confession, he being

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too weak to walk. About this time Rosie Ozimilouski married Yerko Pawliw, and the guests at the wedding noticed the emaciated condition of the old man. He died on June 22, and a post-mortem made by Dr. Clarke showed that he died of starvation and nothing else, the doctor giving it as his opinion that deceased had had nothing to eat for two weeks at the least. The coroner's jury gave a verdict that ill-treatment at the hands of Yerko Pawliw, and also neglect of proper medical treatment and necessary nursing from the wife of deceased, did hasten the death of Karol Ozimilouski, and they advised that Yerko Pawliw and Katie Ozimilouski be held pending further investigation. Both these people were arrested and charged with murder and a preliminary hearing was held on July 6 and 7, at Goodeve, before Inspector Belcher, J.P., when circumstantial evidence of an incriminating nature was put in. However, when the accused appeared for trial before Chief Justice Haultain at Melville on the 24th September, the case against each of them was withdrawn.

Moosomin Sub-district Cases.

Isaac Kuyala—Attempted Murder.—In the early winter of 1911 the accused, in company with one Gust Mantysarry, both Finlanders, attended a dance in the New Finland colony north of Wapella, Sask. Kuyala and Mantysarry became angry because another Finlander named Joe Petla brought a girl to the dance with whom Mantysarry had been keeping company; they all had several drinks of liquor, and a fight followed; later, when Petla was hitching up to go home, Mantysarry and Kuyala attacked him. Mantysarry struck Petla with his fist and with a neckyoke; then Kuyala interfered and attempted to assist Mantysarry. Petla ran away and Kuyala followed, caught up with Petla and stabbed him seven times in the face and body, leaving him for dead. Kuyala and his chum then escaped to the United States. Two years and a half later Sergeant Joyce, in charge of the Moosomin sub-district, learned where Kuyala was. Authority was obtained, the accused was arrested and brought back, and will be tried at Moosomin in October. I attach considerable importance to this case, because it will prove to the foreign element that their crimes have not been forgotten and that they cannot escape the punishment of their crimes by running away to the United States.

Edward Kayhty—Murder.—This is another case in which a number of more or less intoxicated Finlanders were driving home from Wapella to the Finland colony, north. E. Kayhty and E. Yunilla were driving in the same sleigh; they had some words, some threats were made, a knife drawn, then the thing smoothed over and one of the men got into another sleigh. When some 11 miles from Wapella the party came to a cross trail where they were to separate and go to their respective homes. Unfortunately, Yunilla and Kayhty had to pass each other when they were both out of their sleighs, and as they passed something was said or done which started a fight, resulting in the death of Yunilla and Kayhty was badly wounded. He was taken to the Moosomin hospital and treated for about a month when he fully recovered and was tried for murder, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to three years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. The other members of the party could not tell which man started the fight, as they were some distance away and as Yunilla was dead it was almost impossible to tell which started the fight and whether Kayhty acted in self-defence or not.

Procuring another to Procure an Abortion.

Oliver Millham.—This is another case which caused great interest in the district. Oliver Millham was, at the time of the alleged offence, a wealthy farmer. He defiled a domestic servant of his, and it is alleged that she became pregnant and that Millham took her to Wapella and had a man named Joseph Pritchard perform an

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abortion upon her. This case was first brought to the notice of Sergeant Joyce two years ago, and at that time there was no hope of doing anything because Pritchard would naturally deny having performed the operation. Last year, however, Pritchard was convicted for two similar offences and sent to the penitentiary for a four-year term. Before leaving for the penitentiary, Pritchard admitted having performed an operation on the girl in question at the request of Oliver Millham. Millham was then arrested and committed for trial which takes place at Moosomin in early October.

Strassburg sub-district cases.

Franz Greenfield alias Mathias Kleck alias Paul Schmidt, charge—Theft.—The accused in this case, whilst in the employ of one Karl Krienki, a farmer of Southey district stole various articles of value, including some foreign gold pieces and jewellery, on March 3, 1913, during his employer's absence from home. Warrant was issued and the accused was arrested at Earl Grey on the 23rd July, 1914, to which point he had returned from the United States. He was placed on trial and pleaded "guilty" and was sentenced to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert. This man was also accused of the theft of a bicycle and found "guilty" and sentenced to a further term of two years.

Sam Worthington—Aiding and Abetting to sell stolen Horse.—The accused in this case was charged with aiding a man named Max Jordan to sell a horse at Duval, which had been stolen by Jordan near Raymore. Jordan disappeared and the accused was arrested near Duval on August 14, 1913. A preliminary was held before L. O. Evans, Esq., J.P., on August 18, 1914, and accused remanded until August 26, being allowed bail, but did not appear to answer to his bail and was not arrested until the 27th of December, when the preliminary was continued and accused committed for trial. He appeared before the District Court at Wynyard before His Honour Judge Gordon and pleaded "guilty," and was allowed out on suspended sentence.

E. Tawekesequape (Indian)—Bigamy.—The accused in this instance is an Indian of The Poor Man's band. He was married to Virginia Kewiss at Lebreton by Rev. Father Hugonard, according to Christian rites, on October 23, 1913, although he was already married to Jenette Tapequon, according to the Indian rites. This case was prosecuted to test the validity of Indian marriages. He was committed for trial at Punnichy on May 2, 1914. He elected for a speedy trial before His Honour Judge Farrell, at Melville, on 10th August, 1914. Much conflicting evidence was submitted as to what constituted an Indian marriage, and the case was adjourned until the 21st August, when the accused was discharged, a stay of proceedings having been ordered by the Attorney General.

Moosejaw sub-district cases.

Maud Greenman, Jane Caldwell and Austin Foy—Murder.—On the 25th of July, 1913, Maude Greenman, a widow, gave birth to an illegitimate child at her farm, north of Eyebrow, Sask. That day, Jane Caldwell, a trained nurse who lived nearby, was called to the Greenman farm on account of Maude Greenman's condition. The child was born that night. The mother of the child was very distressed and made attempts to take its life during the night. However, the following morning the child was still alive and well. Maude Greenman discussed with the nurse means of getting rid of the child, and early in the morning of the 26th, Jane Caldwell, at the request of its mother, took the child to an outhouse where frozen meat was stored and left it there. It was a typical winter's morning with the temperature below freezing point. The child was laid on the floor with nothing to protect it except part of a skirt in which it was wrapped. Jane Caldwell made visits to the outhouse during the morning, each time finding the child nearer death and reporting to the

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mother on her return to the house. At noon the child was dead and was placed in a small earth cellar under the floor of the outhouse. The offence was disclosed by a suspicious statement made by Jane Caldwell, and Corporal Pass was sent to interview her. She then made a confession, giving all the details of the horrible crime. The body of the infant was afterwards dug up and the evidence pieced together. Austin Foy, the father of Maude Greenman, was in the house at the time the crime was committed and was charged with being a party to it. The three persons accused were tried by jury at the 1913 November sittings of the Supreme Court at Moosejaw, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands. Maude Greenman and Jane Caldwell were convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to ten years each in the Alberta penitentiary at Edmonton. Austin Foy was acquitted.

Patrick Kelly—Pulling Trigger of Firearm with intent.—This case is in a measure connected with the Greenman, *et al* murder case, inasmuch as Pat Kelly was the father of the illegitimate child whose death was the subject of the murder charge. On June 4, 1913, just after coming out of jail, Pat Kelly went to the Greenman farm. There was a disturbance, during which the accused produced a revolver. Maude Greenman called for assistance, over the rural telephone, with the result that the local Justice of the Peace, accompanied by two other men, went to the Greenman farm in an auto. When they got near the farm Kelly was seen driving off in a buggy. The auto party gave chase and Kelly fired some shots from the revolver. When the party approached near to Kelly he pointed his revolver straight at the J.P., and pulled the trigger. Fortunately the cartridge did not explode and Kelly was disarmed before he could fire again. He was also tried at the November sittings and convicted and sentenced to one year including hard labour.

Katie McCann.—Child Murder.—On February 13, 1914, Dr. Brown, coroner of Moosejaw city, was notified that there was the dead body of a child in suit case in the parcel checking room at the C.P.R. station, Moosejaw. On that day, Katie McCann, a 20-year old girl, came into Dr. Bawden's office at Moosejaw, informed him that she had given birth to a child at Marquis, Sask., during the previous night and had brought its dead body to Moosejaw with her on the train. Investigation was made by Corporal Pass. The child was illegitimate. No assistance had been procured for the child-birth, and it appeared that nobody knew of the birth of the child except Katie McCann. She was tried at Moosejaw in June, 1914, on the charge of having murdered the child, and the jury rendered a verdict of "not guilty." The autopsy on the body of the child failed to establish satisfactorily that the child had lived a separate existence.

Sam Goudry—Horse-stealing.—On the 24th of April, 1914, an Indian named "Thigh" reported to the Moosejaw detachment that one of his horses had been stolen the previous night from the encampment on the southern outskirts of Moosejaw. Early investigation indicated which way the thief had gone. Early on the morning of the 26th April, Constable Loughheed, of Tugaskie detachment of this sub-district, heard a rumour of a suspicious horse trade at Central Butte, 25 miles away, and he hurried there in an automobile and found the horse in the possession of a man named Berger, who claimed to have bought it off a half-breed early the previous morning. This constable took up the chase and eventually located and arrested the thief the next day, and he proved, from a ticket-of-leave license on his person, to be one Sam Gaudry. He was identified by Berger as the man who had sold him the stolen horse. The case was tried by jury at the Supreme Court, Moosejaw, and the accused was convicted and sentenced to six years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. The horse was ordered to be restored to the Indian "Thigh." Constable Loughheed's work in arresting this man is highly commendable.

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Samuel Myers—Robbery with Offensive Weapons.—On November 1, 1913, Louis Sibel of Section 31-9-5 west of the 3rd., about 8 p.m. was accosted in the stable on his farm by this Samuel Myers, who pointed a revolver at Mr. Sibel and ordered him to throw up his hands. Sibel complied and was ordered to walk to the house, where he was ordered to hand over his money. Mr. Sibel instructed his wife to get the money and she produced thirty and some odd dollars which she handed over to Myers. During all this time the robber kept Mr. Sibel covered and upon leaving warned him against leaving his house for some time. After ten o'clock that evening, Corporal Tomlinson, of the Gravelbourg detachment, was notified, and he arrested Myers about an hour and a half later. When arrested Myers had a revolver fully loaded and plenty of ammunition, also considerable stolen property. This case was tried before His Honour Judge Wood in the District Court at Weyburn on December 18, 1913, and was convicted and sentenced to fifteen years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary. An attempt was made by this prisoner to escape from the guard-room at Regina, which was unsuccessful.

Charles D. Fitchell—Cattle-stealing.—Fitchell was conducting a small butcher's business in a town named Clay in the "Dirt Hills." At the end of April, 1913, the head of a black steer, which was recognized as the remains of a steer belonging to a farmer named Galavich, was found in the Dirt Hills and a complaint was made to the constable stationed at Avonlea. It was learned that Fitchell had been in the vicinity recently and had borrowed a rifle from one of the settlers; also that he had brought the carcass of a freshly killed steer into Clay city that day; then it was learned that the hide of a black steer had been sold by Fitchell to a butcher in Briercrest, and after the investigation had been commenced by the police he went to the butcher and asked him not to tell about the hide. This case was tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on January 26, 1914, and the accused found "guilty" and sentenced to three years in the Prince Albert penitentiary. Fitchell was an ex-convict.

George Osborne—Receiving Stolen Cattle.—This was another case occurring in the "Dirt Hills" district. The hides of stolen cattle were found hidden near the slaughter-house of this man. He was tried and sentenced to three months, including hard labour, in Regina jail. These two successful prosecutions of cattle-stealing cases in this district, where there has appeared a tendency to this class of crime, is calculated to have a good effect.

James Gladstone and Charles Hayes—Theft of Flax.—On February 25, 1914, Mr. Walter K. Cross complained to Moosejaw detachment that a large quantity of flax had been stolen from his farm, southwest of Moosejaw. Constables were sent out to make investigations and, within a few days after the commencement of the inquiries by the police, James Gladstone, who had a homestead near Mr. Cross' ranch, went to see the complainant and asked him to stop the police investigation and allow him (Gladstone) to pay for the stolen flax. This led to the arrest of Gladstone, who made a confession implicating Hayes, his neighbour. Hayes was also arrested, and also made a confession. Gladstone received the larger share of the flax stolen from Mr. Cross, which totalled about 164 bushels. These two men were tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on the 4th of March, 1914, before His Honour Judge Ouseley. Gladstone was sentenced to three years and Hayes to two years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Fred. Beaupré—Burglary and theft.—Mr. James E. Mann left his house on his farm, section 31-7-4 west of the 3rd, fully furnished and locked up during the winter of 1913-14 while he was residing at Moosejaw. On December 14, 1913, a neighbour noticed that Mr. Mann's house had been broken into, and reported the fact to Gravelbourg detachment. Constable Foster went to investigate, and traced the crime to Fred. Beaupré. A search was made, and property stolen from Mann's house was

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found in the house of Beupré. He was arrested, asked for and obtained a summary trial, and was sentenced to nine months with hard labour in the Regina guard-room.

H. H. Underwood, theft of \$700.—On December 10, 1913, Mr. Kenneth McLellan, of Mazenod, telegraphed a complaint to the Gravelbourg detachment to the effect that he had a fur coat and \$700 in cash stolen from him. The case was investigated with the result that a warrant was issued and a telegram sent to various detachments to lookout for and arrest H. H. Underwood. He was arrested at Radville detachment, and brought to Gravelbourg. He had the fur coat in his possession when arrested. He was tried summarily at his own desire and pleaded "guilty" on the charge of theft of the overcoat before Justices of the Peace Ford and Davis. He was sentenced to one month's imprisonment with hard labour in the common jail at Regina on that charge. On the charge of theft of the \$700 he was tried in the District Court at Moosejaw on April 21, 1914, and sentenced to eighteen months with hard labour in the Regina jail.

Alex. Scott—Alleged Wounding with Intent.—On February 24, 1914, there was a German wedding near Lang. During the evening a "charivari" party of men went from the town of Lang and serenaded the wedding party with a banging of tin cans, ringing of cow bells, and discharge of shot-guns. This was resented by the wedding party and a fight ensued, during which it appears that three men, members of the wedding party, received knife wounds. On March 12, Alex. Scott, one of the "charivari" party was committed for trial on three charges of wounding and will appear at Weyburn early in October.

Indian Head Sub-District Cases.

John F. Spence.—Carnal Knowledge of Girl under Fourteen.—This offence was committed on a 6-year old girl on August 11, 1912, at a farm near Indian Head. Spence absconded but was eventually arrested at Regina on a charge of forgery and sentenced to twelve months in the common jail at Regina. Sergeant Watson, of the Regina District Office, noticed that his description tallied with the man wanted at Indian Head and, on the expiration of his sentence for forgery, he was re-arrested and elected for a speedy trial and pleaded "guilty" to the charge of indecent assault, and was sentenced to eighteen months in the Regina jail.

Edward Gagg—Horse-stealing.—This case originated at Headlands, Sask., some six years ago, when Mr. Angus McLeod reported the theft of a pony. Gagg was arrested in Winnipeg in April, 1914, and committed for trial. He appeared at Regina before His Honour Judge Hannon on May 30, and after a hard-fought case the accused was discharged.

James Wesley Hayes—Bigamy.—This offence was committed at Wolseley in November, 1913. A month later it was rumoured in the district that Hayes' first wife was living in Ontario, whereupon the accused absconded. This September he was located and arrested in the Nut Mountain district, brought back and will appear for trial at Moosomin the first week in October.

Douglas Edmunds—Shooting with Intent.—This case caused considerable excitement in the Qu'Appelle Valley district last April. Young Edmunds had been jilted by a young lady in the district. Late at night he waylaid her and his rival on a lonely part of the trail and fired two shots from a double barrelled gun as they were driving past. He was arrested on suspicion and admitted the shooting, but claimed merely to have fired to frighten the couple. He appeared before His Honour Judge Elwood and jury at Regina in May and a verdict of "not guilty" was returned, the jury requesting His Honour to severely censure the accused for his conduct.

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Henri Lebau—Shopbreaking.—This man, a stranger in the district, broke into a store at Summerberry on the night of September 1, and stole a small amount of jewelry and cash. He was disturbed by the store-clerk, but made his escape. A few days later he was apprehended for a similar offence at Whitewood. He also turned out to be the man wanted at Sintaluta for the theft of \$113 and a watch on August 25 from a farm where he had obtained employment for the harvest. On September 18, he was sentenced by His Honour Judge Farrell at Moosomin to two years (less one day) imprisonment in the common jail at Moosomin.

Wood Mountain Sub-district Cases.

W. Brown—Burglary.—This man was the village constable at Limerick and was arrested by the Royal Northwest Mounted Police as the result of their investigations of the burglary of the Imperial Elevator and Lumber Company's office at Limerick. The amount stolen was about \$800 in cash and cheques. On the town police station being searched, most of the cash and all of the cheques were found. The remainder of the cash was found on Brown's person after his arrest. The cash box, which had contained the money, was found in the hotel well. This man was committed for trial and appeared before His Honour Judge Wood at the District Court, Weyburn, and sentenced to five years, including hard labour, in the Saskatchewan penitentiary. This case required careful handling, and reflects with credit on Detective Sergeant Reames and Corporal Coleridge.

James Knowlen—Murder of Edward Kerry.—This man has been arrested and very good evidence collected against him, but the preliminary proceedings have not yet taken place as the accused is confined in a hospital for the insane at North Battleford, Sask. There is every reason to believe that he will recover.

The facts of this case are as follows: Some neighbours of the murdered man came to the police and stated that Kerry and his team had disappeared under suspicious circumstances. The man Knowlen had, the previous evening, tried to borrow Kerry's team but had been refused, Kerry stating to several people that he had no intention of letting Knowlen have his team. There were no signs of violence around Kerry's shack. However, search was made in the district and it was finally discovered that Knowlen had headed south for the U.S.A. He made the journey to the States the night the murder is supposed to have been committed, and though he inquired his way at several places this side of the line his first real stop was west of Opheim, a small village just over the line. He stopped for breakfast here and, from people who saw him at this place, it was for the first time definitely proved that the missing man was not with him. Detective Sergeant Hall was sent on this case and, after a great deal of trouble and expense, finally located Knowlen in Humboldt, Iowa, U.S.A., and brought him back to Regina about the 19th of April. The murder was committed on the night of the 9th of March.

The democrat and team belonging to Kerry have been recovered from the man who bought them from Knowlen, and have been identified. They are being held at Wood Mountain as exhibits. A body was also found about 35 miles over the line and taken to Wood Mountain and there identified as that of the missing man Kerry.

In this case it was unfortunate that, although the scene of the murder is only 7 miles from the Wood Mountain post, the police were not notified until three days had elapsed. Had they been notified earlier much trouble might have been saved and a speedier arrest effected.

Frank Nord—Attempted murder.—The accused was arrested on the evening of the 20th of July, on information of A. P. Peterson, a farmer living north of Assiniboia, on the above charge. He was committed for trial, bail being allowed.

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Frank. M. Dennis—Incest.—This man was committed for trial in the Wood Mountain district on September 13, 1913, and was tried before Chief Justice Haultain and jury at Weyburn on 24th March, 1914. The jury brought in a verdict of indecent assault, and the accused was sentenced to two weeks' imprisonment in Regina common jail. In sentencing the prisoner His Lordship took into consideration the length of time he was awaiting trial, and also the fact of his wife and children being dependent upon him.

George Ferguson—Murder.—The accused in this case was arrested by Constable Warde, on the 4th January, 1914, the victim, Ed. Smith, still being alive. Ferguson was committed for trial at Bengough on the 8th of that month. The following are the exact details of the case: Ferguson and Smith were neighbours living about 9 miles west of the Big Muddy detachment on the Beaver creek and according to the evidence produced at the trial, Smith had made improper suggestions to Ferguson's wife during the month of August, 1913. On January 3, Ferguson came down to a coulee close to Smith's homestead to get some poles and when returning crossed a corner of Smith's land, where he was met by Smith and words followed, Smith reminding Ferguson that he had told him to keep off his place, and then what actually took place will never be known. Ferguson's story was that Smith struck him with a club (which was produced as an exhibit at the trial) and then he (Ferguson) shot him in self-defence.

Smith's story was that he had told Ferguson to keep off his land and the accused had answered that he would come on his land whenever he had a mind to. A few more words ensued and then Ferguson out with his shot-gun and shot him through the breast. The wounded man managed to get on his horse and get to his nearest neighbour's house, one F. Schmidt, of Montana. He lived for close on to three weeks, and during that time was attended by Corporal Howard, who waited to obtain his dying declaration. This was obtained on January 19.

Ferguson came up for trial at Estevan on the 17th of March, 1914, before His Honour Judge Elwood and jury. In the first trial the jury disagreed, and the second time they brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy. The accused was sentenced to two years with hard labour in the Regina jail.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

The following is a report of prairie and forest fires which occurred in the district during the year, under sub-district headings:—

Indian Head Sub-district.—On November 4, 1913, a prairie fire broke out just west of Indian Head along the north side of the C.P.R. main line, and extended to the farm of Mr. Angus McKay where damage, estimated at about \$3,800, was done to outbuildings and machinery. The company fully compensated Mr. McKay for his loss. Four other fires of minor importance occurred without damage.

Wood Mountain Sub-district.—Fifteen fires occurred in this sub-district. No very great damage done. Convictions obtained in most cases.

Moosejaw Sub-district.—There was a total of twenty-one fires in this sub-district, many of them occurring last spring, and in several cases considerable damage was done. So far this fall and last fall fires were very few, which indicates that most of them are caused by "spring burning."

Strassburg Sub-district.—Sergeant Mulhall reports seven fires caused by farmers burning stubble, and travellers dropping ignited matches. No serious damage done. Hay land burned; one prosecution entered and conviction obtained.

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Balgone Detachment.—Two prairie fires reported; one burning about 20 tons of hay and the other burning about 700 acres of prairie land. Fire started by a spark from a C.P.R. engine.

Montmartre Sub-district.—Two cases during the year. Conviction in each.

Yorkton Sub-district.—There have been very few prairie fires in the district. In the Yorkton patrol district there were six cases investigated, and convictions obtained in each. In Kamsack district there was one case. This was dismissed, the Justice of the Peace giving a peculiar decision, he holding that the accused, a contractor for the Provincial Government, was not responsible as he was employed by the Government and was not his own boss. In Canora district there was one fire, and the person who set it out was convicted. In Pelly district there were three fires, with one conviction. In the other two cases the police were unable to find out who had started them. These fires were nearly all the result of homesteaders burning stubble and not taking the precautions as required by law. The damage done was very small.

Craik Detachment District.—Five fires reported during the year, and convictions obtained in all of them. Fires caused by proper precautions not being taken when burning off stubble or straw piles. In two of the fires no damage was done. In a fire which started near Davidson on April 19, 1914, a large amount of hay was burnt, valued at about \$200. In two others, started near Craik through burning stubble, some hay land was also burnt in each case.

Weyburn Sub-district.—There was a total of twelve prairie-fire cases in this sub-district which were caused mostly by persons clearing land, and convictions were obtained in most of them. No damage was done beyond hay land being burnt and some hay stacks, which damage was made good by the defendants. The district is broken up too much now to allow of a fire travelling very far.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of the Interior—Immigration.—Every assistance in our power is afforded the immigration officials. Reports from time to time are sent to the Commissioner of Immigration at Winnipeg, of undesirables in this country, many of whom have been deported during the year.

Department of Customs.—A sharp look out is kept for infractions of the Customs Act. There do not appear to be many of these now.

Department of Indian Affairs.—Escorts have been provided for officers of the Indian Department when paying treaty moneys, and these policemen also preserved law and order and prevented liquor trading to the Indians.

Agriculture.—Our detachments report all instances of contagious diseases in animals, which are promptly forwarded to the nearest veterinary inspector for action.

Justice.—All Supreme and District Courts have been provided with orderlies during the complete sittings. Also, required assistance has been given coroners and local justices. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to and from the different jails and penal institutions in the province. Prisoners have been brought back from the United States and other provinces in Canada for trial in Saskatchewan. The Chief Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa, is kept advised of the reporting of convicts on ticket-of-leave.

Post Office Department.—Investigations have been made during the year in connection with robberies from post offices, as requested by the post office inspectors at Saskatoon and Moosejaw.

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PROVINCIAL STATUTES.

Public Health.—The commissioner of this department, resident at Regina, has been kept informed of all cases of infectious diseases coming to the notice of our detachments. Assistance has been given in enforcing quarantine regulations.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—The work connected with this department is rapidly increasing. A large number of children have been apprehended under the Children's Protection Act, taken before two Justices of the Peace, committed to the care of the superintendent of the department, and escorted to wherever he desired. A number of boys were taken to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie, Man.

Liquor License Branch.—Reports of breaches of the Liquor License Act received from detachments are forwarded to the Department of the Attorney General for investigation by the liquor license inspectors.

Live Stock Branch.—During the year many investigations *re* breaches of the Horse Breeders' Act were made, and convictions obtained.

Investigations re deaths.—The following number of deaths in this district have been investigated by the police, with a coroner except when it was not possible to procure the attendance of one:

Accidental and sudden deaths	148
Suicides	24
Attempted suicides	2
Total	174

This is an increase of 45 over the preceding year. The Attorney General's Department is sent a copy of the report in each case and, where necessary, the public administrators are advised so that they may take action with regard to the property left by deceased persons.

Lunatics.—A large number of insane patients were escorted from the district to the hospitals for the insane at Brandon, Man., and at North Battleford, Sask. The Saskatchewan institution at the latter place was opened on the 6th of February this year, and a train load of patients belonging to the province of Saskatchewan were removed there from Brandon under Mounted Police escort.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The outbreak of the war against Germany and Austria, and the calling in of the Imperial reservists deprived the Regina district of the services of eight members, most of whom were on detachment.

These have been replaced in most instances by re-engaged constables.

PRISONERS OF WAR.

I have to report the following arrests of Germans and Austrians under the Order in Council dated 15th August, 1914:—

Prisoners interned	31
Parolled	26
Discharged	5
Cases not yet decided	3
Total	65

Up to and including the 30th September, 1914, twenty-eight prisoners of war have been taken to Winnipeg and handed over to the Militia Department.

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HEALTH.

The health of the members on detachment has been fairly satisfactory. There were no deaths during the year in the district.

HORSES.

The horses on detachment are now in good shape. Several have been brought into the post and fresh horses taken out for duty.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

These are in good shape, having been supplied as required and minor repairs have been made locally. A few saddles were brought to Regina and exchanged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. A. MCGIBBON,

Superintendent, Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING "F"
DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, SASK., October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, the annual report of the division and district under my command, for the year ending 30th September, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Prince Albert.—It gives me pleasure to be able to report that in spite of the general financial stringency during the past year, speaking generally the District over which my command extends has been a prosperous one. The general tendency of the farmers to go in more for mixed farming is beginning to be noticeable, in the number of horses cattle and hogs seen when travelling through the country as well as from information gathered as to numbers shipped from various points.

There has been little if any progress in the city of Prince Albert, only such work as had been previously contracted for being carried out, although there are a number of new houses in course of erection by people able to take advantage of labour being much cheaper than for years past. Local industries like the Prince Albert Lumber Company and Russell Baker Packing Company report a satisfactory year, although not up to the last few years.

The commencement of construction work on the G.T.P. Railroad bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan river at St. Louis gives grounds for hoping that the Grand Trunk railway may be running into this city, twelve months hence.

During the year, 1,754 homestead entries have been recorded in Prince Albert, made up of Canadians, British, citizens of the United States, Scandinavians, and Austrians. Most of them are in fair financial condition to start their new life. The most favoured districts are Melfort, Tisdale, and Shellbrook.

Asquith.—Spring opened very favourably for this district, but as the summer advanced it was seen that the want of rain would reduce the grain crops far below the average of the last few years, but in spite of these conditions 303,500 bushels of wheat and thirty-five cars of oats have been shipped from this point, also 20,000 hogs and fifteen cars of cattle.

Several thoroughbred stallions have been imported into the district during the year. Mixed farming has not made much progress during the year in this section.

Allan.—This district has suffered severely for the want of rain, the estimated yield being about 10 bushels to the acre. There has been practically no progress during the year.

Blaine Lake.—The district surrounding this point is made up of: Kryder 75 people, Marcelin 300, and Leask 75, showing a slight increase over last year. The crops in this district for the past season are very fair indeed. During the year the C.N.R. closed the link of their line, which joined the lines running out from Prince Albert and North Battleford.

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There has been considerable improvement in the village of Blaine Lake. The Canadian Bank of Commerce has erected a very neat and up-to-date bank building. A new hotel was opened this spring, getting their license July 1. This filled a long-felt want, as heretofore there was no accommodation for the travelling public. A large new school has also been opened during the year.

There have been shipped from this district, 975 cars of wheat, 12 cars of oats, and 3 cars of potatoes, 50 cars cattle, and 26 cars of hogs. There has been considerable advance in mixed farming. Taking everything into consideration, Blaine Lake and district have made good progress during the year.

Big River.—The district in this section is composed of three small towns, and railroad sidings, between Shellbrook and Big River.

Big River itself is really a lumbering town, nearly all the population being employed by the Ladder Lake Lumber Company (formerly the Big River Lumber Company). The spring opened up early and this company was in better shape to carry on their summer's work than at any time during their history. Unfortunately fire broke out destroying their sawing plant, but they managed to save the planing mill, only to have it similarly destroyed a few weeks later, when it was struck by lightning. These disasters left a large number of men out of employment, and most of them left for other points seeking work. A few married men stayed on hoping that something definite as to rebuilding the saw-mill would be announced, but nothing was done all the winter, except to clear away the débris. In the early part of the summer of 1914, it was given out that all the interests of the Big River Lumber Company had been purchased by the Ladder Lake Lumber Company (really the Prince Albert Lumber Company). Work was at once commenced re-erecting the burned buildings and installing machinery, but it is doubtful whether any work will be done this year.

The one other industry at this point is the Isle à la Crosse Fish Company who fish through the ice in the winter, and export their catch to outside points. They give employment to about 200 men, mostly fishermen and teamsters.

There have been a large number of live foxes shipped from here. Some progress has also been made in farming, a number of new settlers having taken up land. All the grain grown in the district is consumed locally, there being no elevators between Shellbrook and Big River.

During the summer an experiment was tried by the local physician of inoculating every one in the village for typhoid fever, which has proved a success, in that not one case was reported during the summer, where formerly there were several.

Dinsmore.—This is a small place of about 100 people, where we opened a detachment on December 23, last. Shortly after, construction was completed at Elrose, since which time the following amounts of grain have been shipped: Wheat, 80,000 bushels; flax, 50,000 bushels; oats, 50,000 bushels. Elrose, at the end of construction, also shipped fifty cars of wheat and 150 cars of flax, besides some horses, cattle, and hogs, from each place. As this place is in its infancy, it is hard to say what effect the drought had upon it, or what its future will be.

Duck Lake.—The oldest established point in northern Saskatchewan. It has made some substantial progress during the year particularly towards mixed farming and improving stock, by importing thorough-bred stallions and pure-bred bulls. The wheat crop is fairly good about 70 per cent of an average year. A flour mill was erected in the village at a cost of about \$30,000. It turned out only enough flour to give the machinery a good "try out." What little flour was manufactured, however, was of an excellent quality.

Considerable road improvement has been made during the summer by the local Government. A new school has given all the required accommodation for some time to come.

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Humboldt.—Although not so prosperous as other years this district has made good substantial progress both in increase of population and mixed farming; 950,000 bushels of wheat and 500,000 bushels of oats have been shipped; also 700 head of cattle and 2,500 hogs.

Approximately 400 new settlers have come into the district, mostly of German descent.

Some progress has been made with the erection of a new Court House and Land Titles Office.

Hanley.—Progress has been fair during the year, in spite of the drought. It is expected a 50 per cent crop will be harvested. But what interests the people of this vicinity most is the prospect of oil being discovered about 6 or 7 miles from town. Two experts, independent of each other, went over this ground and gave it as their opinion that there was every indication of oil. Since these visits, further exploring of the so-called oil area has brought to light two gas blow-outs, in which were found crystals of petrified paraffine, which is believed to be one of the best indications of the presence of petroleum. On the strength of the discovered indications, a developing company has been formed, machinery ordered and, on its arrival, drilling will commence at once.

Melfort.—A progressive little town of about 1,500 people, with electric light, water and sewer systems, and as it is situated in the heart of one of the best mixed farming districts in Northern Saskatchewan has a bright future before it. It is the centre of a rural telephone system, put in and owned by the farmers themselves and when finished it is estimated it will have 500 miles in operation.

A Government creamery takes all the milk in the district.

Some 1,100,000 bushels of grain have been shipped from this point, also 167 carloads of cattle and hogs and 18 carloads of potatoes. An effort is also being made to improve the class of horses and cattle by the importation of thoroughbred stallions and pure-bred bulls.

The Canadian Northern railway have intended for some time to construct a branch line connecting Melfort and The Pas, thus giving transportation to a large portion of the Carrot River valley farmers. This is a splendid agricultural country. A contract for 25 miles of this line has been awarded, but like the branch between Melfort and Humboldt has been held up for want of funds.

Saskatoon.—Of all points in the district Saskatoon has, I think, been hit the hardest by the financial depression, but probably with good results in the long run. Population has fallen off some 5,000 in the year. No building has been done except that under the control of the Dominion and local Government. Work has, however, been going on in connection with the university, the new bridge and the elevator. The last-named will be a boon to the farmers of the district, being connected by spur-lines with the Canadian Pacific railway, Grand Trunk Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway, and having a capacity of five million bushels. It is expected to be in operation this year, although it is hardly likely it will be taxed to its capacity at present, as it is not likely that more than two-thirds of a crop will be harvested this season. In spite of this shortage three million bushels of grain have been shipped already this year together with 1,100 horses, 590 hogs, 1,490 head of cattle and 300 sheep.

Notwithstanding the general depression, there has never been a time in the history of this district, when the farmer was as well off as now, with the crop of 1913 enabling him to meet most of his engagements. The fact that the majority of them have gone in for mixed farming and the present high prices of anything he wishes to sell, are distinct advantages to him and enables the more enlightened farmer to go in for improving his stock by the importation of thorough-bred stallions and pure-bred bulls.

Shellbrook.—Is the centre of what will one day be a very prosperous mixed farming district, as is shown by the fact that even small as it is now, 20,000 hogs were shipped from that point during the year, also 3,000 head of cattle, 400,000 bushels of wheat and 35,000 bushels of oats, to say nothing of the barley and oats fed to cattle and hogs.

During the year the C.N.R. connected up the last link of their line between Prince Albert and Battleford, and as Shellbrook is the junction point for Big River, now gives the former place a daily train service.

At this point like the majority of the others in the district, there have been imported by farmers, thoroughbred stallions and pure-bred bulls, with a view to improving the stock throughout the district. The Government creamery started here last summer is progressing steadily and shipping quite a lot of butter.

Tisdale.—Situated on the C.N.R. east line, Prince Albert to Winnipeg. The section in this part is largely settled by people from the United States, most of whom had sufficient money to place them in a good position to at once commence farming for themselves, and as they have mostly gone in for mixed farming the result is that this year, despite the drought there is little if any distress among them; 100,000 bushels of wheat, 50,000 bushels of oats and 40,000 bushels of barley. Eight hundred and fifty head of cattle, 4,920 hogs and 50 horses have been shipped during the summer. The Tisdale Milling and Trading Company was incorporated, with practically all English capital. The intention is to build an elevator, grist-mill and brick kiln, and when all are completed they will supply the town with electric light.

The Pas.—Situated as it is at the terminal of C.N.R. construction to the north, and the beginning of the Government Hudson Bay railroad construction to Port Nelson, and being the gateway to Beaver Lake gold fields, it is of greater importance than it would otherwise be entitled to. With the exception of the fur which is brought from the north and one lumber company, there are no industries to maintain the town, which, however, has made substantial progress during the year. A power plant has been installed, also sewer and water systems, and when the local Government install the telephone system the town will be quite up-to-date. Real estate is extremely quiet and, with the exception of a new hotel, there has been practically no building going on. The Hudson Bay railroad have 174 miles of steel laid, showing a gain of 100 miles since my last report. Every effort is being made to reach Manatu rapids, at mileage 242 this year, so that the bridge necessary at this point can be built during the winter.

Vonda.—This is a small village in a Galician-settled district with a population of about 500, and has, like most of the prairie districts, suffered from the drought. However, they shipped from this district 400,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, barley, and other grain. There is a decided tendency towards mixed farming, and improvement in breeding the various kinds of stock.

Wadena.—Situated on the C.N.R. main line, Winnipeg to Edmonton, escaped rather better than most of the prairie towns, because owing to mixed farming being fairly general the farmers had their stock to fall back on when the wheat crop was a partial failure. However, 154,000 bushels of wheat, 399,500 bushels of oats, and some other mixed grain were shipped, also 2,400 hogs and 780 cattle. Like other points in the district, the farmers here are alive to the possibilities of improving their stock, and are bringing in thoroughbred stallions and making a good use of the pure-bred bulls supplied by the local Government.

Wakaw.—Is at present the terminus of the G.T.P. branch towards Prince Albert and the headquarters of construction work of that road, which has reached St. Louis, where a bridge across the south branch of the Saskatchewan has to be built. It is

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expected this will be done this winter after ice forms. Already the partial opening of this line has benefited this section by inducing 300 new settlers to make their homes in this district, and as they come mostly from the United States and have some money to commence with, have made better progress than usual, particularly along the line of mixed farming. From this district, 490,256 bushels of wheat, 66,586 bushels of oats, also 6,300 hogs, 800 cattle and 500 sheep have been shipped. Considering that this place is only 3 years old, it would appear that this is an exceptionally fine district with a good future.

Watrous.—Is better known in the province as a summer resort, situated as it is on lake Manitou, the waters of which are supposed to contain certain medicinal properties, and a sanitarium is now in process of erection to make use of these qualities. But the district does not entirely depend on the lake for its upkeep, as during the season 750,000 bushels of wheat, 100,000 bushels of oats, as well as other grain have been shipped from this point. Also 3,000 hogs and 1,500 head of cattle have been sent out. As most of the settlers in the district are made up of immigrants from the British Isles, and Eastern Canada, it is on the whole a prosperous one and should go ahead when the line is completed through to Prince Albert.

CRIME.

SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.

SASKATCHEWAN.

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder.....	5	4	1	
Attempted murder.....	3	3		
Manslaughter.....	7	2	4	1
Assault, common.....	190	150	40	
Assault, aggravated.....	1		1	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....	4	2	2	
Assault, indecent.....	9	6	3	
Rape and attempted.....	7	2	3	2
Attempted suicide.....	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14.....	6	5	1	
Carnal knowledge and attempted.....	1		1	
Non-support, wife and family.....	3	2	1	
Wife desertion.....	2	1	1	
Cruelty to children.....	1		1	
Criminal neglect.....	2	2		
Intimidation and threatening.....	5	4	1	
Extortion.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	7	3	4	
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	180	115	60	5
Theft from the person.....	1			1
Theft by conversion.....	1	1		
Horse stealing.....	6	4	1	1
Cattle stealing.....	5		4	1
Cattle killing.....	1		1	
Cattle shooting and wounding.....	6	4	2	
Cruelty to animals.....	16	14	2	
House and shop-breaking.....	6	6		
Burglary and attempted.....	6	6		
Jumping board bill.....	13	12	1	
False pretences.....	30	14	15	1
Forgery, and uttering.....	8	6	2	
Robbery with violence.....	1	1		
Receiving stolen property.....	2	1	1	

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SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.—*Con.*SASKATCHEWAN—*Continued.*

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against property— <i>Con.</i>				
Having stolen property in possession.....	3	2	1	
Wilful damage.....	14	5	8	1
Arson and attempted.....	6	2	3	1
Mischief.....	10	9	1	
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1		1	
Trespass.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	3	3		
Offences against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	7	7		
Pointing firearms.....	6	3	3	
Discharging firearms.....	1		1	
Carrying explosives.....	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous.....	3	2	1	
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Vagrancy.....	128	122	6	
Drunk and disorderly.....	86	85	1	
Causing disturbance.....	19	19		
Disturbing public worship.....	1	1		
Swearing and obscene language.....	6	5	1	
Indecent exposure.....	4	4		
Incest.....	2	2		
Seduction.....	6	2	4	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	9	6	3	
Inmates house.....	7	7		
Frequenters.....	10	10		
Prostitution.....	10	10		
White slavery.....	2	1	1	
Threatening and insulting language.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	1	1
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	1		1	
Corruption and disobedience—				
Disobeying summons.....	1	1		
Escape from custody and attempt.....	4	4		
Obstructing peace officer.....	12	12		
Assaulting.....	2	2		
Bribery and attempted.....	1		1	
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	2	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	2	2		
Trespass.....	4	4		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	9	7	2	
Indians intoxicated.....	8	8		
Intoxicated on reserve.....	5	5		
Liquor in possession.....	1	1		
Miscellaneous.....	2	2		
Offences against the:—				
Fisheries Act.....	11	11		
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	2		2	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	159	129	30	
Game.....	84	74	10	
Prairie and forest fires.....	19	16	3	
Liquor license.....	39	32	7	
Insanity.....	43	39	4	
Horsebreeders.....	41	40	1	
Estray animals.....	2	2		
Pound.....	19	14	5	
Pool-room ordinance.....	3	1	2	
Livery stable.....	2	2		
Druggist.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY OF CASES disposed of during the year ended September 30, 1914.—Con.

SASKATCHEWAN—*Concluded.*

	Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances— <i>Concluded.</i>				
Public health.....	2	2		
School.....	4	4		
Hawkers and peddlers.....	5	5		
Noxious weeds.....	1	1		
Pollution of streams.....	3	3		
Steam boilers.....	4	3	1	
Motor vehicles.....	18	18		
Neglected children.....	4	4		
Stock Inspection.....	1	1		
Auctioneers.....	2	2		
Municipalities Act.....	2	2		
Election Act.....	1		1	
Miscellaneous.....	1	1		
Total.....	1418	1140	263	15

MANITOBA.

Offences against the person—				
Assault common.....	12	10	2	
" indecent.....	1	1		
Robbery with violence.....	1			1
Offences against property—				
Theft.....	14	10	3	1
Cruelty to animals.....	2	2		
False pretences.....	1	1		
Wilful damage.....	1	1		
Wounding dog.....	1	1		
Jumping board bill.....	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy.....	43	33	10	
Drunk and disorderly.....	21	21		
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Frequenting ".....	15	15		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	9	8	1	
Indians intoxicated.....	8	8		
Liquor on reserve.....	5	5		
Miscellaneous.....	9	9		
Possession of liquor in prohibited area.....	26	25	1	
Offences against provincial statutes and ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	24	17	7	
Liquor License Act.....	21	20	1	
Total.....	220	193	25	2

	Saskatchewan.	Manitoba.	Grand total,
Cases entered.....	1418	220	1638
Convictions.....	1140	193	1333
Dismissed.....	263	25	288
Awaiting trial.....	15	2	17

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The following gives a comparative statement of crime in the Prince Albert district compiled from R.N.W.M. Police records for the past eleven years:—

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.	1914.
Cases entered.	391	331	380	570	800	621	900	844	1,168	1,518	1,638
Convictions.	268	242	286	467	585	490	771	711	980	1,292	1,333
Dismissals.	123	89	78	95	115	117	109	118	165	188	288
Awaiting trial.			16	8	10	14	20	15	23	38	17

The following is a summary of the cases disposed of before the higher courts in my district, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:—

	Saskatoon	Prince Albert.	Humboldt.	Total.
Cases tried.	46	54	13	113
Committed for trial.	46	66	13	125
Convictions and fines	23	40	5	68
Sent to jail.	12	22	3	37
Sent to penitentiary.	5	12	2	19
Sentenced to death.		1	1	2
Released, suspended sentence.	1	18	1	20
Honourably acquitted.	19	13	5	37
Jury disagreed.	1			1
Awaiting sentence.	2			2

The following is a synopsis of the more important cases, which have occurred within the district during the past twelve months:—

Antain Drewnick—Murder (Austrian).—A most brutal murder, robbery being the motive. At 5.15 p.m. on the 23rd December, 1913, the following telegram was received by Inspector Duffus at Saskatoon from George Cook, J.P., at Meacham, begins: "Man murdered near Peterson. Send police at once, also coroner via Meacham" ends. Also further telegram as follows, begins: "Man supposed to be murderer left Meacham last night. Galician, weight about 180 pounds, height 5 feet 10 inches. Has pass Watrous to Winnipeg" ends. Inspector Duffus at once notified every detachment along the railway line, with the result that the following evening, Constable Morren, stationed at Watrous, arrested a Galician, named Antain Drewnick, on the above meagre description. When arrested, Drewnick was about to board the train for Winnipeg.

This man later proved to be the perpetrator of this brutal crime. In the meantime, Sergeant Gray and Constable Orton had arrived at the scene of the crime. Detective Sergeant Prime, was detailed to assist in the working up of the case, with the result that a very strong chain of circumstantial evidence was woven around the accused.

It appears that the murdered man, Harry Karrol, was a section hand employed by the G.T.P. at Meacham and, like a good many of these foreigners, preferred keeping his money on his person to putting it in the bank. Karrol was a very thrifty man and had accumulated about five hundred dollars, which he carried around in a small leather pocket book. The accused Drewnick was a Galician of an extremely roving disposition.

In June, 1913, he started to work for the G.T.P. at Totzke, which is situated north of Meacham.

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It was commonly known among the foreigners about that section that Karrol carried a considerable amount of money on his person. In December, 1913, Drewnick left the Totzke section and got a pass from the roadmaster from Watrous to Winnipeg. He did not go at once to Winnipeg, but arrived at the sectionman's bunkhouse at Meacham during the evening of December 21. He stayed all night with the deceased Karrol and was heard to speak about Karrol's money. The next morning Karrol went to Peterson siding about 9 miles north alone and on foot, in connection with his duties. Accused was last seen around Meacham at noon this same day. That night Karrol did not return to the Meacham bunkhouse. The next morning one of the section hands started out towards Peterson in search of him. About 5 miles along the track he found Karrol, lying in the ditch, dead, with his head battered in. It was found that deceased's pocketbook and his money was missing. When arrested accused had on his person \$500 in cash, and deceased's pocketbook.

Our investigation showed that accused was present when Karrol made the statement that he was going along the track to Peterson. Apparently he followed deceased and waited for him in the bush on his return journey, when he came up behind him and struck him a foul blow on the head with a blunt instrument. The skull was crushed in and a portion of the skull-bone penetrated the brain to the extent of 1 inch.

The next trace we had of accused was at a farm-house about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mile from the scene of the crime. There he had hired a rig and drove to Meacham. From there he walked 12 miles down the track and at this point hired another rig to drive him to Colonsay. He stayed there at the hotel that night and registered under a false name. The following day he took a train one station from Colonsay and then jumped off and walked across country to Watrous, where he intended taking train for Winnipeg.

Considerable work was done in tracing accused's movements both before and after the crime, the result being a most complete chain of circumstantial evidence against the accused when the case was presented at the Supreme Court at Humboldt on April 7, 1914, before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury.

The case lasted some $2\frac{1}{2}$ days and after a short deliberation of 20 minutes the jury brought in a verdict of guilty. In passing sentence His Lordship stated that there were no extenuating circumstances surrounding the case, and that he would hold out no hope for a reprieve.

On the 13th August, 1914, accused, Antain Drewnick, expiated his terrible crime on the scaffold at the Prince Albert common jail.

Robert A. Hardy—Murder (Canadian).—On February 26, 1914, it was reported to Constable Butler of the Rosetown detachment, that a Chinaman had been found near Fiske, Saskatchewan, with his throat badly cut.

The wounded man, Lee Yuen, who was in a very weak state, was immediately conveyed to the hospital, where all possible medical aid was administered, but to no effect, and on the 28th of the month, he died.

The deceased Chinaman was the proprietor of a laundry at Fiske, and when first found by civilians, was asked how he came to have his throat cut, and he replied "hard day." It was then thought that he meant he had been working hard all day in his laundry and had attempted suicide.

Detective Sergeant Thomas was immediately instructed to investigate, and later on an ante-mortem statement was taken from the injured man, before W. McDougald, J.P., and witnesses. In this statement he implicated Robert A. Hardy, the local postmaster, butcher and baker of Fiske. He stated that on the 26th February, Hardy came into his laundry and Yuen accused him of opening his mail. Hardy then went at him with a meat knife, and slashed his throat with it, and afterwards deposited his victim in the cellar, where the latter remained until he could muster sufficient strength

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to get out. This he did and wandered from the scene of the outrage, for fear that Hardy would return. After he had travelled about half a mile, he fell exhausted.

On the 2nd March, 1914, the coroner's inquest was held before Dr. E. Myers, coroner. After hearing the various witnesses, the verdict rendered was that death was caused by wounds at the hands of some person or persons unknown.

The evidence surrounding this case was purely circumstantial, but at the same time was very strong against the accused.

On the 7th March accused was committed for trial, and on the 10th June following, the trial of accused opened at Kindersley before the Honourable the Chief Justice and jury. Considerable evidence was adduced by the Crown, which, although circumstantial, was very incriminating.

The trial of this case covered a period of three days, and at the close, the jury, after four hours deliberation, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

This case excited unusual public interest.

*James and Mike McKay—Displacing Railway Switch (Austrians).—*This is a most contemptible crime, the results of which might have been far more tragic than they actually were.

On the evening of January 30, 1914, the Canadian Northern Railway main-line switch situated in the yards at Big River was opened just before the arrival of the train from Prince Albert. The train was what is commonly known as a "mixed" train, being composed of freight cars and passenger coaches. The train being very heavy, it was only travelling very slowly. Just before entering the yards the engineer felt a lurch and realized he was leaving the main line, and accordingly applied the emergency brakes. This prompt act probably saved a number of lives, as the switch ended up in a small roundhouse beyond which was a drop of 6 feet. Fortunately the train broke in two, and the couplings gave way, leaving some of the freight cars and the passenger coaches on the main line, and no injuries resulted.

Detective Sergeant Prime and Constable Lindsay worked on this case with the result that the above-named men were arrested. The accused subsequently quarrelled, and gave evidence, one against the other, with the result that the whole story of the attempted wreck leaked out. Their object apparently was that some of the section men, who would be held responsible for the accident, would be discharged and the vacant positions would probably be held by the accused. This is another instance of the absolute disregard of human life held by this element, showing that they would not hesitate at murder in order to accomplish their desire, in this instance to be installed in regular employment.

On April 18 the two accused appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Newlands and jury at Prince Albert. Accused Mike McKay was found guilty and sentenced to one year's hard labour.

Owing to the lack of corroborative evidence, accused James was acquitted of the charge.

*Kathleen Simon—Murder (Austrian).—*This case was shown as outstanding in my last report, the accused awaiting her trial.

On the 28th November, 1913, she appeared before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury, and was found guilty of the charge. The only point in her favour was her youth, she being only 12½ years of age.

She was sentenced to ten years in the Saskatchewan penitentiary at Prince Albert, the judge stating that he could not pass her into a reformatory, as he did not consider her safe, owing to her depraved nature, as she would in all probability contaminate other children.

*Louis Racz—Murder (Austrian).—*This case was shown as outstanding last year, a new trial having been ordered.

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On the 3rd December, 1913, the accused again appeared for trial at Prince Albert before the Hon. Mr. Justice Brown and jury. The evidence submitted by the Crown was in accordance with the history of the crime, given in my last annual report. A verdict of guilty was rendered and accused sentenced to death, which sentence was later commuted to life imprisonment.

This case was undoubtedly one of the most difficult that has taken place in this district.

James and Mike McKay—Attempted murder (Austrians).—On the evening of February 16, 1914, Constable Lindsay, stationed at Big River detachment, was notified that one Fred. Yurick a section hand employed on the C.N.R. at that place, had been brutally assaulted and almost done to death.

The following appear to be the facts of the case: James and Mike McKay, two ne'er-do-weels, and Austrians, residing at Big River were suspected of illicit sale of liquor, and the man James McKay was duly arrested. Fred Yurick was the chief witness against them, and these two men planned to revenge themselves on him. On the evening of the 16th February, they came up behind him when he was carrying out his duties at Big River, and beat him about the head and body with clubs, and left him unconscious on the track. Yurick's condition was serious for a time, but he eventually recovered, and accused were arrested. Both of these men endeavoured to place the blame on the other, with the result that both were convicted at the Supreme Court held at Prince Albert on April 22, 1914. They were sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Saskatchewan penitentiary.

Jack Queen—Manslaughter.—On the morning of June 2, 1914, Sergeant Dorion, stationed at Duck Lake detachment, was notified that Jacob H. Peters had been found dead in bed at the Queen's Hotel, Rosthern. An inquest was held the next day and the following is a short outline of the facts of the case which came to light at the same.

On the 1st June deceased spent his time drinking freely in the two hotels in Rosthern. About 5 p.m. he went into the Queens hotel bar-room, and started to get noisy. The bartender, Jack Queen, told him to desist, and ordered him out. Deceased, it is alleged, then pulled out a bottle and struck at Queen, who jumped over the bar, and struggled with deceased, and finally gave him a push with the result that deceased went down and struck his head on the floor. He was put to bed in the hotel and died at about 10 p.m. the same night. An autopsy showed the cause of death to be pressure on the brain from hemorrhage of the left middle menouyral artery, caused by a fracture of the internal table of the left vault of the skull. The verdict of the coroner's jury was to the effect that death was due to falling on the floor, the said fall being from a push on the part of Queen.

Jack Queen was arrested and charged with manslaughter, and on June 9th was committed for trial, which he is still awaiting.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

The past season has seen a great reduction in the number of prairie fires in the district over the preceding year.

I am convinced this is largely due to the fact that there is a stricter observance of the regulations of the Board of Railway Commissioners, on the part of the employees of the various railway companies.

Two bad fires originated in the Melfort district on the 29th of September, one of which did considerable damage. From the investigation carried out by us, it seems the origin of these fires was carelessness on the part of some hunter, who must have dropped a lighted match. This appears to be the cause of many fires and, in my opinion, if a little more care was exercised by these sportsmen the number of fires would be still more depleted.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Indian.—By apprehending and prosecuting Indians, for offences coming under the Indian Act.

Furnishing escorts to treaty payment parties.

Frequent patrols to Indian reserves.

Provincial Health Bureau.—By enforcing quarantine during the outbreak of smallpox at the Nut Lake Indian reserve, Blaine lake and Arborfield, also scarlet fever at Blaine lake and surrounding district.

Superintendent of Dependent and Neglected Children.—By bringing to his attention cases deserving the attention of the department. By investigating and reporting upon cases at his request, and by furnishing escorts when necessary.

Assistance was also afforded by furnishing orderlies to judges of the Supreme Court, escorts for prisoners on trial, at Supreme and District Courts, also at magistrates courts, and coroner's inquests.

PROVINCIAL TELEPHONE SERVICE.

The provincial long-distance telephone service is of value to us in police work, especially the rural service, which I am glad to say is being gradually extended.

The new central telephone exchange at Prince Albert is, I understand, on the point of completion, and will greatly add to the efficiency of the service.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The buildings at this post are all in a good state of repair. A few of them need outside painting.

The alterations and additions completed last October have been a complete success and a great source of comfort to all hands.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

On the 24th September, Lee-Enfield carbines were received for issue to this division.

These are a great acquisition, and an improvement over those hitherto in use.

The Colts revolver which is issued to members of the division is a splendid weapon and answers all our requirements, especially those lately supplied, which give a better and firmer hand-grip, and allow the forefinger to go well around the trigger.

SADDLERY.

The saddlery in the division is in first-class order, and none is required for the coming year.

HARNESS.

Harness in the division is in good order, and none is required for the coming year.

HORSES.

On the 30th September, 1914, we had a total of 42 horses, consisting of 34 saddle and 8 transport horses. Of this number 20 are at district headquarters, the balance on detachment.

The gains and losses during the year were as follows:—

Transferred from "Depot" division	11
Transferred to "C" division	2
Cast and sold	2

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The ever-increasing patrol work makes it difficult to keep our horses up to what is required of them. So far we have managed to do this by constantly changing those showing signs of overwork for others that have had a rest on pasture.

The electric groomer and clipper continues to be satisfactory, enabling us to keep our horses in a condition otherwise impossible, with so few men for stable duties.

Each horse in the division has his shoes attended to once a month, either resetting, or new shoes adjusted.

The shoeing throughout the district has been satisfactory.

FORAGE.

The baled hay supplied by Messrs. Speers, Mighton and Company, of Saskatoon, has been of good quality.

Oats have been purchased locally, and are also of good quality.

RATIONS.

All our supplies are purchased under contract and have, without exception, been satisfactory.

LIGHT AND FUEL.

The lighting system in barracks has continued very satisfactory since the overhauling a year ago. In this connection I might add that the city has extended its street lighting system up to the barack gates, which gives us now a well-lighted thoroughfare from the middle of the city to the barracks square.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Clothing and kit have been requisitioned for as needed from the supply store at headquarters and, with few exceptions, have been promptly filled.

The various articles supplied were of good quality and serviceable.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

I am glad to state that we now have a very neat and comfortable recreation room, well lighted and heated.

The billiard table is in good order, and a weekly supply of periodicals, illustrated papers, etc., are received, and much appreciated by the men in the post.

HEALTH.

I am glad to be able to report that the general health of the division has been good, only three cases requiring hospital attention.

ANNUAL REVOLVER PRACTICE.

This practice was carried out during the months of July and August with better results than even last year. The very favourable weather conditions in a large measure assisted several men to qualify who had not done so before. A better average in the scores made is also noticeable.

DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that there have been only three serious breaches of discipline during this year, the first being a charge against a N.C.O. who was reduced to the ranks; the other, two against constables, for which they were each sentenced to terms of imprisonment. All other offences were of a minor nature.

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INSPECTIONS.

The post is inspected daily by the orderly officer and myself. Regular Saturday inspections are held by the officer commanding.

Assistant Surgeon Reid also inspects the post once a week.

FIRE PROTECTION.

On the installation of the water and sewer system last fall, two fire hydrants were provided, one in the parade ground and the other in the stable square, the idea being that each of these should be in the centre of a circle from which all buildings could be reached with the least number of feet of hose.

A very good hand hose-reel, together with a shut-off nozzle, was purchased from the Prince Albert Fire Department, at less than half their original cost.

This reel, with 400 feet of fire hose and other apparatus is now housed in the rear end of the Quartermaster store, and ready for instant use.

GENERAL.

On the 9th May, 1914, the post was inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert and the sub-district headquarters at The Pas and Saskatoon were inspected by him on the 13th and 18th of the same month, respectively.

Great interest was manifested throughout the district regarding the present war, and recruiting for the overseas contingent was actively carried on at Prince Albert and Saskatoon with much success.

In closing this report, I respectfully beg to bring to your notice that I have received every assistance from Inspector Douglas stationed at district headquarters, and also very loyal support and whole-hearted co-operation from all ranks under my command, especially the officers and N.C.O's in charge of sub-districts, and the division sergeant-major and detective staff.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. H. ROUTLEDGE,
Supt., Commanding "F" Division.

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APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. STARNES, COMMANDING "D" DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" division for the year ending the 30th September, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The past year throughout the Macleod district has not been a very prosperous one. Financial depression was felt all over, and some of the towns have suffered a reaction after the boom of a few years ago. Very few dealings have been made in real estate, and the value of property has been lowered. The crops have been fair in some of the favoured sections, but in others they were a complete failure due to want of rain in the early part of the season. I deal more fully with this subject under sub-districts, in each of which conditions are different.

CLARESHOLM SUB-DISTRICT.

The year ending September, 1914, has not been productive of very good results as far the farmers and business men are concerned. The crop was a comparative failure, and in many cases the best of farmers experienced a total loss; of course, as the towns are almost wholly dependent upon the success of the agricultural district, this poor crop reacted upon the business firms throughout the towns. There is not the slightest doubt but that many of the farmers will be unable to meet their payments this year, but most of their creditors are the large implement and lumber companies, who realize that the farmers are not at fault. Those of the farmers who have gone in for mixed farming have had very profitable results, and doubtless there will be an increase in this branch of agriculture.

The Claresholm sub-district comprises all that territory between and including townships 11 and 17, and west from range 23 to the British Columbia boundary.

Claresholm, on the Macleod-Calgary branch of the C.P.R. has a population of about 700. The town possesses an up-to-date electric light plant and waterworks, but these do not give good satisfaction. For heating purposes, gas is used by a number of business places and houses.

The 1914 crop has been a very poor one, chiefly owing to the lack of rain at a time when the crop was ripening. The average yield will not be more than 11 bushels to the acre on the summer-fallowed land. However, the grade is good and most of the wheat will grade No. 1. The wheat acreage has remained about the same as last year. Most of the farmers are summer-fallowing their land each year. The oat crop was also poor, and the average yield will not be more than 35 to 40 bushels per acre. In the west of the district considerable damage was done by hail-storms; some farmers had the whole of their crop wiped out by the violence of the storms.

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The poor crops of 1914 may bring home to those farmers who have formerly relied on wheat alone, the advantages accruing from mixed farming, successfully handled. However, many of them are beginning to realize that in this part of the country weather conditions are liable to make the raising of wheat alone a precarious method of getting a livelihood, and they have taken up mixed farming, and in the majority of cases with pronounced success. There is generally an abundance of feed, even when all else fails, and hogs fatten quickly, and there is always a good market for them. There were 7,200 (hogs) shipped from Claresholm during the year.

The bulk of the ranching done in the district is carried on throughout the Porcupine hills, west of the town of Claresholm. The ranches cover a large area of splendid land, most suitable for the breeding of cattle and horses; there is always plenty of good grass, and an abundance of good water. All the ranches are well fenced in, and the owners are mostly men who have been for a long time in the country, and who have plenty of capital. No disease has taken place among the stock this year, and the young are thriving excellently. Prices of three and four year old steers range from \$75 to \$80 per head, 2-year-olds and calves \$60 and \$25 per head respectively. Horses are not raised in the large numbers that they used to be, owing to the fact that cattle are raised quicker and command better prices. Still there are several horse ranches in the district, and most of the ranchers raise a bunch of horses. Prices of young horses from four to seven years range from \$100 to \$175. There will doubtless be a boom in the horse breeding industry, owing to the large number already bought up by the British and Canadian Governments, as military remounts in the present European war.

Tame hay has been a good crop this year, and there is an abundance of good prairie hay. Prices of hay are as follows: \$8 to \$10 per ton for prairie hay, \$15 per ton for timothy hay.

Shipments of cattle from September, 1913, to date is 1,080 head, 425 head of horses were shipped.

Shipments of grain are as follows: Wheat 882,527 bushels, oats 802,272 bushels, barley 28,720 bushels. This is an increase of 873,928 bushels over the shipments of 1912.

Business at Claresholm has not been good during the past year. Merchants have had to curtail their business on account of the large sums of money owed them by farmers.

There are four elevators at this point. The farmers built a new elevator this year with a total capacity of 50,000 bushels; and it has proved of considerable benefit to them.

Granum.—About 12 miles south of Claresholm, Granum has a population of about 250. The crops this season have been poor on account of the excessive drought which has been general all over the district. Business has consequently been very quiet, all branches of which have suffered from the comparative failures of the crops, the average yield only amounting to about 11 bushels per acre.

The town is well lit by natural gas. The state of the finances of the town is good. The taxes are fully paid up.

Some 700,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Granum during the year.

Woodhouse is a flag station 6 miles north of Granum. There are four elevators, the shipments of grain for the year amounted to 650,000 bushels, which is a slight increase over the previous year.

Stavelly is situated 12 miles north of Claresholm, and has a population of about 250. In all branches of business there has been a considerable improvement, and the majority of the farmers in the district are in good circumstances. The crops have been fairly good and several farmers have had a yield of 30 bushels to the acre.

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The average yield is not much below 15 bushels per acre. The farmers are going in largely for mixed farming.

The Bar "U" ranch branded between 500 and 600 calves this year.

A total of 800,000 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Nanton is situated about 18 miles north of Stavely and has a population of about 700. The crop, while not being quite so large as last year, is of good quality. The farmers are generally in fairly good circumstances. The shipments of grain amounted to 1,441,400 bushels.

West of the town there is some of the best ranching country in Alberta. The following shipments of stock were made during the year: Cattle, 4,040 head; and horses, 396 head.

Three oil wells are being drilled in the hills west of the town, a considerable amount of local capital being invested in them.

Gayley is situated about 8 miles north of Nanton, and has a population of about 100 people; it is an incorporated village. About 1,374,890 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Shipments of stock were as follows: Cattle 3,784 head, and horses 81 head.

Parkland is a village about 7 miles north of Stavely, with a population of about sixty people. There are four elevators. The total shipments of grain for the year being about 650,000 bushels.

Carmangay is situated on the Lethbridge-Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway, and has a population of about 400.

This town has a good waterworks system and electric light plant, which give every satisfaction.

The farmers have had a fairly successful year, but business in the town has been poor.

Stock on the range have done well this year, although ranching on a large scale is a thing of the past in the district. Only two cars of cattle and eight cars of horses were shipped during the year.

The wheat and oat crops were not good and barley is only fair. Very little flax was grown; 871,905 bushels of grain were shipped from Carmangay during the year.

Vulcan is 21 miles north of Carmangay, and has a population of about 300. Business has been very good in the town this year although the crops have been poor. The yield of wheat ranged about 15 bushels to the acre, and oats about 40 bushels to the acre. There are four elevators in Vulcan, with a total capacity of 155,000 bushels. East of the town two small coal mines are being worked, the output being 3,000 tons for the year, the coal being sold locally for \$3 per ton.

The total shipments of grain for the year were 1,074,984 bushels.

Barons, with a population of 220, shows an increase of ten over last year. There are four elevators, with a total capacity of 170,000 bushels. The crops have not been very good, and business has been very poor; 829,979 bushels of grain were shipped during the year.

Champion is a village with a population of 250, which is an increase of thirty since last year. There are four elevators, with a total capacity of 156,000 bushels. The crops were only fair, but in the village business was good. During the year, 750,000 bushels of grain were shipped from Champion.

Kirkaldy and *Ensign* are only small hamlets. The total amount of grain shipped from them was Kirkaldy 32,500, and Ensign 130,000 bushels.

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Noble is a village with a population of about 75. There are three elevators, with a total capacity of 125,000 bushels. This is a very good farming district, but the crops this year have only been fair. The shipments of grain for the year amounted to 556,750 bushels.

MACLEOD SUB-DISTRICT.

This district covers thirty townships immediately surrounding Macleod, and includes the Indian reservations of the Bloods to the south and Peigans to the west. The former being looked after by the Stand-off detachment and the latter by the one called "Peigan," and stationed at Brocket. There are two other detachments in this sub-district, one in the Porcupine hills, 35 miles west of Macleod, and one at Monarch on the Canadian Pacific Railway line from Macleod to Lethbridge.

Stand-off.—The territory covered by this detachment is comprised practically by the Blood reserve and the settled districts bordering on it along the Belly and St. Mary's rivers, except the northern end, which is handled by the Monarch detachment, and the southern end which lies in the Cardston sub-district. The greater part of the work is done on the reserve where constant patrols are necessary. The settled district is patrolled as thoroughly as possible.

The Blood reserve covers an area of 547½ square miles and supports an Indian population of 1,160.

The number of self-supporting Indians is 475. The head chiefs are "Shot Both Sides" and "Blackfoot Old Woman." The whole tribe, with the exception of a few, live along the Belly river in the district bounded on the north by the old C.P.R. grade, and on the south by the Glenwood bridge. A few live at Whoop Up, and Black Horse has his coal mine on the St. Mary's river, just above the mouth of the Pot Hole.

The cattle belonging to the tribe are mainly Short Horn and Hereford grades, but traces are still to be seen of the old Highland strain which were placed on the reserve during the agency of Mr. James Wilson. The cattle count this year totalled 3,100 head, and about 800 head of calves were branded, a considerable increase on the calf crop of 1913.

With regard to their horses, I regret to report that the Indians have had a bad year. Dourine was found to exist on the reserve this spring, and the reserve was quarantined. Necessary action to eradicate this disease is being taken, and as soon as the reserve is pronounced clean by the officials of the Department of Agriculture, fresh stallions are to be purchased and distributed.

Crops on the reserve have, in common with the rest of the district, suffered from the prolonged dry weather. The agent estimates the total crop at about 20,000 bushels. Spring wheat is averaging about 20 bushels per acre. The hay put up this year has reached a total of roughly 7,000 tons. Over 3,500 tons of this have been put up on contract, the Two Bar taking 1,500 tons alone. Good prices are being realized by those Indians who have had permits to sell.

As a whole the Blood Indians are quiet and law-abiding. Their loyalty to the Crown was shown recently by their offer of \$1,000 to be used for war purposes; and the remark of Shot Both Sides who said in Council, "If anything more is needed we want to be told." One member of the tribe, Albert Mountain Horse, has gone to the front with the A.S.C., and I believe that several more have their names down as volunteers for the second contingent.

The settled portion of the district is entirely devoted to agriculture. Mixed farming is slowly coming into its own, and is retarded by the lack of ready money.

The bulk of criminal cases here are those arising from breaches of the Indian Act, and are mostly connected with liquor. I am glad to state that in conversation with the Indian Agent the other day he said he believed drunkenness had diminished by about 50 per cent.

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Peigan.—The Peigan detachment district comprises the four townships north of the Peigan reserve. Townships 9 and 10, ranges 27 and 28, and the Peigan Indian reserve. The majority of the townships 9 and 10, range 27 are occupied by farmers, only a few sections being vacant. The western part of townships 9 and 10, range 28, is composed of the foot-hills of the Porcupines. The remainder is practically all farmed. The population is nearly all English and Canadian, with a sprinkling of foreigners. The northern part of the reserve lying between Olsen coulee and the western boundary of the reserve, north bank of the Old Man river, is open for sale, but only a few white people are farming. No new farmers have come in during the past year.

The crops generally in the district have not been so good as in former years, on account of the dry year. The average yield of wheat is between 15 and 20 bushels. The average yield of oats is not to hand yet, as threshing is not finished. Only a little flax has been sown and it has not turned out very well.

The cattle and horses are in fair condition taking into account the dry year.

The Old Man river was fairly high in the spring, but has fallen very low during the summer. The trails throughout the district are in good condition.

There are no towns in the district. Brocket is a C.P.R. station, two elevators of 30,000 bushels capacity each, and the Indian Agency buildings. Two stores and a small lumber yard. One elevator was removed during the summer. A stockyard was built by the C.P.R. The Peigan Indians own one elevator and the Alberta Pacific Grain Company the other. Brocket is a supply point for the farmers from the south country and the Porcupine hills. During the past year there was shipped by rail, 225,000 bushels of all grain, and about 3,600 tons of bailed hay. Most of the hay was sent to towns in the Crowsnest pass. The flag station at Peigan siding has a stockyard for the convenience of Maunsell Bros., to ship stock. Maunsell Bros. shipped about 1,400 head of cattle this summer for the United States markets.

The Farm Instructor, Mr. Parker, left during the summer, and Ed. Le Granduer, an old timer in the district, was appointed. The subject of the Indians of this reserve is dealt with under the heading of "Indians."

Monarch.—Although the 1914 grain crop is much behind that of 1913 both in yield and in quality, the high figures quoted for grain at this time will tide the farming community over what would otherwise have proved a disastrous year. The following is an approximate statement of the crop in this district:—

Estimate of grain in district.....	bushels.	210,000
" acreage cut	"	21,000
Average per acre	"	10,000

The following figures represent the grain shipped from Monarch for the year ending 1st September, 1914:—

Wheat.....	bushels.	264,202
Oats.....	"	124,747
Barley.....	"	4,000
Flax.....	"	1,500
	"	<hr/> 394,449

Fall ploughing is well advanced, and as the ground contains ample moisture an early start with spring work may be looked for. Given favourable conditions next spring the 1915 crop should exceed the good crop of 1913. Many farmers in this locality are holding their grain in anticipation of a still further advance in price.

With one or two exceptions there is very little stock in the district.

Germans and Austrians.—These nationalities are but sparsely represented in this district. The few German farmers appear peaceable and law-abiding. There are a few Austrians in section gangs here and at Pearce.

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Porcupines.—In this district the crops have been poor. The wheat has averaged about 12 bushels to the acre, and is of a low grade. Oats averaged about 50 bushels to the acre. Feed is plentiful and stock are in good shape.

PINCHER CREEK SUB-DISTRICT.

This sub-district is bounded on the east by the west line range 28, on the west by the British Columbia boundary, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the line of township 11.

The entire country varies from rolling to hilly and mountainous, and the industries are therefore varied, but consist chiefly of farming and coal mining, also cement and brick factories, and a considerable amount of stock is raised.

The foreign element is very strong, particularly in the towns of the Crowsnest pass. Crops this year have been fair although feed is likely to be scarce owing to the extreme dryness of the season. The crop of hay though light is of good quality. Timothy will average a little over half a ton per acre, whereas bunch grass will go half a ton per acre. Baled timothy is worth from \$14 to \$15 per ton. Hail destroyed some of the crops south and southeast of town but the average yield of grain is good. Winter wheat will average 25 to 35 bushels per acre. Spring wheat a little less and oats about 40 bushels per acre.

The total shipment of grain from this district is as follows: Wheat, about 225,000 bushels; oats, about 20,000 bushels; hay, about 11,000 tons.

In regard to stock, good prices are being paid for same. H. Butcher, of Dry Fork, recently sold 130 head of steers and cows for \$65 to \$75 per head. Three-year-old beef steers are worth from \$90 to \$100. Total shipments of cattle from the district is about 3,000 head, and horses about 400 head.

Some 20,000 sheep are now being grazed up in the district about 20 miles north of Cowley. Fish and game has been very plentiful, a great number of permits have been issued by the detachments of this district.

Taking it on the whole, the roads and bridges of this district are in good order, although there are exceptions, particularly the road through the Pass from Burmis to Coleman, which is in very bad shape.

As regards railway construction, the Western Dominion Railway commenced grading operations out of Pincher Creek in a southeasterly direction on the 11th of July last.

Work has progressed very slowly, only 11 miles of grading being completed; a construction gang of about 30 men are engaged on this work.

This line is surveyed from Calgary south to the foothills to Pincher Creek and Cardston, and then to the international boundary. No other railway construction or surveying has been done.

Two companies have been drilling for oil north of Lundbreck, one being down 1,500 feet and the other about 800 feet.

The mining industry has been fair during the year, but not nearly as good as last year, although the mine at Frank has reopened, whereas the mines at Little and Lundbreck are still shut down.

Pincher Creek is the headquarters of the sub-district. It has not progressed during the year, although the railway into the town seems now a certainty, and the county is exceptionally good for farming and ranching. The population of Pincher Creek is estimated at anything from 1,000 to 1,200. The financial stringency has been felt very much, and the large municipal building is still standing unfinished owing to the lack of funds. A disastrous fire destroyed part of the business section of the town in November, 1913, notably the Hudson's Bay store, several smaller stores, and a livery barn, but of these only the livery barn has been rebuilt. The village of Pincher, situated on the Canadian Pacific railway, is the shipping point for Pincher Creek and district. It has a population of about eighty.

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The Alberta Hay Growers Association have large sheds here from which they ship about 7,000 tons of baled hay annually.

Cowley is the next point west on the Crowsnest branch, with a population of about 200. This is a thriving village, with some excellent farms surrounding it. Very little building has been done there during the year.

Lundbreck is a small village with only some seventy-five inhabitants; this village went back considerably when the mine was shut down. There is one small mine close to Lundbreck which has taken out about 1,700 tons of coal and is mostly used locally.

Burmis is the next station west, and from there to Coleman the settlement is practically one large coal camp, the towns touching very closely upon each other. At Burmis there is a small mine owned by the Davenport Coal Company, which is closed down at the present time indefinitely. The output since our last annual report has been 28,296 tons and fifty men were employed there when they closed down about six weeks ago. This mine is not worked steadily, sometimes they have had 150 men employed and sometimes they have been down to 25.

At Passburg the mine is owned by the Leith Colliers Company, Limited, the number of men at present employed is 160, and the output of coal since our last annual report has been 75,189 tons. There has been no dispute between the men and the company at this mine during the year, and no fatal accidents have occurred.

At Maple Leaf there is a small mine owned by the Maple Leaf Coal Company, they have employed at the present time 65 men, and the output since our last annual report is 19,810 tons. No local strike or dispute and no fatal accidents.

At Bellevue there are two mines both owned by the West Canadian Collieries, Limited, headquarters in Paris, France. The number of men employed at the present time is 725. The output since the last report has been 483,077 tons, this being the only camp in the pass which can show an increased output for the year. From the 21st April until the 11th of May last the men were out on strike, but there was no disturbance and the men eventually returned to work, having won their point. In Bellevue during the past year there have been erected a new post office, hospital, restaurant and boarding house, as well as a new wash-house for the miners, and at Hillcrest a new hospital, English church, and several new dwelling houses. The Hillcrest Coal Company, Limited, owns the Hillcrest mine. At the present time they employ 379 men, and the output of coal since our last annual report is 267,965 tons.

There was a terrific explosion at this mine on the morning of June 19, 1914, when 189 men lost their lives. A commission to inquire into the cause of the disaster was appointed by the Government, consisting of His Honour Judge Carpenter; an inquest was held after the sitting of the commission. A relief fund was opened and a committee appointed to look after the widows and orphans. About one month after the explosion the company started mining coal again, but after a short time the mine inspectors announced that some places in the mine were unsafe for blasting purposes, and miners would have to dig the coal; then started an altercation between the miners and the company officials, and as a result the men went out on strike, claiming that they could not make enough money if they had to dig the coal. Everything remained quiet during the strike, the company officials met the officials of the union from time to time, and eventually the miners returned to work. After the explosion a large number of miners came to Hillcrest from Hosmer, B.C., where the C.P.R. had closed down its mines. There is still one body in the mine that has not been recovered, that of Sidney Bainbridge. Nearly all the victims of the explosion were buried at the foot of Turtle mountain, at Hillcrest. An ex-mounted policeman named Frank Bostock was one of the victims. Some of the bodies were shipped east by the different fraternal societies to which they belonged. Full reports were rendered on this explosion.

The population of the mining camps is approximately as follows: Bellevue, 1,200; Hillcrest, 1,000; Maple Leaf, 200; Passburg, 250; Burmis, 50.

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At Frank the mine reopened the 1st of March last after having been closed down since November, 1912; 150 men are employed with daily output of 400 tons. Since the mine started, about 25,000 tons of coal have been shipped. The village has gone ahead since the mine opened up. The business part of it has moved farther west, and out of the danger zone of the mountain. The village now has a population of 600. There is a limekiln on the Frank slide which has been burning and shipping lime all the year round, but only a few miners are employed in that capacity.

Blairmore now has a population of about 1,800. During the past year conditions have not improved at all in this town. Several storekeepers have been compelled to go out of business.

The general health of the town has been good, one or two epidemics of scarlet fever being the only diseases prevalent. Blairmore has the following industries: Mining, cement making, lumbering, milling, tobacco manufacturing, and brewing.

The Rocky Mountains Cement Company's output for the year is 87,000 barrels. They employ, on an average, 110 men. This plant has been closed down since July 31, 1914, owing to slack trade. The McLaren Lumber Company have a mill about a mile and a half from the town. During the year their output of finished lumber was 3,178,988 feet. During the winter they had two camps of about 600 men each, and in the summer about 50 men were employed around the mill. The mill has been closed down since 18th of July, 1914, owing to the demand for lumber having decreased. There is a small flour mill operated by a Belgian in Blairmore, and also another Belgian manufactures tobacco. The output of these two industries is consumed locally.

The Blairmore Brewing and Malting Company have a brewery here; although a considerable amount of beer has been brewed the company has never been able to put it on the market owing to lack of funds.

The West Canadian operate two mines at Blairmore, the Old Mine and the Greenhill mine. No coal has been taken out of the Old Mine since June, 1914, but up to that time there was an average pay-roll of 250 men. The total output of coal is approximately 65,000 tons.

The company discontinued working their old mine in order to develop the Greenhill mine, which lies on the north side of the town, and which produces coal of splendid quality. Seventy men are employed in development work and a main spur track to the main C.P.R. line is being built; also a tippie, incline, hoist house, and other buildings. Coal will be shipped from the Greenhill mine within a month. Only one business block has gone up within the year and that is the *Enterprise* newspaper building. About twelve dwelling houses have been erected during the year.

The population of Coleman remains about the same, namely, 2,500. There are two up-to-date run coal mines, namely, the International Coal and Coke Company, with 450 men employed, and the McGillvray coal mine with 250 men. The output of the former has been 346,000 tons, and of the latter 261,000. There has been quite a little new building in and around Coleman during the past year, principally a new school, and several additions to the mining plants, and also, a great number of small dwellings and cottages. Coleman is at present the best and most important town in the pass.

Beaver mines is a mining camp 15 miles west of Pincher Creek, with a population of some 450. It is connected with Pincher station with the K. and A. railway line. The mine which is owned by the Canadian Coal and Coke Company, of Lethbridge, has not worked steadily during the year, and the number of men employed has varied greatly; since August, however, they have worked fairly steadily and are doing considerable development work, with an average number of men employed of 138. The amount of coal shipped has been 39,735 tons. With the exception of a new hotel erected at a cost of \$23,000, there has been hardly any building done in camp during the year, and business has been very poor.

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CARDSTON SUB-DISTRICT.

The people in this locality are nearly all of the Mormon persuasion, and are mostly employed in mixed farming, growing a fair quantity of grain, principally oats and wheat, and most of them raising a few head of stock-cattle and horses. There are no doubt great drawbacks to growing grain as the climate is not adapted, generally speaking, to this occupation. Crops this year have been very poor owing to the extremely dry season, about 30 per cent being harvested; very little oats.

The building trade has been very slack this year owing to the scarcity of money, the only building of note being the \$250,000 temple. About fifty of the Mormon people have been employed with their teams hauling gravel free for the building all spring and part of the summer. The contractor is now busy with the basement, which is to be a huge affair with a very large lighting plant, as the whole building is to have only artificial light. The basement is now nearing completion, and the whole building is expected to be completed about the fall of 1916.

Stock this year have done exceedingly well, having been fat all year and a very small percentage of calves have been lost; the calf crop was plentiful. The D. McEwan Cattle Company has about 3,000 head of stock running on reserve, which is leased from the Indian Department for that purpose, and the Alberta Stake of Zion about 2,500 on the old Cochrane range. A few carloads are being shipped continually by the Church outfit. There are only two horse ranches of any note in this sub-district, both have had a fairly successful year, although until recently the price of horses was very low. A fair horse weighing about 1,000 pounds could be purchased for \$100, and a 4-year-old steer, fat, being worth about as much. The only people who have a large flock of sheep are Messrs. Bradshaw and Jacobs, of Caldwell, who own about 2,500 to 3,000. Mr. Jacobs reports a very successful year with sheep, the market being good and steady. Hogs are very plentiful, indeed, but the prices lately have been low, consequently sales have not been so frequent, Messrs. Reede and Pitcher, Cardston, shipping a few occasionally to Calgary and points north; these animals cause a lot of trouble at times owing to their being allowed to run at large. Several cases have come up, and lately they have been kept under better control.

A survey party has been working in the district of Whisky Gap east of Twin lakes surveying for a proposed irrigation scheme in the direction of Warner, 40 men were in the camp.

There has been considerable business done in oil in the district since the boom, and one firm, the Northwest Oil Company has fixed up a drilling outfit about 4 miles west of Cardston near the edge of the Blood reserve, and commenced to drill recently. While the prospects are reported as good, no results have been obtained as yet. There is also some talk of another firm drilling east of Cardston on the reserve.

The population remains about the same, a few families having gone back to the United States and a few come in.

The general health of the district is very good indeed, no infectious or contagious diseases having been reported.

CRIME.

Under this head I am glad to report a decrease in crime as compared with last year, 1,155 cases being entered this year, whilst 1,216 were entered for the previous year, showing a decrease of 61.

In cases of offences against the person, we have no cases of murder to record, but there is an increase of 17 cases of common assault.

In offences against property, an increase of 34 is shown in cases of theft. Horse stealing also shows a slight increase; 18 cases were entered, in which we obtained 9 convictions, 8 were dismissed and one is awaiting trial. In this class of crime it is

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often very difficult to obtain evidence, and often impossible, even with good evidence, to obtain a conviction if the trial is before a jury. Other cases under this heading are about in the same proportion as last year.

Under public order there has been an increase in carrying concealed weapons, from 5 to 19. These cases have occurred principally in the mining region of the Crowsnest pass, amongst foreigners.

Under religion and morals, vagrancy cases are the same as last year, 97 cases. I have to record, however, a considerable decrease in drunks, keepers and inmates of houses of ill-fame. This is due to several reasons, one of them is that the miners in the pass have been more saving, making deposits in savings banks. Another which is more applicable to the whole district, is that money has been very scarce. I must also say that our detachments have been very vigilant in these classes of offences.

There has been a real decrease in cases of liquor amongst the Indians.

Under offences against the provincial statutes there has been a decrease under the Master and Servants, but increases under Prairie Fires, Liquor License, Insanity, and Children's Protection Act.

On the whole, considering the mixed population with which we have to deal, being composed of a great number of foreigners without any education, and others from across the border who have very little idea of law and order, I think that the showing is satisfactory. There has been comparatively little serious crime, and wherever an increase is shown, such as theft and common assault, scarcity of work and want of money caused by hard times can be held accountable for such increase.

One regrettable matter which calls for serious consideration is the increase of offences amongst children. In several instances, children of from 10 to 16 being guilty of such serious offences as breaking into stores and stealing wholesale, or grave offences against morality. Neglect on the part of the parents is mostly responsible for this state of affairs. In all these cases we have communicated the facts to the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children in Edmonton, and prompt and suitable action was taken by him.

I submit statistics of cases entered during the year and summaries of the more important cases dealt with.

TOTAL CASES TRIED BEFORE THE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Cases tried.. . . .	65
Convictions.. . . .	45
Fines.. . . .	3
Imprisonment.. . . .	27
Penitentiary.. . . .	8
Suspended sentence.. . . .	7
Nolle Prosequi.. . . .	3
Acquittals.. . . .	16
Childrens Protection Act.. . . .	1

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Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.	Total
Against the person—					
Manslaughter	1	.....	1	.....	1
Wounding	5	5	.....	.....	5
Assault, common.....	152	140	12	.....	152
Causing bodily harm	8	7	1	.....	8
Threatening to do bodily harm.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Rape.....	2	1	.....	1	2
Non-support of wife.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Assault, indecent.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Incest.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Against the property—					
Theft.....	115	93	21	1	115
" by juvenile.....	3	3	.....	.....	3
Horse stealing.....	18	9	8	1	18
Cattle ".....	10	8	.....	2	10
Cruelty to animals.....	19	15	4	.....	19
Burglary.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Fraud.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Forgery.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
False pretences.....	14	11	3	.....	14
Wilful damage.....	22	20	2	.....	22
Mischief.....	4	4	.....	.....	4
Receiving stolen property	1	1	.....	.....	1
Keeping savage dog.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Killing and wounding dog.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
House breaking.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Against public order -					
Carrying concealed weapons.....	19	18	1	.....	19
Pointing firearms.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Discharging firearms.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Religion and morals—					
Vagrancy.....	97	92	5	.....	97
Drunk and disorderly.....	167	163	4	.....	167
Causing disturbance.....	48	45	3	.....	48
Swearing and obscene language	6	6	.....	.....	6
Indecent exposure.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Inmates ".....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Frequenters ".....	11	11	.....	.....	11
Indecent publication.....	1	.....	1	.....	1
Seduction.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Prostitution.....	2	2	.....	.....	2
Misleading justice—					
Perjury.....	2	.....	.....	.....	2
False information.....	2	1	1	.....	2
Corruption and disobedience—					
Feigning to be peace officer.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Obstructing peace officer.....	5	5	.....	.....	5
Contempt of court.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Escape from custody.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Indian Act—					
Indians intoxicated.....	12	10	2	.....	12
Supply liquor to Indians.....	6	6	.....	.....	6
Intoxicated on reserve.....	19	18	1	.....	19
Liquor in possession.....	7	7	.....	.....	7
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act.....	20	20	.....	.....	20
Mining Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Opium Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Immigration Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	1
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants.....	100	92	8	.....	100
Game Act.....	29	24	5	.....	29
Prairie Fire.....	21	19	2	.....	21
Liquor License.....	61	56	5	.....	61
Insanity Act.....	17	17	17
Estray Animals.....	15	15	15
Medical Profession.....	2	2	2
Noxious weeds.....	9	8	1	9

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Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Waiting Trial.	Total.
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
<i>Con.</i>					
Pollution of Streams	2	2			2
Steam Boilers	4	4			4
Motor Vehicles	12	11	1		12
Childrens' Protection Act	18	16	2		18
Entire Animals	2	2			2
Highways	1	1			1
School Ordinance	1	1			1
Public Works	1	1			1
Railway Act	1	1			1
Poolroom Act	4	4			4
Theatre Act	6	6			6
Public Health	1	1			1
Pound Ordinance	2	2			2
Mischievous Animals	4	4			4
	1,155	1,054	96	5	1,155

Wasył Mudri—Manslaughter.—This case was shown in last year's report under the heading of murder, as awaiting trial. It was the result of a drunken fight in a shack owned by foreigners at Burmis, on the 27th April, 1913, in which one Ignace Kalzik died from the effects of a blow struck at him with a glass by the accused. The case came up before the Hon. Mr. Chief Justice Harvey, with a jury, on the 14th October, 1913, when the charge was reduced to manslaughter. The evidence showed that the deceased had tried to strike Mudri with a keg. It was a question for the jury to decide if the blow struck by Mudri with a glass was in self-defence. The jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

Pete Salvador—Attempted murder.—This is a case in which the accused, on the 15th of June, 1913, near Bellevue, shot at one Bill Mustica with a shot-gun. Both men were Italians, and had trouble. It was shown in the evidence that Salvador had said that he would kill Mustica, using a vile expression towards him at the same time. The case came up before the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey and jury on the 15th October. The jury brought in a verdict of common assault, and on the next day His Lordship sentenced the accused to one year's imprisonment, stating at the same time that it was too serious an offence for common assault, and that he would give the limit that the law allowed.

Ant ony Dohat—Rape.—On the 1st December, 1913, a woman named Anna Rypien made a complaint at the Bellevue detachment that about the 15th of November the accused, a Greek pedlar, had come to her place while she was alone, had sold her some goods, and then with threats against her life and with a knife in his hand had raped her. The accused was arrested and at a preliminary trial on the 2nd, her husband Mike Rypien, and one Vance Lahola, gave very corroborative evidence of her complaining at once and pursuing the accused. He was committed for trial. On the 21st January, before the case would come up before the Supreme Court, Mike Rypien went to Corporal Mead and stated that his evidence at the preliminary was false, that he had been told what to say by his wife and Lahola, who had had improper relations with one another. The case came up before His Honour Justice Walsh on the 10th of February, when it was made plain that all three were testifying falsely. His Worship dismissed the case against Anthony Dohat, and ordered prosecution to be instituted against Lahola and Rypien for perjury.

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Vance Lahola and Mike Rypien—Perjury.—These two cases were the outcome of the preceding one against Anthony Dohat, and came up before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 3rd of February, 1914. Rypien pleaded "guilty," and Lahola "not guilty." It was shown that the woman Rypien had been misbehaving herself with Lahola and also on several occasions with the pedlar Dohat, for which she had received goods and money, and that they had conspired to have this man prosecuted. Rypien, in pleading guilty, stated that he had testified falsely because he was in fear of his wife and Lahola. Lahola was sentenced to one year and Rypien to 6 months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Foster B. Moore—Horse stealing.—This was one of the cases awaiting trial on the date of the last annual report. The accused was charged by a Piegan Indian "Fish Eater," with stealing five horses, the property of W. J. Adams. The case came up before the Hon. Chief Justice Harvey on the 16th October, 1913. Fish Eater pleaded guilty, and gave evidence which was corroborated against Moore, stating that he had stolen the horses at his instigation.

However, in spite of the strong evidence, the jury returned a verdict of "not guilty," and the accused was discharged.

Fish Eater—Horse stealing.—This case came up at the same time as preceding one against Moore, and on the 17th October he, having previously pleaded guilty, was sentenced by His Lordship to one year and six months in the provincial jail at Lethbridge.

Philip Bullhead—Horse stealing.—Complaints that several colts had been lost by settlers in the vicinity of the northwest end of the Blood reserve, led to a diligent search. At Monarch it was found that a settler had purchased two colts from Indians at a ridiculously low price. Further investigation showed that these colts had been sold by three Indians, Philip Bullhead, Calling First, and Frank Cotton, the last being since a convict in the Edmonton penitentiary, where he had been returned after his ticket-of-leave on a long sentence had been cancelled. Philip Bullhead and Calling First appeared before His Honour Judge McNeil on the 4th of May, 1914, when Bullhead was found guilty and sentenced to two years, less one day in the Lethbridge jail. It was not shown clearly that Calling First had taken part in the theft, and he was acquitted.

A. McCrea—Horse stealing.—This is a case in which the accused picked up a stray in August, 1912, on the prairie, worked it for some time and then sold it. The horse was eventually found near Athabasca Landing. The case was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh, who found the accused guilty and sentenced him to three years penitentiary.

George Hindle, E. Christensen, and Ray Rodeback—Cattle stealing.—A number of cattle, the property of the Mormon Church at a place near Coldwell, had been stolen and killed. From things said by George Hindle, our detachment at Big Bend got sufficient information to enable them, after a systematic search, to discover that the three accused had made a practice of stealing and killing cattle on the range, for sale and for their own use. Three distinct cases were charged against Rodeback, four against Christensen, and two against Hindle. The three were tried by His Honour Judge McNeil, and on the 6th May, 1914, were found guilty and sentenced: George Hindle to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently. (He also pleaded guilty to a charge of burglary and was sentenced to three years, to run concurrently with his other term.) This man was found to have served terms in the penitentiaries in the United States. E. Christensen, to seven years on each charge, to run concurrently; and Rodeback, in whose favour neighbours had given evidence as to previous good character, to two years less one day in the Lethbridge jail.

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One young lad, 17 years of age, who was taken over by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, was charged with incest with a little sister 8 years old.

Another 15-year-old boy who was also taken over by the Superintendent of Neglected and Dependent Children, was charged with assaulting a small girl 10 years old, in an attempt to rape her; both of the boys appeared before the District Court, and were handed over as stated.

Roy Fitzpatrick—Horse stealing.—This was a case in which a farmer near Pincher Creek lost eleven head of horses. He reported to our detachment and suspicion was thrown on a young man named Roy Fitzpatrick, who lived in the neighbourhood, and had disappeared about the same time as the horses. After investigation, a strong case developed against Fitzpatrick, information was laid and his arrest was effected at Swift Current. The accused was tried before the Hon. Mr. Justice Walsh and a jury on the 11th of February. A complete chain of evidence was produced showing that the accused had been seen in several places from Pincher to Cardston, while driving the horses in question, or looking for them on the range, and on some occasions riding one of them. He, however, seemed to have lost them in the south, after which they returned home with a strange brand on. The jury, however, rendered a verdict of not guilty, after which the accused was discharged. His Lordship, in dismissing him, stated that the jury would have been justified in finding a verdict of guilty.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Although there was an increase in the number of cases prosecuted, none of the fires were serious; a number were started by farmers trying to burn weeds, without necessary precaution.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have as usual supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also in Police and Coroner's Courts, wherever held.

We have escorted prisoners to jail on arrest, to and from court for trial, or to penitentiary after sentence. We have escorted all insane persons to places of detention or to the hospital at Ponoka.

Ticket-of-leave convicts have been looked after, and reports regarding them sent to the Commissioner of the Dominion Police.

On the 18th of June we received condemned prisoners A. Sokoloff, Joe Smith, and M. Manelik, mounted a death watch over them until the 25th of September, when the two former were executed in the guard-room yard, and the latter sent to Edmonton penitentiary.

After the sale of the Calgary barracks to the G.T.P., preparations were made here to receive the prisoners held in custody there, both male and female; this necessitated the transformation of one warehouse into a jail for men, and our hospital into one for the females. The transfer of prisoners was made on the last of April, when the buildings were ready. This, of course, has added considerably to the work of the post as separate night guards have to be mounted in each place, and the number of escorts greatly increased. I forward herewith a detailed report of the provost sergeant, showing the number of prisoners received and discharged since the 1st October last.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

The Officer Commanding,

"D" Division,

R.N.W. Mounted Police, Macleod.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "D" Division guard-room, for the year ended September 30, 1914.

Forty-three prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of the year, 37 convicted and 6 awaiting trial.

During the year, 581 prisoners were admitted, making a total of 624 confined during the year. They were classified as follows:—

	Males.	Females.
Indians.. . . .	48	7
Half-breeds.. . . .	17	13
Negroes.. . . .	6	28
Chinamen.. . . .	5	
Lunatics.. . . .	7	4
Whites.. . . .	433	51
Total.. . . .	521	103
Grand total.. . . .		624

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October.. . . .	17
November.. . . .	22
December.. . . .	34
January.. . . .	25
February.. . . .	9
March.. . . .	13
April.. . . .	85
May.. . . .	96
June.. . . .	81
July.. . . .	86
August.. . . .	53
September.. . . .	60

Daily average of prisoners.. . . .	60.17
Maximum number any day (May 11, 1914).. . . .	15
Minimum number any day (November 15, 1913).. . . .	20
Maximum number any month (May).. . . .	96
Minimum number any month (February).. . . .	9

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

In cells midnight September 30, 1913.. . . .	43
In cells midnight September 30, 1914.. . . .	84
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, etc.. . . .	49
Time expired.. . . .	385
Sent to Alberta penitentiary.. . . .	5
Sent to Lethbridge jail.. . . .	23
Sent to other places for trial.. . . .	1
Sent to Ponoka asylum.. . . .	12
Sent to industrial school.. . . .	5
Handed over to Children's Aid.. . . .	1
Released on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	7
Shot attempting to escape.. . . .	1
Deported.. . . .	8
Total.. . . .	624

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Crime.	Total Sentence.	AVERAGE TERM.	
		Months.	Days.
Murder	3	2 ¹	1 ²
Assault, common	24	1	16
" causing bodily harm	9	2	
Drunk and disorderly	13	1	13
Drunk, common	10		8
" and using obscene language	1		14
" on railway	1	1	
False pretences	17	1	18
Burglary	5	2	21
Damage to property	3	5	
Creating disturbance	12		27·5
Theft	100	2	9·96
" from person	11	4	13
Vagrancy	181		29·16
Indecent exposure	6	1	15
" assault	1	6	
Unlawfully shooting	1	12	
Carrying concealed weapons	7	2	8·57
Drugs in possession	1	3	
Discharging fire-arms	1	2	
Selling railway tickets	1	3	
Stealing railway rides	28		19
Gambling on railway	1	3	
Attempted theft from person	1	3	
Keeping disorderly house	15	3	21
Inmate disorderly house	6	1	15
Frequenting disorderly house	1	1	
Keeping bawdy house	4	2	3
Frequenting bawdy house	1	1	
Escaped lawful custody	3	1	
Receiving stolen property	1	1	
Forgery	17	3	15·25
Fraud	1	2	
Fishing close season	1		15
Obtaining board and lodging by fraud	7		25
Receiving	2	11	
Procuring	3	9	
Permitting defilement	1	1	
Selling drugs	1	5	
Smoking opium	1	3	
Keeping opium joint	2	3	
Non-support of family	1	1	
Living on proceeds of prostitution	1	3	
Perjury	2	10	
Using auto without consent of owner	2		19
Using threatening language	1	2	
Unlawfully wounding	3	7	
Resisting peace officer	4	1	14
Selling liquor without license	8	2	26
Liquor to interdict	6	3	5
Keeping boy from school	1		10
Cattle stealing	10	22	24
Horse stealing	11	4	11
Attempted carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1	24	
Attempt commit sodomy	1	1	15
Begging	2	1	11
Abduction	1	6	
Returning after being deported	1	3	
Prisoner of war	1		
Interfering with Ward of Children's Aid	1		30
Indian Act—			
Intoxication	7		15
Intoxication on Reserve	17	1	17
Liquor to Indians	16	2	6·25
Liquor in possession on Reserve	10		26
Litering around school	1	3	
Attempt to supply liquor to Indians	3	1	

¹ Hanged.² Life imprisonment.

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On account of the overcrowded condition of the provincial jail at Lethbridge, 15 prisoners were transferred to this guard-room from there December 11, 1913; and for the same reasons, 9 were received from Fort Saskatchewan January 29, 1914.

On April 30, 1914, a new guard-room for men, now known as "No. 2," of 30 steel cages was opened, and 39 prisoners from the old Calgary guard-room were received. An assistant provost has his room in this guard-room off this office.

The female guard-room "No. 3," was also opened April 30, 1914, with 20 prisoners from Calgary, in charge of Mrs. Stutterford, the matron from the Calgary guard-room, who has had eight years service in that capacity to her credit. Another matron is employed for night duty. Both these new guard-rooms are being fitted with a steam heating plant, and should be warm enough in winter. No. 1 guard-room has been thoroughly cleaned and painted.

On two occasions, men sentenced to lashes for wife-beating received their punishment here, also the execution of prisoners Sokoloff and Smith confined in condemned cells from June 18, 1914 to September 25, 1914, was successfully carried out, with the usual persons present.

Max Manelik, the third of the trio condemned, was sent to the Edmonton penitentiary for life. Two prisoners attempted to escape during the year, one being recaptured the following morning, the other being shot while making the attempt, the wound proving fatal on the following day. Discipline amongst the prisoners has been as good as could be expected, under the changed circumstances we have experienced, on account of the starting of new guard-rooms and many prisoners being received together from other institutions.

The health of prisoners has been good, except for trivial cases. A plentiful supply of clothing for prison use has been supplied.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

M. H. VERNON, *Sergeant.*
Provost.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT AND STATE OF INDIANS.

I am glad to say that the number of liquor cases in connection with Indians have decreased. A few have been convicted for horse stealing, but outside of this they have been well behaved and given us no trouble.

We still employ several of them as interpreters and scouts; as reported last year they do not care to keep to the position very long, as they get tired of the restriction, but I do not think that it matters much, as they are easily replaced.

The population of the Bloods is now 1,160, and that of the Peigans is 420, which is a slight decrease from last year.

The Peigans have 3,000 acres of land under cultivation, divided in 84 farms, but the crops have not been very good this year. They own about 1,000 head of cattle. Both reserves have each a Catholic and Church of England mission and school.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the Division during the year has been barely sufficient to perform the work of looking after the criminal work, and the large number of prisoners in our guard-rooms. However, now that the force has been increased and that I have been advised that the division will be made up to 100 men, work will be greatly facilitated, detachments increased, and a sufficient reserve held in the post for emergencies.

I agree with Inspector Tucker's remarks in last year's report that an officer should be stationed at the Cardston sub-district, as it is impossible for an officer stationed at Macleod to give the same supervision. However, the same difficulty exists, that is our inability to get suitable quarters.

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DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the amount of work, it has been found impossible to have any regular drills, but daily rides took place, which enabled every man in the post to ride at least once a week. The division was put through the annual revolver practice, the showing was good and 21 men qualified for cross revolvers.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division during the year has been very good. Two constables, however, had to be dismissed during the year for intemperate habits. No serious breaches of discipline took place, only a few minor cases having to be dealt with.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good. Reg. No. 5333 Constable Russell, R., who was still off duty at the time of the last annual report, the result of an accident with a horse, made a perfect recovery and returned to duty, after having some sick leave. He has since left to rejoin his regiment, being a reservist in the cavalry.

The only serious case of illness during the year was that of Reg. No. 5756 Constable Stuchbery, R.C., who suffered from blood poisoning in the left arm. His condition for a time gave much anxiety, but after a couple of months in hospital he made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

The sanitation of the post has been good.

HORSES.

We have been somewhat short of saddle horses, but I understand it has been difficult to purchase those of the class required, but that some will be supplied shortly. During the year two horses were purchased at an average price of \$160. Seven were cast and sold: Reg. Nos. 2549, 2783, 84, 92, 108, 2950, and 2990. These brought an average price of \$34. One Reg. No. 514 died at Carmangay of heart disease, and one, Reg. No. 236 killed himself by breaking his neck in running away while being unhitched.

The total mileage travelled by the horses of the division during the year was 190,756, an average per horse for the year of 3,288 miles.

The following five horses, 579, 2546, 471, 347, and 2328, I intend to recommend to be cast and sold as soon as a few new ones can be supplied; some of these are now almost useless.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has done a fair business during the year on a small scale. It owns its own stock, and has a small amount of cash on hand besides.

READING ROOM.

The reading room has been made as comfortable as possible. The library has added quite a number of books during the year, and is well patronized. The illustrated papers supplied out of the fine fund are much appreciated.

STORES.

The stores supplied on contract have been of good quality. Generally stores are not kept in any quantity but are purchased locally as required.

The clothing and kit supplied have also been of fair quality and in sufficient quantities.

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BUILDINGS.

The warehouse at the southwest corner of the square was turned into a male guard-room. The work was done by day labour and thirty steel cells were supplied by the Provincial Government. This guard-room is far superior to the old one, being clean and supplied with more ventilation. The Provincial Government is now installing a steam heating apparatus. Our old hospital was all repaired, inside and outside, and arranged for use as a female prison, it is suitable and clean for about 20 females; however, for the last few months we have had over 30, which makes it very crowded. However, the Provincial Government is putting up an addition to the steam heating system, which will give us an extra room, but even then it is smaller than the number of prisoners would warrant. The old guard-room, known as "No. 1," has been thoroughly sprayed with liquid for killing bed bugs, and thoroughly painted inside, but the woodwork is old and this work has made very little difference to the bugs, which are as plentiful as ever. I would recommend that if we have to keep it in use as a guard-room, that the old wooden cells be torn down and replaced by steel cages.

All the roofs have been painted during the summer by prison labour, but I think it would be important that the outside of the buildings be painted next year.

GENERAL.

In concluding I wish to say that I have had every support from the officers, who each have command of a sub-district. Also from all the non-commissioned officers and men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES,

Superintendent Commanding "D" Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. T. A. WROUGHTON, COMMANDING "G"
DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for the division under my command, for the year ending 30th September 1914.

Since the last annual report, Inspector Sweetapple has been transferred to "C" division, and Inspectors Jennings and Wood were transferred from Regina to Edmonton.

The district is divided into four sub-districts. Inspector Heffernan is in charge of the Stettler sub-district; Inspector Jennings the Edmonton sub-district; Inspector Raven the Edson sub-district; and Inspector Wood the Fort Saskatchewan sub-district.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The crops for the year 1913 created the record that was expected. The reports that continue to come in show that again the Edmonton district is likely to be favoured in this respect above others. A very considerable increase in the acreage under cultivation is observable. During the early part of the year the settlers arrived in great numbers, but building operations have not been on the same scale as in 1912.

The outbreak of the war in August affected the towns and the railroad constructions in the country to a considerable extent. Men were laid off, building operations stopped, and prospective operations were postponed.

A large number of men volunteered for active service, and have left with the 19th Alberta Dragoons, 101st Edmonton Fusiliers, and Princess Patricia's Light Infantry.

Up to the present the German and Austro-Hungarian settlers have given no trouble whatever. As a class they are not very well educated, being mostly farmers who realize that loyalty to Canada means prosperity, but that disturbance means ruin.

The fact cannot be ignored, however, that local riots and disturbances are possible. Every nationality is represented in this district and amongst this cosmopolitan population there are certain to be some thirsting to show their patriotism by cracking their opponents' skulls.

There was little destitution or want during the year, with the exception of a number of unemployed in the city of Edmonton itself last winter, who received assistance from the city.

A number of unemployed, among them many of the I.W.W., in the months of January and February made sporadic efforts to make their presence felt. Room was found for some of them in the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

CRIME,

There is a slight increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year.

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1914.

Charges.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against the Person—					
Murder	8	2	4	1	1
Murder, attempted	11	5	3		3
Manslaughter	2	1	1		
Threats to kill	2	2			
Shooting with intent	3	3			
Wounding	7	3	3		1
Assault, common	284	217	56	11	
Assault causing bodily harm	22	14	3		5
Assault, aggravated	1	1			
Assault, indecent	9	2	5		2
Rape and attempted rape	8		4		4
Attempted suicide	3	1	1		1
Carnal knowledge, under 14	2	2			
Carnal knowledge, under 16	12	4	5	1	2
Carnal knowledge, attempted	4	3			1
Non support of wife and family	19	12	6	1	
Criminal neglect	7	5	2		
Intimidation and threats	7	5	2		
Libel	2		1		1
Offences against Property—					
Theft	336	229	64	21	22
Theft from the person	5	3	1		1
Horse stealing	17	11		3	3
Cattle stealing	22	7	8	3	4
Cattle killing	6	1	3		2
Cattle shooting and wounding	10	2	4		4
Cruelty to animals	25	17	7	1	
Burglary and attempted burglary	30	20	3		7
Fraud and intent to defraud	13	8	2	1	2
False pretences	91	59	11	12	9
Conspiracy	1	1			
Forgery and uttering	22	19	2	1	
Robbery	4	3	1		
Robbery with violence	2	2			
Receiving stolen property	13	9	1	2	1
Stolen property in possession	4	3		1	
Wilful damage	25	16	7	2	
Arson and attempted arson	5	3	2		
Killing and wounding dogs	6	4	2		
Keeping savage dog	1	1			
Dogging cattle	5	5			
Miscellaneous	6	6			
Mischief	34	23	10	1	
Offences against Public Order—					
Carrying offensive weapons	20	19	1		
Pointing firearms	14	10	3	1	
In possession of fire-arms when arrested	1	1			
Sale of fire-arms without permit	1	1			
Offences against Religion, Morals and Public Convenience—					
Vagrancy	394	385	9		
Drunk and disorderly	103	96	7		
Causing disturbance	40	38	2		
Swearing and obscene language	17	15	2		
Indecent acts	9	5	2	2	
Indecent exposure	3	3			

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SUMMARY of cases dealt with during the year ending September 30, 1914.—*Concluded.*

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Buggery and attempted buggery.....	2	2			
Incest.....	3	1	2		
Seduction.....	17	10	3	2	2
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	21	21			
Inmate house of ill-fame.....	9	9			
Frequenter, house of ill-fame.....	16	16			
Living on avails of prostitution.....	6	4	2		
Keeping gaming house.....	3	3			
Gambling.....	3	3			
Procuring.....	12	5	1	1	5
Threatening and insulting language.....	7	7			
Committing defilement.....	2	2			
Misleading Justice—					
Perjury.....	11	6	2	1	2
Miscellaneous.....	1			1	
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Contempt of court.....	3	3			
Escape and attempted escape from custody.....	10	8		2	
Obstructing peace officer.....	5	5	1		
Assaulting peace officer.....	5	4	1		
Bribery and attempted bribery.....	2		1		1
Resisting arrest.....	6				1
Miscellaneous.....	3	1	1	1	
Offences against Railway Act—					
Stealing ride.....	22	22			
Employees drunk on duty.....	1	1			
Mischief on railway.....	2	1	1		

SUMMARY of cases committed to Higher Courts of competent jurisdiction:—

Gambling on railway.....	2	2			
Trespass on railway.....	3	3			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	23	22	1		
Indians intoxicated.....	26	25	1		
Indians intoxicated on reserve.....	14	14			
Liquor in possession of Indians.....	6	6			
Miscellaneous.....	7	7			
Offences against—					
Fisheries Act.....	4	3	1		
Rocky Mountain Park Regulations.....	5	5			
Opium Act.....	11	11			
Ticket of Leave Act.....	2	2			
Poison Act.....	3		3		
Offences against Northwest Territories Act—					
Selling liquor in prohibited territory.....	7	7			
Offences against Provincial Statutes—					
Masters and Servants Ordinance.....	164	144	11	9	
Game Act.....	70	55	12	3	
Hide and Brand Ordinance.....	4	3	1		
Prairie and Forest Fires Ordinance.....	29	28	1		
Liquor License Ordinance.....	89	82	6	1	
Insanity Act.....	83	78	5		
Estray Animals Ordinance.....	12	9	2	1	
Pound Ordinance.....	3	2	1		
Pool Room Act.....	9	7	2		
Public Works Act.....	2	2			
Public Health Act.....	9	6	1	2	
School Ordinance.....	6	6			
Hawkers and Pedlers Act.....	5	5			
Steam Boilers Act.....	6	6			
Motor Vehicles Act.....	13	13			
Highways Act.....	1	1			
Hotelkeepers Ordinance.....	31	31			
Total.....	2,520	2,031	313	89	87

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Number of cases committed.....	358
Number of convictions.....	205
Number of acquittals or dismissals.....	73
Withdrawn.....	3
Awaiting trial.....	77
Number of imprisonments.....	87
Number sent to Penitentiary.....	69
Number on suspended sentence.....	36
Number fined.....	8
Number sent to Industrial School, Portage La Prairie.....	5
	<hr/> 205
Number of suicides during the year.....	15
Number of sudden and accidental deaths.....	71

Among important cases outstanding from last year were five in which the defendants were charged with wilful murder.

The victims of the crimes were dead, and the evidence against the accused was strong and well presented. The juries, however, in this district appear to have a rooted objection to capital punishment, and in three cases found the defendants guilty of manslaughter only, whilst in the other two the defendants were acquitted. One of them was later committed as insane.

Oscar Fonberg—Murder of Corporal Bailey.—Charge reduced to manslaughter, and defendant sentenced on November 1, 1913, to imprisonment for life.

Jose Lope—Murder of John Frederickson.—Found guilty on October 25 of manslaughter and sentenced to imprisonment for life.

Otto Rudolph—Murder and Attempted Murder.—Adjudged on the 21st October, 1913, by an Alberta jury, not guilty of the murder of Carl Gneiting, but on the 23rd found guilty of the attempted murder of Fritz Maurer and sentenced to twenty-five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Mary Mogush—Murder of her stepson.—Tried on October 19, 1913, and acquitted.

Alfred Main—Murder of R. G. Metcalfe.—Found not guilty on grounds of insanity, and later committed as insane.

Peter D. Ring—Attempted murder.—On the 5th November, 1913, sentenced to three months' imprisonment with hard labour.

William Covlin—Attempted murder.—Sentenced in November to five years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Gus Franks—Attempted murder.—On the 22nd October, 1913, sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

A summary of the more important cases dealt with in this division during the year 1912-13 is as follows:—

Agnes Flynn—Murder.—On the 11th November, 1913, the detachment at Coronation was notified that a murder had been committed at Throne, Alta. On investigation, it transpired that a woman, Mrs. Flynn, wife of a storekeeper and postmaster of the town, had in the early hours of the morning cut her husband's and baby's throats with an axe. She made no attempt to escape, and when arrested acknowledged the crime, stating that she was quite unable to say why she had done it.

She was committed for trial, and on the 27th February, 1914, appeared at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Beck. The judge decided that Mrs. Flynn was in such a state of insanity that it was impossible to hear the charge. The charge was withdrawn, and on the 28th Mrs. Flynn, charged under the Insanity Act, was committed to the Provincial Insane Asylum at Ponoka.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Egbert Hagin—Attempted murder and attempted suicide.—On the 13th November, 1913, Inspector Heffernan, at Stettler, was notified that the above named, who was living at Donalda, about 30 miles from Stettler, had stabbed his wife and then attempted to cut his own throat with a knife.

Both defendant and victim were brought into Stettler and, on the 14th November, Hagan was committed for trial.

On the 26th February, 1914, the accused appeared at Red Deer before Mr. Justice Beck, and was sentenced to two years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Horne and Jack Thompson—Horse stealing.—On the 24th November, 1913, Inspector Heffernan received a telephone message from Rumsey stating that a bunch of horses, some eleven head, had been stolen from Messrs. Teeling and Potter of that place. Two men were suspected of the theft and were thought to be taking the horses north. We learnt later that Constable Paris of "E" division had tracked the horses as far as the Neutral hills, southeast of Hardisty, and had there lost trace of them.

I sent Detective Sergeant Howell from Edmonton to meet Sergeant O'Connell and Constable Jackson in that district, with instructions to use every possible means to locate the horses and arrest the offenders.

On the 3rd December, Sergeant Howell and Constable Jackson discovered all the horses with the exception of three a few miles north of Metiskow. Later Sergeant O'Connell located three more horses at Monitor.

In the Dolsey district, it was ascertained that both men had gone to Calgary, and under assumed names were receiving mail from certain of the settlers. Photographs were obtained and they were followed.

On the 20th December, 1913, both men, when calling for mail at the Calgary post office, were arrested by Constable Jackson. They were committed for trial by Inspector Heffernan and on the 28th February, 1914, were sentenced by Chief Justice Harvey to five years each in the Alberta penitentiary.

Lunseith Brothers—Horse stealing.—Early in June, 1913, two horses were reported missing from the farms of Wm. Tugen and Mike Senaw in the Thorsby district. The above two brothers had left the district about the time of the disappearance, taking with them their saddles. Suspicion rested on them, but as no one knew where they had gone it was several months before they were finally located and arrested near Maple Creek.

Before Judge Stuart, on the 21st February, 1914, A Lunseith was sentenced to 18 months, and Carl Lunseith to 3 months imprisonment with hard labour.

Wilde Platte Plummer—murder.—On the 5th October, 1913, information was received at Fort Saskatchewan that a man named Peter Lindsay had been killed at Crippsdale. A coroner and a constable were immediately sent to the district, and at the inquest held on the 6th October, 1913, it transpired that the man had been deliberately shot and killed by one W. P. Plummer. The crime had taken place on the 3rd of the month, and the man, in consequence, had three clear days before any action in the matter was taken.

Every effort was then made to locate and arrest Plummer, but without success. The case is still receiving attention.

S. E. Eldridge—Arson, etc.—Owing to a system of terrorizing the settlers in his own district, the above named was able, for some time, to act in a most lawless manner with impunity.

He was repeatedly suspected of burning hay stacks, shooting horses, and setting out poison, but after having once reported the bare incidents to the police, the settlers, afraid for their lives, would refuse to give further details or lay any information.

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Eventually, on April 2nd, Detective Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne was sent to St. Paul des Metis to thoroughly investigate the various complaints and to take what action was necessary. He laid an information against Eldridge for arson and arrested him. After arresting him and sending him to the barracks under the escort of Constable Clifford, Staff-Sergeant MacBrayne searched the premises of the accused and found a variety of stolen articles. He arrived back at St. Paul des Metis on the 20th April, and on the morning of the 21st the prisoner broke through the side of the cell and escaped. An extract from MacBrayne's report detailing the events that led up to the recapture and death of Eldridge is given below:—

"I got on top of the roof but could not see Eldridge. I called Constable Clifford and sent him for half-breed trackers, who were witnesses in this case, and in the meantime made a thorough search. When the half-breeds came I got them to make a wide circle of the village to try and pick up the tracks. At one point only was I able to see tracks, and that was of a man running in a southeast direction. I sent Constable Clifford and a special on police horses to Rife, with instructions to notify the settlers to have Eldridge's house watched that night. I, with the halfbreeds, circled lake Therin, but could discover no tracks of Eldridge. The next day Constable Clifford reported that there was no trace of the prisoner in the Rife district. I recalled him, thinking that Eldridge had gone south. That evening Constable Schultz came in from the north. About 5.30 p.m. I got a telephone message from Rife informing me that Eldridge had been seen by Gilbertson. I pulled out with two constables and saddle horses, and arrived at Rife about 10.30 p.m. I stationed Constable Schultz at Aylesworth's place, as Aylesworth was known to be friendly to Eldridge. Constable Clifford and I went to Gilbertson's house and stayed there until the morning of the 17th inst., when Gilbertson told me that he had seen Eldridge and that he had asked him for bread and salt. I had Gilbertson cache the bread where Eldridge wanted it, and I dug two pits, one 15 feet north of the cache and another 30 feet east of the cache. I put the special in the east pit and took up the north one myself. I stationed Constables Clifford and Schultz about 50 yards east of me in a brush pile. I instructed Constable Clifford that when he heard me challenge Eldridge he was to come towards me. Constable Schultz I told to run towards a small slough, southwest of him and directly west of the cache. We took up our positions about five o'clock, and at 9.45 I heard Eldridge coming along. It was very dark and I was unable to see him, but I pointed my rifle in his direction and told him to throw up his hands. He hesitated for two or three seconds and suddenly jumped under the fence. I fired at him but missed. I fired a second time, but missed again. A little later I heard Constable Schultz order him to stop, and then I heard a shot. I ran towards this point and found Eldridge lying on the ground. He had been shot in the right shoulder, the bullet coming out at the neck. We carried him into Gilbertson's shack and I telegraphed to St. Paul for a doctor. He came at five o'clock the next morning and dressed Eldridge's wounds. He told me to bring him in to St. Paul. This was done. Eldridge was brought in on a democrat, he first being placed on a spring mattress. He was seen by the doctor that evening, who dressed him and said he had stood the trip remarkably well. The next day he was able to take milk and eggs and appeared to be coming along nicely. That night he was looked after by Constable Clifford until midnight, Constable Schultz from then until 3 a.m., and myself until he died, which happened at about seven o'clock in the morning. The next day the inquest was held by Dr. Lawford, of Pakan, the jury returning a verdict to the effect that Samuel Eldridge met his death by a bullet fired from a revolver in the hands of Constable Schultz, whilst in the execution of his duty. They exonerated the police from all blame.

Eldridge was buried the same night and the next day I left for Edmonton."

Donald Marsh—Theft and arson.—On the 13th of April, 1914, I received information from Spruce Grove that a stable full of horses and mules had been burnt. On

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investigation it was found that a team of mules and a quantity of harness were missing. I sent a number of men out to investigate, and received word by telephone from Sergeant McGillycuddy, of Stony Plain, that a man named Donald Marsh was barricaded in a shack near Wabamun.

Later, I heard that the town constable at Wabamun had succeeded in arresting Marsh, but that he had escaped from him. Grant, the owner of the mules, laid information against Marsh, and a warrant was issued. For some time, however, in spite of the most strenuous endeavours on our part, Marsh succeeded in evading arrest. Eventually, on the 9th May, he was re-arrested in North Edmonton by Constables Francis and Webster.

During confinement awaiting trial, he gradually evinced unmistakable signs of insanity, and finally became so violent that there was no other course than to commit him to an asylum.

There is no doubt that he stole the mules from the barn, and, in order to conceal the fact that they had gone, deliberately set fire to it, caring nothing for the terrible suffering of the horses tied up inside.

Murder of J. B. Chivas at Amisk.—On the 30th May, 1914, the section house at Rosyth was broken into and a quantity of clothing and other goods, including a .38 revolver, were stolen. Three men suspected of the theft had gone towards Amisk.

Corporal Jackson, at Hardisty, was communicated with by telephone and, as the latter place is distant about 12 miles from Amisk, he phoned the Justice of the Peace there to ascertain if the men had arrived and, if necessary, to swear in two special constables and hold them pending his own arrival.

The Justice of the Peace, one J. B. Chivas, located the men in a restaurant and, assisted by two special constables, decided to arrest them.

He informed them who he was, and that they were under arrest, but had hardly finished speaking when one of them produced a revolver, shot and mortally wounded him, and in the confusion that followed all three escaped. Mr. Chivas died two hours later.

Corporal Jackson was notified of the murder by telephone and immediately hired an automobile and proceeded to the spot. No attempt whatever had been made to follow the men, nor had anyone noticed the direction taken by the fugitives. The time when Corporal Jackson arrived was 9.10 p.m., and although he at once organized a search party no success was achieved in locating them.

In the interval that has elapsed between then and now no effort or expense has been spared in tracking down the criminals. A moderate amount of success has been attained, but for obvious reasons our actions cannot be published at this stage of the investigation.

T. G. Cook—Murder.—On the 16th May, 1914, Constable Wilson, of Wainwright detachment, was notified that W. B. Crawford, an influential business man of that town, had been missing from his house since the evening of the 14th instant. An investigation was instituted, and it transpired that on the morning of the 14th May the missing man had received a telegram purporting to come from one "R.S. Barker" requesting an interview on business with him at 10.30 pm. that evening. Crawford appears to have kept the appointment, and was seen on the street at 11.15 p.m. After that he was never again seen alive.

The theory at first advanced was that for reasons of his own he had decided to abandon his wife and business and make a fresh start in some other locality. It was soon found, however, that this view was not tenable. He had little or no money with him. His relations with his wife, though not very cordial, were not strained. His business and books were in good order, and there were no trains at that particular time, by which he could have left.

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A very thorough search of the town and its vicinity was now commenced, but it was not until the 19th June that Crawford's body was located at the bottom of a well on a farm belonging to a man named T. G. Cook.

The side of his head had been smashed in and, after the body had been thrown into the well, manure, wood and cement had been used to cover it.

At the inquest the jury returned the following verdict: "That W. B. Crawford came to his death from wounds inflicted by some blunt instrument, by some unknown person or persons."

The efforts of the police were now concentrated on ascertaining the motive for the crime, and finding the perpetrator. Circumstantial evidence was forthcoming and a chain gradually linked together. Staff-Sergeant Piper of "D" division was sent by order of the commissioner to take charge of the case.

On the 24th of August T. G. Cook was arrested at Wainwright and, after several remands, the preliminary hearing charging him with the wilful murder of W. B. Crawford was held in that town.

The hearing lasted three days, as there were twenty-five witnesses called for the Crown. On the 10th September, 1914, Cook was committed for trial.

F. V. Paquette—Counterfeiting.—In April, 1914, it came to our notice that several spurious 25 cent and 50 cent pieces were being put in circulation in the Morinville and Clyde districts. A close watch was kept, and on the 4th May, Constable Heinrichsen arrested F. V. Paquette at Clyde in this connection. On his person and in his suitcase was found counterfeit currency amounting to about \$80.

His house near Clyde was searched, and a complete outfit for making counterfeit coins discovered.

Certain correspondence also came to light, and by following this up it was ascertained that Paquette was an old offender. He had, for the same offence, served sentences in the Iowa State penitentiary; the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary; and the Jefferson city, Missouri, penitentiary; also in the Detroit House of Correction.

He was committed for trial, and in the district court held at Clyde on the 29th June, was sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment in the Alberta penitentiary.

Nick Volhopf—attempted murder.—At Peers on the morning of July 17, 1914, Steve Ostachuk went into the bunk-house and lay down. Nick Volhopf was in the room at the time and, on seeing the other's entrance, without saying a word, he walked over to the bunk where Ostachuk was lying, reached over the top, took a .22 rifle that was hanging there, deliberately pointed it at Ostachuk and fired. The bullet went through the complainant's stomach. Accused was arrested, and on July 18 was committed for trial on the charge of attempted murder.

Fred Wasylik—attempted murder and attempted suicide.—A hot-tempered and amorous Austrian. Finding that the object of his affections was indifferent to him, and suspecting that Steve Shatatowsky, who stayed in the same house, might succeed where he had failed, he tried to kill him with an axe, shortly afterwards cutting his own throat.

Both men were taken to hospital, where they recovered. Wasylik is now awaiting trial.

Roy Williams—Cattle stealing.—The above is a young man of 22 years of age, hailing from Missouri, and evincing a predilection for appropriating other people's cattle.

In the Ferintosh district, where he was ranching, he was found by one of his victims to be in possession of two calves, not his own property.

An investigation by Constable Whitney resulted in the arrest and committal for trial of Roy Williams on the 22nd of June, 1914.

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It appeared that he had been practising wholesale cattle theft, but six distinct charges were brought against him when tried before Mr. Justice McCarthy on the 4th October, 1914, at Wetaskiwin.

Five cases resulted in convictions, and on each of these charges he was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary. Sentences to run concurrently.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Department of Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied by us in all criminal sittings of the several District Courts, and in all coroners' cases outside of the city limits.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisoners to and from courts, jails, asylums, and in cases before Justices of the Peace.

All criminal subpoenas and summonses are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons dying intestate, or through violent means, are located, inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judicial districts. This entails a great deal of work and correspondence, as many estates pass through our hands in the course of a year.

Department of Provincial Health.—We assist this department in maintaining quarantine in cases of infectious and contagious diseases, and also in connection with the relief of destitute persons.

Department of Dependent and Delinquent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the provincial Act.

License Department.—Whenever reports are received by us disclosing any contravention of the Liquor License Ordinance, full particulars are communicated to the chief license inspector. We assist this department whenever necessary in the prosecution of cases under the ordinance.

Indians.—The usual escorts and duties in connection with the treaty payments have been performed.

As usual, we have given special attention to infractions of the provisions of the Indian Act, with the result that seventy-six cases have been entered and seventy-four convictions obtained. Nearly all of these cases may be attributed to liquor. The increase of population and consequent distribution of liquor renders it easier for the Indians to obtain it than formerly.

Apart from drunkenness, which is by no means general, the Indians of the different reserves give little trouble and are law abiding.

PRISONERS.

Below is given the report of the provost in charge of the guard-room, with a summary of the prisoners who have passed through our hands during the last twelve months.

EDMONTON GUARD-ROOM, September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
"G" Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith statistics for the Edmonton guard-room for the twelve months ending 30th September, 1914.

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1914—	
Males, 13; females, 2.	15
Total number received during twelve months ending September 30, 1914—	
Males, 1,104; females, 72.	1,176
Discharged during twelve months ending September 30, 1914.	1,169

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Confined in cells at midnight, September 30, 1914—

Males, 18; females, 4..	22
Daily average number of prisoners..	27.53
Maximum number on any day..	40
Minimum number on any day..	6
Number awaiting trial September 30..	6
Number serving sentence..	7

Statistics re Lunatics.

Number received during the year—

Males, 59; females, 15..	74
Sent to Insane Asylum, Ponoka—	
Males, 49; females, 15..	64
Discharged as sane (males)..	9
Died in guard-room (male)..	1

Seven juvenile offenders were sentenced and escorted to Portage la Prairie from this guard-room.

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

The system of finger prints and photographs has been carried out with all prisoners charged with indictable offences, passing through this guard-room.

I would mention that no prisoners are committed to this guard-room, all prisoners being committed to the Alberta penitentiary and the provincial jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

Previous to March 9, 1914, "G" Division guard-room was at Fort Saskatchewan, where it at that time also served as a common jail. On March 9, 1914, the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room was taken over by the province of Alberta, to be used as a provincial jail. The duties of the Edmonton guard-room, as carried out now, are the same as they were previous to the handing over of the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room, i.e., it is merely a receiving and distributing point for prisoners.

I have the honour to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

S. L. WARRIOR, *Corporal*,

Provost.

DETACHMENTS.

Three new detachments, namely, Andrew, Beaver Crossing and Provost were opened during the year. The name of the detachment at Brazeau, Mile 37 A.C.B. was changed to "Coalspur."

In the early part of 1914 most of these were single detachments, but since the number of men in the division has been increased it has been found possible to have two men at most places, and this arrangement should expedite and facilitate the work during the coming winter in the various localities.

HEALTH.

With the exception of one very serious case of typhoid, the division has been comparatively free from illness. Several men were, however, sent to hospital where Dr. Braithwaite successfully operated on them. These operations were for hernia and appendicitis.

HORSES.

We received during the year, 33 remounts; 10 horses and 1 mule were sold to the Alberta Provincial Government; 2 horses were cast and sold; 2 died at Edson from distemper and general debility and 1 was destroyed on account of old age at Fort Saskatchewan.

The mileage of "G" division horses for the last twelve months is 133,956.

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HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as was required has been supplied from the supply store, and our equipment in this respect is complete and in serviceable condition.

The receipt of twelve new double cinch saddles from Regina filled our requirements for the time being. There is a sufficiency of other saddlery in good order.

TRANSPORT.

Two single buckboards and one platform spring wagon were received from Regina, and a light dray was purchased locally. We are well and serviceably equipped with transport at the present time.

BUILDINGS.

New quarters for the superintendent and for three married non-commissioned officers have been completed. These are very comfortable and add much to the appearance of the Barrack square.

A concrete retaining wall, with driveway, gates and lamps, has been built along the front of the property facing on Rice street. This not only very much improves the appearance of the property, but will stop any slipping of the foundations, which was anticipated on account of the earth sinking in and falling away.

CANTEEN.

A small stock of tobacco, cigars, cigarettes, etc., is kept, which is much appreciated. The financial condition is satisfactory, and grants have been made during the year totalling upwards of two hundred dollars.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

A piano and billiard table provide much recreation, while the reading room is supplied with illustrated papers and magazines in addition to the books in the library.

STORES.

Supplies and stores have been sufficient and of good quality.

GENERAL.

In March, 1914, the provincial authorities took over the Mounted Police guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan. In February a regrettable incident occurred in the guard room at Edmonton. An unfortunate lunatic, having been previously searched, was placed in the padded cell. From subsequent investigation, it appears that he must have had a match concealed in the lining of his coat. He succeeded in setting fire to his cell, and before he could be rescued had died of suffocation. The accident occurred about 8.15 p.m., and the night guard did everything possible to save the unfortunate man. The cells on the ground floor were full of prisoners, clamoring to get out as the smoke was nearly suffocating them.

Since the war broke out, I have had reports submitted to me by all the detachments in reference to alien enemies. The general feeling amongst Germans and Austrians would appear to be one of indifference in most cases, but in others where this is not so the risk of making any demonstration in favour of their own countries seems to be fully realized.

In closing this report, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty co-operation I have received from all ranks of "G" division in the performance of duties which have been both numerous and exacting.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

T. A. WROUGHTON, *Supt.,*
Commanding "G" Division.

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APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. F. J. HARRIGAN, COMMANDING "A" DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "A" division for the year ended September 30, 1914.

I took over command of "A" division from Superintendent West on 2nd December, 1913.

Officers in the Division.—Superintendent F. J. Harrigan, in command; Inspector J. C. Richards, in command Swift Current Sub-District. Inspector G. W. Currier.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed cannot be considered as one of prosperity, especially for the farmers in the district, owing to the almost total failure of crops. However, the inhabitants are of good cheer and are looking forward, with bright hopes, for a bumper crop next season.

The united actions of the Dominion and Provincial Governments have gone a long way in improving the position of the settlers, who will go into the winter well supplied with the necessities of life. Further, they need not concern themselves about seed for 1915, as every farmer in need of such will have it advanced.

The past year was rather discouraging to the man tilling the land in this district. No doubt he bears in mind that it was the hottest and driest in 35 years. On the other hand, I am pleased to state that the ranchers had a very successful season.

The purchase of a large number of horses by Colonel Hasel of the English Remounts Commission and the Royal Northwest Mounted Police has greatly assisted the farmers and ranchers in this district.

The settler of this district must realize and make up his mind to settle down to good hard work and go in more for diversified farming and less for grain growing only. The farmer who has this season beef, mutton, pork and such like for sale, is fortunate. The prices for these articles are good and the net profits large.

Maple Creek.—The past year has been fairly successful as far as the town of Maple Creek is concerned. Several large and commodious dwelling houses have been erected during the year. The splendid armoury built by the Government was opened in May.

Shaunavon.—Shaunavon is a new town on the Weyburn-Lethbridge branch of the C.P.R., and has now 1,500 inhabitants. It is at present the most prosperous town in the district. The business portion of the town consists of two large hotels, six lumber yards, four hardware stores, dry goods stores, and grocery stores, etc.

On May 1, the C.P.R. took over that portion of the line as far west as Shaunavon. A large station is also in the course of construction. The steel has been laid as far west as Govenlock, but as yet is in the hands of the Construction Department and not available for passenger service. This is a divisional point of the C.P.R.

Shaunavon boasts of the finest hotel of any town of its size in Saskatchewan.

There are four coal mines situated some 4 miles south of Shaunavon, which supply the town and neighbourhood with coal.

Swift Current.—Swift Current was incorporated as a city at the beginning of the year, being the seventh city in the province of Saskatchewan. The population is somewhere over 5,000.

Swift Current is a divisional point on the main line of the C.P.R. and has a roundhouse and C.P.R. shops, which give employment to a large number of citizens.

The Industries of Swift Current are not on a very large scale, two milling companies, bottling works, Massey Harris Implement Company have a large warehouse in the west end of the city, as also have the Swift Current Grocery Company.

A large number of buildings started during last year have been completed, amongst which are two new hotels, viz. "The Healey," and "The Carleton" and the Healey-Hooker block, the last a five-story building which would do credit to a city of 20,000 inhabitants. The buildings now under construction are the new school house and court house, which will be fine structures when completed.

There are eight banks in Swift Current, and all have good substantial business.

CRIME.

The following statistics show a considerable increase in the number of cases entered over those of last year and for the year ended September 30, 1912. This increase is no doubt due to a great extent to an influx of settlers throughout the district. When I took over command of this division in October, 1912, the annual report was just completed and showed 418 cases entered and 334 convictions. Just to give an idea of how crime has increased in this division I will quote the figures for 1912, 1913, and 1914.

Cases entered—

1912.. . . .	418
1913.. . . .	708
1914.. . . .	1,121

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The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months:

	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and with-drawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the Person—				
Murder.....	2	1		1
" attempted	3		2	1
Manslaughter.....	1		1	
Shooting with intent.....	3	2		1
Threatening to kill.....	1		1	
Wounding.....	2	1		1
Assault, common.....	112	91	21	
" aggravated.....	1	1		
" causing bodily harm.....	16	9	7	
" indecent.....	3		1	2
Rape and attempted.....	3		3	
Attempted suicide.....	2		1	1
Abortion.....	1	1		
Abduction and aiding.....	2		2	
Carnal knowledge girl under 14 years.....	2	2		
Non-support wife and family.....	4	1	3	
Intimidation and threat.....	9	7	2	
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	1	1		
Extortion.....	4		4	
Concealment of birth.....	4		4	
Illegal solemnization of marriage.....	2		1	1
Against the Property—				
Theft.....	163	79	74	10
" from person.....	6	2	4	
Hore stealing.....	15	8	5	2
Cattle stealing.....	7	1	4	2
Cattle killing.....	5		2	3
Cattle shooting or wounding.....	3		3	
Fraudulently in possession of cattle.....	8	3	5	
Cruelty to animals.....	24	20	4	
House and shop breaking.....	8	5	3	
Burglary and attempted.....	3	3		
Fraud and intent.....	6	2	4	
False pretences.....	28	12	9	7
Forgery and uttering.....	9	4	2	3
Receiving stolen property.....	16	10	3	3
Having stolen property in possession.....	3	3		
Wilful damage.....	3	3		
Arson and attempted.....	4	2	2	
Mis-chief.....	13	11	2	
Killing and wounding dogs.....	1	1		
Trespass.....	1	1		
Accessory after fact.....	1		1	
Against Public Order—				
Carrying concealed weapon.....	5	4	1	
Pointing fire-arms.....	6	3	3	
Having fire-arms in possession when arrested.....	1	1		
Against Morals and Religion—				
Vagrancy.....	122	113	9	
Drunk and disorderly.....	55	55		
Causing disturbance.....	13	7	6	
Indecent exposure.....	2	2		
Buggery and attempted.....	1		1	
Incest.....	3	2	1	
Seduction under promise of marriage.....	1		1	
Keeper house ill-fame.....	4	4		
Inmate.....	18	14	4	
Frequenter.....	3	2	1	
Frequenter gaming house.....	2	2		
Gambling house.....	1	1		
Nuisance.....	2	1	1	
Misleading Justice—				
Perjury.....	3		1	2

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The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the past twelve months—*Concluded*.

	Cases entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Corruption and Disobedience—				
Contempt of court.....	1	1		
Escaping custody and attempt.....	9	4	5	
Obstructing peace officer.....	2	1		1
Bribery and attempt.....	1		1	
Resisting arrest.....	1	1		
Against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides.....	7	7		
Trespass.....	3	3		
Attempting to wreck train.....	3	3		
Against Customs Act—				
Smuggling.....	2	2		
Offence against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians.....	5	4	1	
Indians intoxicated.....	5	5		
Refusing information where liquor was obtained.....	1	1		
Against Lord's Day Act.....	2	2		
Against Animal Contagious Disease.....	2	2		
Against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—				
Masters and servants.....	83	75	8	
Game.....	12	11	1	
Hide and brand.....	15	15		
Prairie and forest.....				
Fire act.....	59	50	9	
Liquor license.....	45	45		
Insanity.....	30	25	5	
Horse breeders.....	11	11		
Estray animals.....	20	19	1	
Livery stable.....	10	8	2	
Veterinary surgeon.....	1	1		
Public health.....	2	2		
Hawkers and pedlers.....	3	3		
Noxious weeds.....	3	1	2	
Steam boilers.....	5	3	2	
Motor vehicles.....	20	20		
Neglected children.....	2	2		
Open well, dangerous to stock.....	9	6	3	
Total.....	1,121	831	249	41

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1914:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court disposed of.....	80
Number of convictions.....	50
Number of fines imposed.....	7
Sentences to jail.....	20
Sentences to penitentiary.....	13
Suspended sentences.....	7
Bound over to keep the peace.....	2
Restitution ordered.....	1
Acquitted.....	30
Number of cases awaiting trial, September 30, 1914.....	41
Total number of cases before Supreme or District Court.....	121
Total number of cases disposed of.....	80
Total number of cases awaiting trial.....	41

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Among the most important cases during the year are the following:—

William Karkas—Murder.—On the 21st January, 1914, the accused came into Herbert detachment, and stated that he had shot his wife Bertha that day. He was immediately arrested and given the usual warning.

A short time after he signed a confession to the effect that he had committed the deed, giving for his reason, his wife's infidelity. The same day a coroner's jury brought in a verdict of wilful murder against the accused. The next day, the 22nd, the preliminary hearing took place before G. L. Wheatley, Esq., J.P. at Herbert, when the accused was committed for trial. His trial took place at Swift Current on the 11th February, before Judge Lamont. The jury brought in a verdict of guilty, but stated that the accused was insane when he committed the murder. He was committed to the Battleford Asylum for the Insane.

O. Lethiecq—Murder.—On the 6th May, 1914, a man named E. Ordrenneau was found dead in a field about 8 miles from Neville, where he had been working. On inquiry being made by Corporal Banfield, suspicion pointed to the accused; as Ordrenneau had no enemies in the community with the exception of Lethiecq, he was summoned as a witness at the inquest, which was held the following day, and in his evidence stated that he suspected Ordrenneau amongst others of having improper relations with his (Lethiecq's) wife. The post-mortem revealed two bullets and several bullet holes in the body. The verdict of the coroner's jury was "murder," coupled with the direction that Lethiecq be sent up for trial. At the conclusion of the inquest the accused was arrested and brought before F. J. Horrigan, Esq., J.P., who remanded him for eight days. On the 22nd May the preliminary hearing took place at Neville before J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P., when the accused was committed for trial. This case comes up for trial at the next sitting of the Supreme Court now being held at Swift Current.

John Dyck—Manslaughter.—This is a case carried over from 1912-13. On 27th March, 1913, a son of the accused, four years old, died of pneumonia. Constable Banfield on being informed of suspicious circumstances surrounding the death, interviewed the child's mother, who stated that, not only had the father neglected, but he had refused to call in medical aid for the sick child. Dr. Gravel thought that the child's life might have been saved if he had been called in time. Information laid and accused arrested. Preliminary held at Neville on 28th March, 1913, before A. Bonneville, Esq., J.P., when accused was committed for trial. Case was tried on 30th September, at Swift Current by His Lordship, Chief Justice Haultain, who dismissed it on the grounds that the accused did not actually neglect the child, and that he had tried to get a doctor but failed.

D. N. Overton—Attempted murder.—On the evening of the 26th May last the accused and a neighbour, F. Wohlfahrt, quarrelled about a gate which Wohlfahrt was putting in a fence between his and Overton's homestead. During the quarrel Overton went into his house and came out again with a revolver in his hand. Notwithstanding this the quarrel continued. The accused threatened Wohlfahrt and then shot him in the shoulder. Medical aid was quickly summoned and the injured man removed to the Maple Creek hospital where he made a quick recovery.

The preliminary hearing took place on 10th June before F. J. Horrigan, Esq., J.P., when Overton was committed for trial. The case comes up for trial at the sitting of the Supreme Court now being held at Swift Current.

C. Linsen—Attempted murder.—A. Bonneville, the informant in this case, testified that on the 30th May last, when driving a team and wagon on the trail between Ponteix and his homestead, he saw the accused enter his house and appear immediately afterwards with a rifle in his hand, which he levelled at Bonneville and fired, but Bonne-

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ville, who was expecting this attack, dropped to the bottom of the wagon and heard the bullet sing over his head. Bonneville made his team gallop and had not gone far when he heard another bullet fired at him. He went some way up the road when a neighbour, E. Marti, thinking that the team was running away, stopped them and was told by Bonneville what happened. Linsen swore in his defence that he had no rifle in his house that day. As Bonneville's statement could not be corroborated, and as no rifle was found in Linsen's house, the justice holding the preliminary, decided that there was not sufficient evidence to commit the accused for trial.

A. Lesures—Attempted murder.—This is a case that has been carried over from 1911-12 with reference to which the Clerk of the Court, under date of November 24, 1913, notified the police that the agent for the Attorney General had, by direction of that minister, entered a *nolle prosequi* order. The offence seems to have taken place during a family quarrel in which the accused struck his father on the head with a hoe. The injury was a scalp wound and healed quickly.

Albert Schubert—Shooting with intent.—This charge, which is becoming more common in this district, was on April 30, 1914, laid by Carl H. Nelson, before G. S. Smaill, Esq., J.P., at Vanguard against Albert Schubert. Nelson was ploughing on his own place. Accused ordered him to remove a stone pile from his (accused's) place. Nelson said he had no time. Accused went home, returned with a shot-gun and rifle, laid down the shot-gun and fired the rifle at Nelson, missing, picked up the shot-gun, but did not fire, merely pointing the gun. Accused was arrested on April 30, 1914, and brought before His Worship G. S. Smaill, who, on May 1, 1914, after hearing the evidence, formally committed accused for trial. Case came up May 29, 1914, before His Honour Judge Hannon. Accused pleaded guilty and was fined \$30 and, in default of payment, to 15 days' imprisonment with hard labour. Fine was paid.

Peter Franzen—Carnal knowledge of girl under age of fourteen.—On June 10, 1914, Frank Jacobs, father of Mary Jacobs, laid an information before J. M. Friessen, Esq., J.P., against Peter Franzen for having on several occasions during the past three years carnally known Mary Jacobs, a girl under the age of 14 years. The accused was arrested and formally committed for trial on June 13, 1914, by J. M. Friessen, Esq., J.P. Accused elected a speedy trial and on April 24, 1914, was brought before His Honour Judge C. E. D. Wood at the District Court, Swift Current. The evidence for the prosecution was only too conclusive, the offence having been committed partly by force and partly by persuasion and bribes, in the shape of candy, etc. His Honour found the prisoner guilty and sentenced him to three years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary, and to receive twenty lashes.

Sebastien Kramer, alias George Gramer—Unlawful Carnal Knowledge.—This is a case of a sordid nature. The accused, Gramer, was at the time working for Henry Schafer, south of Prussia, father of the girl on whom the offence was committed. Information was laid by Henry Schaefer on March 10, 1914, against the accused before J. G. Edgar, Esq., J.P., at Prussia, on the above charge, and warrant was issued, but accused had fled before the police were cognizant of the offence. Accused was arrested at Regina, March 26, 1914, by the R.N.W.M.P., taken before J. G. Edgar, Esq., J.P., at Prussia, and formally committed for trial on this charge. The case came up April 28, 1914, before His Honour Judge Smyth, at Swift Current. Accused pleaded guilty to the charge and His Honour imposed a sentence of five years' imprisonment at Prince Albert penitentiary and, in addition, 15 lashes.

Peter Werner—Incest.—This unnatural offence was first reported to the police by a son-in-law of the accused. He was formally committed for trial on this charge by Ira A. Quick, Esq., J.P., at Maple Creek, July 15, 1914, and on asking for a speedy

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trial, was brought before His Honour C. E. D. Wood at the District Court, Swift Current, on August 26, 1914. No defence was attempted other than technical objections to the speech of the attorney for the defence and, after finding the prisoner guilty, His Honour sentenced him to five years with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Tom Savage—Burglary and Escaping Lawful Custody.—On 16th February last, the accused was, at Morse, committed for trial on charges of burglary and theft. In being escorted to Maple Creek that evening, he jumped from the train about one and a half miles west of Tompkins. At daylight next morning the spot where prisoner jumped from the train was found in the snow and his cap picked up there.

His movements from place of escape were traced to a farmer's house 1 mile south of track, where he borrowed a cap, and from there to Tompkins, where all trace was lost. Two days after it was learned that the fugitive was picked up by a farmer, 2 miles north of Tompkins, and driven 17 miles north. A party immediately struck out in that direction. After a considerable piece of tracking, Savage was arrested on the evening of the 21st at the house of a homesteader, about 20 miles north of Abbey. Savage was tried by Judge Smith at Swift Current on 28th April, 1914, and was sentenced to 2 years and six months' imprisonment with hard labour.

Fred Dolman—Cattle stealing.—On the 27th January, 1913, Peter Keller of the 3-3 ranch, north of Herbert, laid an information against Dolman on the above charge. Constable Chamberlain took charge at once, but Dolman appears to have been such an adept at this business, that although there was abundant evidence in a general way, nothing positive in the way of evidence was obtained until the 29th January, when one hide was positively identified by James Bedford, A. Smith, and Peter McWellar. The brand had been split out of this hide, but unfortunately for the accused, he omitted to cut off and destroy the ears which were also marked. By the 29th Dolman had fled, and although every effort had been made by the police, he remained at large until finally arrested in Portland, Oregon, U.S.A., on January 22. Accused returned voluntarily to Canada and on January 28, 1914, was brought before His Worship F. J. Harrigan at Maple Creek and formally committed for trial on this charge. Asking for a speedy trial, accused was, on February 15, 1914, brought before Mr. Justice Lamont Swift Current, where he pleaded guilty to the indictment charging him with the theft of 15 steers, the property of the 3-3 Cattle Company. His Lordship sentenced accused to three years with hard labour in the penitentiary at Prince Albert.

The strange feature of this case is the success which had attended this man's nefarious operations for a period of over two years, and the small amount of real evidence that could be gathered against the accused after such a long career of crime. This case caused considerable excitement among ranchers, etc., as accused was well known, and after his flight the boast was made by his friends that the police would never get him. The far-reaching effect of this capture and conviction cannot be overestimated.

George F. Hughes—Horse stealing.—This case is one in which singular daring was shown in the criminal's manner of procedure. About midnight October 10, 1913, a man was seen taking a horse out of Mr. Cleveland's stable, 4 miles southwest of Swift Current. This man put a work bridle on the horse and rode away at a gallop. The police were notified at once and every effort was made, but the affair remained a mystery till about the middle of January, 1914, when, after the accused had been arrested on charges of wheat stealing, sufficient evidence was collected to warrant the further charge of horse-stealing, on which he was formally committed to stand his trial. While in jail at Swift Current, accused made a desperate break for liberty, but owing to the vigilance of the police, this was unsuccessful. Case came up June 18, 1914, before His Honour Judge Hannon, when he was found guilty and sentenced to seven years' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

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Harry Lynn—Horse stealing.—On May 20, 1914, the police were notified that Harry Lynn had stolen a horse, saddle, and bridle from M. McLachlan, and had left the country. At Becker's farm, in the vicinity of Pambrum, Lynn traded the stolen horse for a sorrel pony, and on May 29, 1914, sold the sorrel pony in Medicine Hat. For some time the police worked to locate this man without result, but he was finally captured at Rodcliffe, Alta, and returned to Vanguard, where he was formally committed for trial by J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P. Accused asked for a speedy trial, and on August 18, 1914, was brought before His Honour Judge Smythe at Swift Current, where he pleaded guilty, and was released by His Honour on suspended sentence.

Melvin, alias "Skinny" McDonald—Cattle stealing.—This case is so interwoven with the Dolman case that they are practically inseparable, the accused being a brother-in-law of Dolman, who is now serving a three years' sentence on this charge. This offence was committed in company with Dolman and, to a large extent at the Dolman place, thus throwing suspicion in the first instance on Dolman. After Dolman's arrest and following a confession on his part in which he implicated the accused, McDonald, as his partner all through, McDonald was arrested on the above charge and on January 31, 1914, brought before J. C. Richards, Esq., J.P., for a preliminary hearing, at which, after hearing the evidence, His Worship committed the accused for trial. This case is now pending, and is being very closely watched by all parties interested in the cattle business in southern Saskatchewan.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

An unusually large number of accidental deaths have occurred during the year. All have been investigated. This necessitated a large amount of work. Besides investigating the cause of death, the men in charge take an inventory of all the effects and send copy of same to the officer commanding. Inspector Currier, as coroner, acted in his official capacity in a number of cases.

The following is a list of deaths, sudden, accidental, and suicidal, investigated by members of this division during the past year:—

Natural causes.	12
Accidental.	34
Suicidal.	8
Murdered.	3
	<hr/>
Total.	57
	<hr/>

This is an increase of two deaths compared with last year.

William John Swarthout—Murder and suicide.—Included in the foregoing statement of accidental and sudden deaths is the murder of Sarah C. Mantz, and the suicide of Wm. J. Swarthout. The circumstances in connection with this double tragedy are as follows: On the evening of the 18th December last a telephone message was received by the officer commanding Swift Current sub-district to the effect that a suicide and an attempted murder had occurred about 30 miles south of Morse. Corporal Baxter was immediately despatched to Morse to investigate the matter, and on his arrival there he was informed by the doctor, who had been called to attend to Mrs. Mantz, that on his arrival he found her dead. Mrs. Mantz was a widow, and was living on her own farm, Wm. J. Swarthout and his son were hired by her to work on the farm, and it was an understood thing in the Mantz family that Mrs. Mantz and Swarthout were to be married in the month of March following. On the morning of December 18, this unfortunate couple had a quarrel, pursuant to which Mrs. Mantz told Swarthout that it would be better for them not to get married, and although he

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asked her forgiveness she still refused to marry him. He then went upstairs where he remained until about noon, when his son came into the house and joined Mrs. Mantz and her daughter in the kitchen.

Mrs. Mantz then called upstairs to Swarthout telling him that his son had come in. Swarthout came down the stairs which opened into the kitchen and stood about three steps from the bottom, when he addressed his son as follows: "That woman and I have lived together as man and wife since about the third day I came here and now she refuses to marry me. Well, if we can't live together, we will die together," and without further warning he pointed a gun at Mrs. Mantz and fired, inflicting a wound immediately below the left shoulder blade and about 1 inch from the spine. Mrs. Mantz fell at her daughter's feet and Swarthout rushed upstairs and shot himself, dying almost instantly.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been seventy-five prairie fires and contraventions of the Prairie Fire Act reported during the year, and all such reports have been thoroughly investigated by members of this division, resulting in fifty-nine prosecutions and fifty convictions, nine cases being either dismissed or withdrawn.

The origin of the remaining sixteen cases could not be ascertained.

Compared with last year's statistics, the foregoing figures show an increase of twenty-five cases reported, eighteen prosecutions, and eleven convictions.

This increase is no doubt due to the extraordinary dry season which has been experienced throughout the district.

A large number of fires have been caused through the carelessness of farmers burning off stubble without taking the required precautions, but I am pleased to state that the amount of damage done by these fires has been comparatively small.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

MAPLE CREEK, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,

R. N. W. M. Police,

Maple Creek.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "A" division guard-room for the year ended 30th September, 1914:—

Total number of prisoners sentenced and awaiting trial, September 30, 1913	12
Total number of prisoners received during the year.....	216
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year.....	202
Total number of prisoners transferred to Moosomin jail.....	9
Total number of prisoners serving sentences or awaiting trial, September 30, 1914	17

Compared with last year, there has been an increase of 63.

They are classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	194
Half breeds	9
Indians	5
Negroes	1
Chinese	1
Lunatics	5
Females—	
Indians	1
Total	216

The monthly admittances were as follows:—

October, 1913	34
November, 1913	20
December, 1913	28
January, 1914	21
February, 1914	6
March, 1914	9
April, 1914	26
May, 1914	24
June, 1914	14
July, 1914	16
August, 1914	8
September, 1914	10
	<hr/>
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1913	216
	12
	<hr/>
Total	228

Monthly average of prisoners received	18
Daily average of prisoners in guard-room	21
Maximum number on any one day	36
Minimum number on any one day	10
Number of prisoners serving sentences, September 30, 1914	16
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1914	1
Number of prisoners in hospital, September 30, 1914	1

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Time expired	108
Released on bail	28
Dismissed	18
Fines paid	8
Released on suspended sentence	7
Charges withdrawn by order of the Attorney General	3
Escorted to Prince Albert Penitentiary	5
" Regina guard-room	4
" Regina common jail	4
" Portage La Prairie Industrial School	4
" Indian Industrial School	1
" Calgary for trial	1
" Edmonton for trial	2
" Saskatoon for trial	1
" Medicine Hat for trial	1
Lunatics escorted to Brandon Asylum	1
" " Battleford asylum	1
" discharged as sane	3
Transferred to Moosomin jail	9
Released on Parole	1
In Hospital September 30, 1914	1
	<hr/>
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1914, 16 serving sentence and 1 awaiting trial	211
	17
	<hr/>
	228

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The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room, are classified as follows:—

Crime.	No of Sentences.	Average Terms.	
		Months.	Days.
Theft	16	3	28
Drunk, etc.	28	1	7
Vagrancy	46	1	23
Creating disturbance	4		24
Assaults, common	4	1	
False pretences	2	6	
Drunk while interdicted	3	1	
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	
" " Interdicted	1	6	
Uttering threats	2	3	
Indecent exposure	1		30
Selling liquor without license	3	2	20
Assault, causing grievous bodily harm	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2	
Non support of wife	1	3	
Masters and Servants Act	3	1	23
Burglary	1	6	
Stealing ride on C.P.R.	4	1	5

The following is a list of prisoners who were sent to the Prince Albert penitentiary:—

Prisoner S. Kramer, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment and to receive 20 lashes, on a charge of carnal knowledge of a girl under 14 years of age.

Prisoner Peter Werner, sentenced to 5 years' imprisonment on a charge of Incest.

Prisoner Fred Dolman sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment for cattle stealing.

Prisoner George Palmer sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment for horse-stealing.

Prisoner Tom Savage, sentenced to 2 years and 6 months, on charges of house-breaking, theft and escaping lawful custody.

One prisoner, Omer Lethiecq, who was arrested at Neville, Sask., on a charge of murder, and brought to the guard-room on remand, was eventually committed for trial to the Regina guard-room; this case has not been disposed of.

Owing to the large number of prisoners confined in the guard-room during the month of October, 1913, it was found necessary to transfer 9 of them to Moosomin jail.

The health of the prisoners has been good with the exception of a few minor complaints. These have received medical attention.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the guard-room rules and regulations have been strictly enforced.

During the past year the guard-room has been re-floored, the cells painted, and a new cook stove installed, greatly improving the whole building.

Finger prints and photographs have been taken of prisoners charged with indictable offences and forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police, Ottawa.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. G. BALSDON, *Corpl.*,

Provost.

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Court orderlies have been supplied for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts held at Maple Creek, Swift Current, Gull Lake, and Shaunavon. Escorts were supplied for prisoners and lunatics sent to Regina guard-room, Prince Albert penitentiary, and Battleford asylum.

Customs.—The men in charge of the Willow Creek detachment act as customs officers, and perform their duties in a very creditable manner.

Neglected Children.—Assistance was given this department in regard to some children and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

Indians.—During the past year an Indian reservation of two and one-fourth sections at the head of Sheep creek, was set aside by the Government for the Indians of this district. The reservation has been fenced in and, from what I can learn, the Indians are quite happy and contented. Their children are attending either the industrial school at High River or at LeBret.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Lectures on police work and interior economy were delivered to members of the post at intervals during the year. The men were also instructed in drill, but owing to the multifarious other duties they are called upon to perform, on account of the small strength of the division, it was not possible to devote as much time to training as could be desired.

INSPECTIONS.

The post was inspected by Assistant Commissioner A. R. Cuthbert on July 6. Daily inspections of the post have been made by either myself or the orderly officer, and weekly inspections of the arms, equipment, horses, transport, etc., have been made by myself.

HEALTH.

Under this heading I would say that the health of the division has been very good during the year.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the division during the past year has been good and, with the exception of six desertions, there have been few cases of a serious nature.

HORSES.

On September 5, Superintendent P. C. H. Primrose and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett purchased seventeen remounts for the division. On the 19th of September, Superintendent J. O. Wilson and Veterinary Surgeon Burnett purchased five more for this division, and, I must say, they are a splendid bunch of horses in every respect.

As soon as they are thoroughly broken and trained to stand fire, I intend replacing several of the old, used-up horses, now on detachments.

The division is now well supplied with both saddle and team horses of the best type available.

The general health of the horses in the division during the year has been good. Five horses were cast and sold during the year.

TRANSPORT.

The transport of the division is in good shape. Two democrat wagons were received, one for the post and one for Swift Current sub-district; also two buckboards for the post. The workmanship and material is first class.

All transport has been painted during the year.

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HARNESS.

The harness of this division is in good serviceable condition. We have received one set of single harness during the year.

RECREATION.

Owing to being so short-handed, we had very little time to indulge in sport of any kind during the summer. The tennis court was in good order during the summer months, but was very little patronized.

We have a very comfortable reading and recreation room, well furnished and cared for. The reading room receives a good supply of magazines and papers of different sorts, kindly supplied by the department.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

No expenditure has been made on the barrack building during the year. In fact, no outlay of any kind has been made on the buildings in the post, with the exception of a few minor repairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Babcocks and pails of water are placed at convenient points in the various buildings in the post. We have also an old hand fire engine which is obsolete.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The clothing and kit received during the year was most satisfactory and of good material and workmanship.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year has been of good quality. Supplied under contract.

GENERAL.

Up to date, no move has been made to install modern conveniences in the post in the way of electric light, waterworks, etc. Coal oil lamps are still doing service, and drinking water is still being hauled the same distance.

The greatest drawback to police work in this district is the want of telephone and telegraph connections. We have no connection either by telegraph or telephone, south to the boundary. Hence, you will readily see the reason why automobiles were asked for in last year's report and the necessity of having same for this division.

We have no long-distance communication farther west than Gull Lake. It was the intention of the Provincial Government to complete the line between Gull Lake and the Alberta boundary this fall, but, for some reason or other, operations ceased in July.

During the past two years, owing to the Supreme and District Court judges being overcrowded with work, we have been unable to have our cases disposed of in reasonable time. At the present sitting of the Supreme Court in Swift Current, we have several cases to be tried, which have been on the "waiting list" for two years. Since the appointment of several new judges, and especially after the present sitting of the Supreme Court at Swift Current, where we have some forty cases on the list to be disposed of, instead of having one sitting of the Supreme Court, as in the past, we shall now have three each year. Judge Smythe, newly appointed judge, has just cleared up all the old cases that were waiting him, and no doubt from now on, no difficulty will be experienced with the machinery of justice in this district.

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Up to the present the foreign element in this district has given us very little trouble. Forty miles north of Maple Creek there is a very large German population. Considering the splendid way the Dominion Government have treated the foreigners, who have had poor crops this season, one would think they would naturally be glad to be in this country, far away from the operations of the war. Still, in the face of this, there are a large number of them who are very much excited over the war, and no doubt will bear watching.

In certain districts where German papers, published in the States, are received, they seem to be having a bad influence on the people. We have had several alarming reports circulated in this district regarding foreigners arming, blowing up bridges, etc., but, after thoroughly investigating these reports, they were found to be groundless.

I am pleased to state that, with the increased strength of the division, we shall be in a better position to patrol this large district and keep a watch on foreigners. In my opinion, the mere fact of frequent patrols being made will have a very beneficial effect on any foreigners inclined to do mischief. What the future has in store, it will be hard to say. My motto is, "to be prepared as well as possible and keep all ranks on the alert to meet any emergency." In this connection, I am pleased to state that all ranks have taken the matter seriously, and are only too willing to do an extra amount of work at any time, and they do it in a cheerful manner, which is very pleasing.

The four reservists who left this division on September 25 to join their regiments on the firing line, were given a very enthusiastic send-off by their comrades before their departure.

Swift Current sub-district has performed a lot of hard work during the year. Inspector Richards is an indefatigable worker.

On the 27th June last, Maple Creek was greatly excited by the arrival of representatives of Messrs. Coste & McAuley, Ltd., who took possession of the Land Office here and filed on 20,000 acres of land that day and 2,000 the following day, paying \$25,000 in fees. The land lies between Lancer, Port Reeves, and Abbey. This was filed on with the object of drilling for natural gas and oil, which Mr. Coste informed me he had for a long time past known to be in that district, and that he expected to find it in large quantities. He intends to pipe natural gas from this point to Moosejaw and Regina.

In conclusion, I wish to record my appreciation of the hearty support I have received from all ranks in carrying out the multifarious duties throughout the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. HARRIGAN, *Supt.*,

Commanding "A" Division.

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APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. A. E. C. McDONELL, COMMANDING "N"
DIVISION, ATHABASKA.

ATHABASKA, Alta., October 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the annual report of "N" division for the year ending September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The year which has now closed may be recorded as one of prosperity for this district as a whole. Much progress has been made, while in some sections development has not been so great as in others.

Athabaska has had a comparatively quiet year. Streets and local improvements of all sorts have been steadily pushed forward and two magnificent new hotels have been completed, which afford comfortable accommodation to the travelling public. The Canadian Northern Railway Company run a daily express leaving Edmonton at 8 a.m., arriving in Athabaska at 12.45 p.m., leaving Athabaska at 2.15 p.m., arriving in Edmonton at 7 p.m. This has been much appreciated. We have a daily mail between these points.

The homestead entries at Athabaska from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, number 447, an increase of three over the same period last year. The number of immigrants registered at the Immigration Hall for the same period numbers 342. The future of Athabaska and district depends on the mineral resources; some experts who have visited the north, claim the greatest oil-fields in Alberta will be discovered in this district. The manager of the Midway Drilling Company of Los Angeles, Cal., has completed arrangements to drill in the Moose Portage district, where large holdings are held by different companies. The Pelican Oil and Gas Company have been drilling for oil 8 miles above Pelican, and have struck good prospects. The Great Northern Gas Oil Company are still drilling at House River, and are well satisfied with the results. Numerous companies are drilling and prospecting between Fort McMurray and Fort McKay, and all report as being well satisfied with the results as far as they have gone, but nothing of commercial value has yet been struck in any of the wells.

The opening of the Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway for the traffic to Sawridge, 160 miles northwest of Edmonton, marks the first step in the railway development of the Peace river country. With regular service to Sawridge three times a week and steamers on Lesser Slave lake making close connection with the railway, Grouard, at the western end of Lesser Slave lake is brought within a day and a half of Edmonton. Peace River crossing is 90 miles, or two days' travel by team beyond Grouard, so the trip from Edmonton to Peace River crossing, 350 miles, can now be made in three and a half days, and all but the last 90 miles in all the comfort and convenience of railway and steamboat travel. This brings the Peace River within easy access to the prospector or land seeker, and will no doubt greatly increase the active interest in the Peace River country. The Edmonton, Dunvegan and British Columbia railway is still being pushed on rapidly. The rails are now at Swan

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river and are expected to reach Round lake in December. Until railway communication was assured, there was grave question as to the advisability of settlers facing the difficulty of getting to Peace River and the discomforts of remaining there in isolation for an indefinite period, but with the railway within easy reach of the two most important centres of settlement, and with construction still going forward, the future of the Peace River country and Grande Prairie is assured, and there need be no hesitation on the part of settlers or prospectors in looking for homes or prospects there. With railway access, a vast empire is added to the productive area of Canada. The Peace river is navigable from Hudsons Hope at the foot of the Rocky mountains to the chutes below Vermilion, a distance of 500 miles. That the country on both sides of the river is well suited for farming, both as to soil and climatic conditions is well known. How far back from the river it is so suited remains to be settled, while at Vermilion, 250 miles downstream, there has been a farming settlement for over twenty years. The waters of the Peace come from west of the mountains; it therefore opens as early as the Saskatchewan, and closes as late. Unlike the Saskatchewan it is navigable for the whole season. While prospectors and settlers can easily get into the Peace River region as soon as the rails are laid to within 20 miles or so of the river, there cannot be the economical transport of heavy machinery or supplies until the railway actually connects with the steamers. It is expected that this connection will be made by the end of 1915.

On September 12, the ss. *Grenfell*, owned by the Peace River Trading and Land Company was destroyed by fire 15 miles above Fort St. Johns on the Peace river. This leaves only the Hudson's Bay Company's boats on the Peace. One of these boats, the ss. *Athabaska*, which was run through the Grand Rapids, is now at the foot of the Chutes on the Peace, and it is the intention of the company to take this boat overland and operate it on the Upper Peace river next season. The Hudson's Bay Company are also building a new boat for the run from Fort McMurray to Smith Landing next season.

The town of Peace River Crossing has a population of 700.

The town of Grouard is the business centre for that district. The homestead entries for the year from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, number 900, an increase of 40 over last year for the same period, with 8 scrips. The greatest number of settlers came from the States and are a very good class of settlers.

In the Grande Prairie settlement a large acreage is under cultivation. Stock of all kinds winter well, as there is abundance of good feed, and many horses and cattle are now raised and marketed. The one great want in this district is a railway to get the grain to market. Most of the settlers have large quantities in their granaries carried over from last year. I know one farmer who has forty thousand bushels, and the most of the people are short of cash. The settlers who have taken up land in the Pouce Coupée Prairie, British Columbia, are experiencing the same difficulty, and some are reported to be very hard up.

The A. & G. W. railway has steel laid as far as cache 1, or 40 miles north of Edmonton, and the grade is complete as far as Skeleton lake, a distance of 50 miles farther. The contractors expect to reach lac la Biche by Christmas with the steel. The building of this railway to McMurray will open up a large tract of good farming land. At lac la Biche an important settlement is taking place and a townsite has been selected, where a number of new stores are already doing business.

Fort McMurray promises to be an important point also. I have to repeat my remark of last year with regard to roads. The chief and in fact the only complaint to be heard by everyone is about the condition of the roads. This season has been an exceptionally wet one, all the streams were very high and the bridges on the trail between Grouard and Peace River Crossing were washed away, the Heart river had to be forded for about a month. The Provincial Government have built a good bridge

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over this stream now and repaired the other bridges. This trail is now fairly good. The worst trail in the whole district is between Athabaska and lac la Biche.

The declaration of war had the effect of putting all commercial business on a cash basis, consequently a number of very good settlers who have been in the habit of getting accommodated by the merchants over the winter months will find it hard to make both ends meet. Although I have not had any complaints, I know of a number of people who are in strenuous circumstances.

The Government telegraph line to McMurray is now completed to Pelican and will be in House River by the freeze up, and they expect to reach McMurray this winter.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the King's authority and Person—				
Carrying concealed weapons.....	3	2	1	
Offences against Administration of Law and Justice—				
Escape from custody.....	1			1
Bribery.....	1		1	
Contempt of Court.....	2	2		
Offences against Religion and Morals—				
Drunk and Disorderly.....	33	33		
Disorderly conduct.....	3	3		
Vagrancy.....	23	18	5	
Seduction.....	1	1		
" under promise of marriage.....	3	1	2	
" girl under 16.....	1		1	
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	2	2		
Inmate ".....	2	2		
Frequenting ".....	4	4		
Common nuisance.....	1	1		
Indecent Act.....	1	1		
Committing non-criminal offence.....	1	1		
Offences against Person and Reputation—				
Murder.....	2			2
Attempted murder.....	1		1	
Attempted suicide.....	1	1		
Assault common.....	31	26	5	
Assault causing actual bodily harm.....	1			1
Intimidation.....	1		1	
Prostitution of Indian woman.....	1	1		
Concealment of birth.....	1	1		
Neglect of support.....	1	1		
Leaving hole in ice unguarded.....	1	1		
Threatening to shoot.....	1	1		
Rape.....	4	1	3	
Attempted rape.....	1		1	
Abduction.....	1	1		
Offences against Rights of Property—				
Theft.....	48	25	17	6
Shop-breaking.....	4		4	
House-breaking.....	3	3		
Cattle-stealing.....	11	7	3	1
In possession stolen property.....	1		1	
False pretences.....	9	2	5	2
Dead Beat Act.....	1	1		
Forbidden Acts in respect to certain property—				
Cruelty to animals.....	17	14	3	
Unlawfully wounding dog.....	1	1		
Arson.....	1		1	
Killing dog.....	1	1		
Damaging Government telegraph line.....	1	1		
Breaking fences.....	1	1		
Mischief.....	2		2	
Injuries to trees.....	1	1		

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SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Conviction.	Withdrawals and Dismissals.	Awaiting trial.
Indian Act—				
Indian drunk.....	6	6		
Supplying liquor to Indian.....	2	2		
Liquor in possession.....	1	1		
Trespassing on reserve.....	1	1		
Intoxicating liquor on reserve.....	2	2		
Contravention section 135.....	1		1	
Offences against Provincial Ordinances—				
Masters and Servants Act.....	46	31	15	
Game Act.....	33	31	2	
Stray Animals Act.....	2	1	1	
Neglected and Dependent Children.....	1	1		
Liquor License Ordinance.....	46	41	5	
Insanity.....	7	6	1	
Poison Act.....	2	2		
Pool Room Act.....	4	4		
Pedler's Act.....	1	1		
Prairie Fire Ordinance.....	5	4	1	
Michievous Animals.....	4	1	3	
North-West Territories Act—				
Liquor in prohibited Territory.....	64	53	11	
Totals.....	460	350	97	13

Peter Kanasachem—Cattle-stealing.—On October 1, 1913, a treaty Indian named Iamsees, of Swan river, Lesser Slave lake, laid information that Kanasachem had stolen a horse of his and sold the same. Warrant was issued, but at the time Kanasachem was undergoing 6 months, including hard labour, in Lethbridge jail. He was arrested on his release from jail on March 14, 1914, and committed for trial. His Honour Judge Simmons sentenced the accused to 6 months hard labour, on July 15, 1914.

Ivan Pipes—Wire-cutting at Grouard.—On July 14, 1914, Ivan Pipes was arraigned before His Honour Judge Simmons on a charge of maliciously cutting the Government telegraph line. It appears that Pipes was one of a pool who were trafficking in homesteads at Grouard, and it was to their interest that communication by wire with Ottawa should be cut off. The evidence was of a sensational character, disclosing the fact that a considerable amount of trafficking in Dominion lands was being done at Grouard. His Honour found the accused "guilty," but mentioned that he thought others not on trial more to blame than Pipes. He therefore took a lenient view and fined accused \$500. and costs or 3 months including hard labour. Fine and costs were paid.

Asa Hunting—Abduction.—In July, 1913, information was laid against Asa Hunting charging him with abducting Mildred Shaw, a girl fifteen years old. Warrant was issued, but before it could be executed Hunting had disappeared. At the end of October, 1913, information was received by Sergeant Harper, at Lake Saskatchewan, that Hunting had been located in the Porcupine country. Staff-Sergeant Harper, Constable Stevenson and Guide Harrington, with three saddle horses and six pack ponies, started for his camp on November 4. Hunting had gone on and, after a long and very arduous trip, he was arrested at Grande Cache, B.C., on December 23, 1913. In the meantime word had been brought to Grand Prairie by two trappers that they had found a gun and rifle, which were identified as belonging to Harper's party near one of Hunting's camps. They also said they had seen the party on November 11 and were informed that Harper was pushing on with a week's grub, as

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he expected to be back with Hunting in that time. On December 15, the trappers returned to this place and there were no signs of Harper's party, but they found the guns. When they reached Grande Prairie they reported the matter. It was thought more than likely that something had happened to the party, as Harper only expected to be away a month or six weeks. A strong and well equipped search-party was immediately organized and left Athabaska December 27, 1913. On arrival at lake Saskatoon, January 5, 1914, word was received that Staff-Sergeant Harper had arrested Hunting at Grande Cache on December 23, and was returning to lake Saskatoon with the prisoner and the girl. The accused was committed for trial, and the case was tried before His Honour Judge Simmons at Grouard, July 14, 1914. His Honour entered a conviction against Hunting and allowed him out on suspended sentence. Hunting and the girl, Mildred Shaw, were married on July 30, 1914, at Grouard.

Marie LePrette—Murder.—The accused, an Indian woman, of Fort Vermilion, was arraigned before His Lordship Judge Simmons and a jury at Fort Vermilion on July 23, 1914, charged with murdering her infant son at Stinking creek, in March, 1913. The evidence for the Crown was very weak, through two of the principal witnesses having died. The charge was reduced to concealment of birth, and accused was found "guilty" and sentenced to two years hard labour in Edmonton penitentiary.

Jas. Spilman—Housebreaking and theft.—This man was arrested at Fort Vermilion charged with breaking into the Hudson's Bay Company's store and stealing sundry articles therefrom, valued at about \$50. He also broke into an Indian's house, stealing goods from there. Altogether there were four charges preferred against him. Accused was tried and pleaded "guilty" to all four charges. His Honour sentenced him to seven years in Edmonton penitentiary on the first charge, and suspended sentence on the other three. On his way to Edmonton he escaped from the escort, but was recaptured. A further charge of escaping lawful custody was preferred against him, on which he was committed for trial.

Edward New—Stabbing case.—This man had a quarrel with a neighbour of his, Joe Anderson, at Swan River settlement, Lesser Slave lake, and stabbed him eight times with a pocket knife. Accused was brought before G. Butler, Esq., J.P., at Grouard for preliminary hearing and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. The wounded man has recovered.

Johnson Murder Case—Lac la Biche.—On July 8, a man named James Rowan came to the Royal Northwest Mounted Police barracks, Athabaska, and made a statement that he and a companion, E. W. Barrett, had found the dead body of Franklin Hiram Johnson in his shack at lac la Biche on July 5, 1914. All three men belong to the I.W.W's. The story was at once investigated and found to be correct. Both Rowan and Barrett were arrested as vagrants and sentenced. An inquest was held on July 28, and a verdict returned that Johnson met his death through wounds inflicted on his head with an axe, and that James Rowan and E. W. Barrett be held for inquiry. Accordingly, Rowan and Barrett were immediately arrested and brought before A. E. C. McDonell, Esq., P.M., for preliminary hearing. After hearing all available evidence, His Worship committed the accused for trial. Investigations are still being vigorously carried on with a view to bringing the crime home to the guilty party or parties. It was a murder of a peculiarly brutal kind.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

Between Sawridge, Mirror Landing, and Athabaska, we had a number of bad forest fires due to the dry season in the early spring which were not extinguished until the heavy rains in June.

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The town of Athabaska had two narrow escapes from bush fires. The whole male population was turned out and put them out. The Boy Scouts, under the Reverend Mr. White, turned out and rendered valuable help, for which they were decorated with a medal presented by the people. The Government have a staff of fire guardians and a fire patrol boat on the Athabaska river. These men are constantly patrolling and on the look out.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

No customs have been collected in the Mackenzie River sub-district during the past season, due to the non-arrival of ships at Herschell island.

Indian Department.—Whenever required, we have assisted this department and provided escorts for treaty payments.

Justice.—Our work in connection with the administration of justice under the Attorney General's Department of the province is large and increasing and embraces all departments.

GUARD-ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not possess a regular guard-room but most of the detachments have been supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are held. These are, however, only kept for temporary use, except at Lesser Slave Lake and Peace River Crossing where prisoners have to be kept to await trial or serve a short term of imprisonment. The following table gives the particulars regarding prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells, October 1, 1913.....	4
Received during year	96
Discharged during year	98
Remaining in cells, September 30, 1914.....	2

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS.

Classification of prisoners—

Whites	36
Indians	6
Half-breeds	52
Indians (white)	3
“ (Indians and half-breeds).....	3

Disposal of Prisoners—

Time expired	68
Edmonton penitentiary	2
Edmonton guard-room	17
Ponoka asylum	6
Fort Saskatchewan (awaiting trial)	3
Edmonton guard-room (awaiting trial)	2

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	32
Number of convictions	14
Acquitted	5
Awaiting trial	13

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the scattered nature of the detachments consisting of only one or two men, it has been impossible to carry out drill of any kind. Instructions and training, however, have been carried out as far as circumstances would permit.

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MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

At present there is no rifle range available, and consequently no rifle practice was indulged in. This, however, will be remedied next year as a local rifle association has been formed and a range will be prepared which we will have the use of. The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible. The best score in classification practice being made by Sergeant Cochrane, H.H., with a score of 337.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received, but the following references may be of interest:—

Regt. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G., accompanied by Regt. No. 5458 Constable Long, F.M., and Special Constable Johnnie, with canoe, left Fort Macpherson on August 18, 1913, to supply Nos. 3 and 4 cabins on the Mackenzie river with rations and dog feed. The route travelled was down the Peel to the junction with the Mackenzie, thence down the Aclavik to the Mackenzie west branch, and from there continued on down to No. 4 cabin which was reached on August 21, 1913, and No. 3 cabin on August 24. He supplied both with dry wood, fish and rations, returning to Fort Macpherson on September 1, 1914.

Inspector J. W. Phillips, accompanied by Regt. No. 4848 Constable Parsons, J., and Interpreter Chickchigalook, with two dog teams, left Fort Macpherson on February 20, 1914, for Herschell island, arriving there on February 28, making the 250 miles in eight days.

Regt. No. 4396 Constable Doak, W.A., accompanied by Staff-Sergeant Dempster, who was on transfer to Rampart House, and D. M. Guishot, as guide, with two dog teams, left Fort Macpherson for Rampart House, Y.T., on 20th February, 1914, and reached Rampart House on March 22. Sergeant Dempster stayed at that point and opened a detachment of "B" division. The route followed was by the Red and Porcupine rivers, after crossing the mountains. Constable Doak remained at Rampart House two days and left for his detachment, arriving at Macpherson on May 19. Distance travelled, 500 miles.

Regt. No. 4848 Constable Parsons, J., accompanied by interpreter with dog team left Herschell island on April 9, 1914, for ss. *Belvedere* for a load of provisions, 80 miles west of Herschell. He arrived at the ss. *Belvedere* on April 12, where he stayed until the 15th April, when he left for Herschell island, arriving on the 17th April. He reports having met three of Mr. Stefansson's party with two dog teams on April 16 at Kommakop, who informed him that they had left Mr. Stefansson on the 9th, who was out on the ice with S. Storkensen and O. Anderson.

Inspector J. W. Phillips accompanied by Regt. No. 5548 Constable Lamont, A., and Interpreter Chickchigalook, with dog team, left Herschell island for Fort Macpherson on 26th May, 1914, arrived Akpagvietsick on 28th May, where he sent the dog team back to Herschell with the Interpreter Chickchigalook, he remaining at Akpagvietsick until the 15th June, when he was met by Sergeant Clay, and arrived at Fort Macpherson on the 26th June, 1914.

Regt. No. 4919 Corporal Joy, A.H., accompanied by Special Constable Hardisty, A., and dog team, left Fort Resolution on March 16, 1914, on patrol to Fort Simpson, arriving there on March 27.

Regt. No. 5536 Constable Churchill, D., with dog team, left Fort Simpson on patrol to Fort Providence, in company with Mr. S. D. Fawcett's survey party, on the 9th March, arrived at Fort Providence on 15th March.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., left Fort McMurray on June 17, 1914, on the ss. *Grahame* to accompany the Indian treaty payment party on the annual payments. The party was composed of Mr. H. A. Conroy, Inspector of Treaty No. 8, Mr.

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H. J. Bury, secretary, and J. Underwood, cook. Treaty was paid at all the northern posts, which passed off successfully, \$11,750 being paid out. Sergeant LaNauze returned to his detachment at Fort McMurray on the 12th August.

Regt. No. 5536 Constable Churchill, D., left Fort Simpson on the ss. *Carriboo* on 1st June on patrol to Fort Norman. He reports having seen three prospectors, A. Mogel, C. Todhouse, and N. Krintz, who had spent the winter on the Gravel river. They reported that they had found gold but not in paying quantities. They were about to proceed farther north. He returned to Fort Simpson on the 11th June.

Inspector R. Field, accompanied by Regt. No. 4741 Constable Walters, L.M.L., and Special Constable Beaulieu and two dog teams left Smith Landing on February 2 on inspection duty to Fort Resolution and Fort Simpson, Northwest Territories, returning 13th March, making the round trip in 41 days. Distance travelled, 1,200 miles; very cold and stormy weather.

Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., on August 12, 1914, left Fort McMurray on patrol to Fort McKay, and visited all camps on the Athabaska between these posts, returning to McMurray on the 20th August.

Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., with Special Constable Edmundson, left Fort McMurray on 15th September, 1914, on patrol to Portage la Loche, Sask., returning to Fort McMurray on 24th September, 1914. This patrol was made by canoe up the Clearwater river.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., with dog team, arrived at Athabaska from McMurray on 14th February, 1914. This same N.C.O., accompanied by Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., with dog team left Athabaska for Fort McMurray on 17th February, 1914.

Regt. No. 4766 Sergeant LaNauze, C.D., accompanied by Constable Fraser, with dog team, arrived at Athabaska from Fort McMurray on 14th April, 1914, by way of lac la Biche, returning to Fort McMurray by canoe on 6th May, 1914.

Supt. A. E. C. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., with team, left Athabaska for lac la Biche on October 31, 1913, Supt. McDonell and Constable Peters, with team, returning to Athabaska on the 9th November.

On December 27, 1913, Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., Regt. No. 5469 Constable Terndrup, T.W.V., and Regt. No. 5694 Constable Anderton, F., with two teams, left Athabaska for lake Saskatoon, arriving there on the 8th January, 1914. This patrol started out in search of Regt. No. 3775 Staff-sergeant Harper, C.S., and Regt. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson, F., who were reported missing. On arrival at Grande Prairie Supt. McDonell received a wire from the commissioner that Sergeant Harper had been heard from Grande Cache, B.C., and was returning with his prisoner. Supt. McDonell, Corporal Pearson, and Constable Peters, with teams, returned to Athabaska, arriving on the 16th January, 1914, other members returning to their respective detachments.

Regt. No. 3739 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens, C., with team, left Athabaska on 18th March, 1914, for Wabasca, returning on the 25th March.

Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens C., with team left Athabaska for Peace River Crossing on the 3rd March, 1914, on a tour of inspection, returning on the 15th March to Athabaska.

Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., left Athabaska for lac la Biche on the 12th March, 1914, returning to Athabaska on the 16th March.

Supt. McDonell left Athabaska for Mirror Landing on the 21st May, 1914, on N. T. boat in connection with strike reported on E. D. and B. C. bridge gang, returning to Athabaska on the 23rd May. Strike satisfactorily settled.

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Supt. McDonell left for Lesser Slave lake on the 2nd July, 1914, on tour of inspection, returning to Athabaska on the 17th July.

Supt. McDonell, accompanied by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., and Regt. No. 4252 Constable Stephens, C., with team left for lac la Biche in connection with the murder of Hiram Johnston. Attended inquest and returned to Athabaska on the 31st July.

Supt. McDonell left Athabaska for Lesser Slave lake on 4th August, returning to Athabaska on the 10th August, 1914.

In addition to the above mentioned, patrols are carried out daily from the different detachments.

ACCIDENTAL DEATHS, ETC.

On the 1st October, 1913, John Thibeault, a homesteader on N.E. $\frac{1}{4}$ 15-67-15 W. 4th meridian, who was out trapping and camped at Goose creek in the Pembina River district about 96 miles north of lac la Biche, left his camp to go and set some traps. He told his partner, Harry Burke, who was sick at the time that he might not return that night. He did not return, but next morning his dog, which had accompanied him, returned to camp and howled. Burk was too sick to go out and look for him, and he got a half-breed named Cardinal to go. He tracked deceased to Goose creek and saw where he had gone through the ice. Cardinal returned to camp and reported to Burke, who returned with Cardinal and got the body out of the water. This case was investigated by Regt. No. 3730 Corporal Pearson, F.S., who considered it purely a case of accidental drowning. Deceased was a Frenchman who had relatives living at Clagstone, Idaho, U.S.A., who have been advised regarding his death. His estate was handed over to the Public Administrator.

On the 7th November, 1913, Roy Granis and Mayland Needham were drowned in Island lake. The only witness to the accident was Phil McMilliam, who stated: On Friday 7th November, I was out hunting with Roy Granis and Mayland Needham at Island lake, about 1.30 p.m. we were returning over the ice. I kept close to the shore, but the others were quite 125 feet away from it, when the ice beneath Needham gave way. Immediately after the same thing happened to Granis. They both cried for help but it was impossible to help them as the ice was unsafe. They both rose to the surface three times and Needham managed to scramble on to the ice but slipped back and, after doing this three times, sank. Granis rose three times but did not get on to the ice. Directly the ice broke I made for the shore to try and get a pole but the ice beneath me also gave way and I was waist deep in water. When I reached shore my two friends were out of sight and there was no possible means of helping them. Regt. No. 5630 Constable Peters, H., and Regt. No. 5715 Constable Newnham, E.G., recovered the bodies. The coroner, Dr. Olivier, considered an inquest unnecessary.

On the 5th July, 1914, George Frederickson was drowned in the Athabaska river in trying to take a scow through the Grande rapids. Statements of C. Olsen, Carl Johnson, and K. Swanson, who were eye-witnesses were taken. "We left Athabaska on June 29, with George Frederickson to go to Athabaska lake to go trapping. We had a small scow about 20 x 6. We had about 3,000 pounds on board, provisions, clothes, etc. On the 4th July we reached the Grande rapids and the boat struck a rock and upset and we lost most of the stuff, except five sacks of flour and 150 traps. On the 5th July we tried to take the scow down empty. Frederickson was in the scow with the pole, steering, the rest of us were on shore with a long rope holding the scow back to prevent her going too fast. The scow came to a heavy rapid and swung out to the middle of the river. It was about 14 or 15 feet from the shore at the time. Frederickson jumped in the river with the pole in his hand. The pole was over 10 feet long and all we could see was part of his head and his hat when he rose. He only

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rose once. The water was boiling round and round and also up, we could not attempt to help him as we had all we could do to hang on the rope. We did not hear him say anything. We let the boat go to run down the river but we did not see him any more. The body has not been recovered.

On the 14th August, 1914, David Porteous was drowned in the Athabaska river about 20 miles below Fort McMurray. He was poling a scow in shallow water on a sand bar when suddenly the water got very deep and Porteous toppled overboard and went under the scow. He appeared again about 30 feet from the scow for a short time but disappeared and was not seen again. Percy Campbell and Walter Round, who were on the scow at the time returned to the Athabaska Oil, Limited, well-drilling camp, about 10 miles below Fort McKay the same day and reported the circumstances to Regt. No. 4290 Constable Thorne, H., who investigated the same day and looked for the body but could not find it. On the 23rd August, 1914, an Indian named Simpson reported that he had located Porteous' body close to where it was drowned, and had secured it to a log. Constable Thorne, with special constable and canoe, left the same day and found the body tangled up in some driftwood about a mile from where he was drowned. He buried it on the west bank of the Athabaska river about 25 miles below Fort McKay.

On the 31st July, 1914, H. E. Edwards, head chainman on W. G. Bossette's survey party of the A. & G. W. railway was drowned in a small lake 80 miles north of lac la Biche. The circumstances connected with the case are as follows: On the evening of July 31, G. Spencer, G. Gough, A. McLean, and H. E. Edwards left camp to go bathing in a small lake 1 mile from camp. Edwards did not go into the water at the same time as the others. Spencer and McLean swam out about 150 feet from the shore and then their attention was attracted by cries from Gough. Gough was only a short distance from the shore and he happened to see Edwards' hand disappearing under water. He went to his assistance and got pulled under water and, not being a strong swimmer, would have probably have drowned had not Spencer and McLean by this time got to the spot and succeeded in pulling Gough ashore. Spencer and McLean dived repeatedly for Edwards but he had sunk in deep water and they were too far away to render assistance before Edwards sunk out of sight. Neither of the three men saw Edwards enter the water nor heard him cry out and it is supposed that Edwards was unable to swim and the bank being very steep he got out of his depth before he could recover himself. The body was recovered by Regt. No. 5671 Constable Gordon, E., on the 9th August, 1914, in the vicinity of the spot where Edwards had sunk in 25 feet of water, and 40 feet from shore. The body was buried 100 yards north of the spot where the accident occurred.

Re Alex. Gourlay, missing, Gourlay being a trapper whom the Indians at Heart lake believe to be dead, as they say he would have returned before if nothing had happened to him. Gourlay left lac la Biche for his camp in March, 1914, Heart lake is 20 miles south of Gourlay's camp. On April 22, 1914, H. G. Dimsdale, engineer of the A. & G. W. railway was being guided to Buck lake by a man named Deshambeaux and they passed Gourlay's camp on the evening of April 22. Gourlay was not at the camp, but inside the camp were two fresh bannocks which had just been baked. Mr. Dimsdale pinned a note on the door flap of the tent asking Gourlay to visit their camp that evening. Gourlay did not come to their camp and they left for Buck lake the next morning. On the 9th August, 1914, Regt. No. 5691 Constable Gordon, E., with Deshambeaux as guide, visited Gourlay's camp. The camp was in the same order as when Deshambeaux passed through in April, except that the bannocks had gone (probably eaten by mice). Mr. Dimsdale's note was still pinned to the tent. The camp had the appearance of the owner having left it casually with the intention of returning. They searched the country in the vicinity of Gourlay's camp, but found no trace of Gourlay. It is very probable that Gourlay fell through the ice some time in April, as there are several small lakes and a creek within a few miles of his camp. Mrs. A. Gourlay has been notified; her address is Methven, Man.

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On July 17, 1914, Gustave Serrailon was drowned in the Athabaska. The deceased, whilst being employed painting the E. D. & B. C. Railway bridge, which spans the Athabaska river at Smith, tried to adjust a plank on which he was working, and slipped, falling in to the river. He swam about 200 yards down the river at about 30 yards from the bank, and suddenly sank. On the 23rd July, 1914, the body was picked up by the crew of the *Northland Echo* and brought to Athabaska. Dr. Olivier, the coroner, considered an inquest unnecessary, and ordered the body to be buried.

On July 13, 1914, B. R. Scott and J. T. K. McDonell found the remains of what was evidently a woman, about 20 miles southwest of Spirit river. They returned to Spirit river and telegraphed Staff-Sergeant Anderson at Peace River Crossing. Regt. No. 5369 Constable Cornelius, E. H., with coroner Shaw, left Grande Prairie on the 19th July, 1914, for Spirit river, where they met Scott and McDonell, also relatives of Mrs. Kornshack. On the 21st July the party proceeded to the scene, which was found as described by Scott and McDonell. The deceased's waist buckle and clothing being identified as being Mrs. Kornshack's, who was lost on July 18, 1913. The remains and property of the late Mrs. Kornshack were turned over to her relatives.

WOLF BOUNTY.

Dominion wolf bounty is paid at Fort Vermilion, Smith Landing, and Chipe-wyan by the police. The following amounts were paid during the past year:—

	Wolves.	
Fort Vermilion.	14	\$280 00
Smith Landing.	34	680 00
Chipe-wyan.	29	580 00

WOOD BUFFALO.

Regarding the number of wood buffalo ranging in the Great Slave district, it is difficult to get accurate information. Owing to the low price of fur, I am informed that a number of trappers are turning their attention to wolves. This will be a good protection for the buffalo.

FUR CATCH.

The fur catch during the past season has been large, but owing to the drop in price of fur a number of trappers have kept their fur. A large number of live foxes have been captured, and a number of fox farms have started breeding.

INDIANS AND ESKIMOS.

Reports from the North regarding Eskimos are satisfactory. The Indians throughout this district are looking forward to a hard winter. Fur-bearing animals were plentiful, but the low price of fur of all kinds left them with very little. Moose and all kinds of game have been plentiful. Although there has been considerable sickness amongst some of the bands, no epidemic of any kind occurred during the year. The instructions regarding relief to Indians issued by the department have been forwarded to all northern detachments. Owing to fur being of no commercial value, some of the traders have discontinued fur trading. The Indians in the district of Fort Vermilion will require assistance.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

All detachments have been kept up to authorized strength. At times I have found great difficulty in doing so, owing to the increase in work and being so short-handed.

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HEALTH.

The division has been comparatively free from serious illness.

BARRACKS AND DETACHMENTS.

At Athabaska, the headquarters of the division, we are in rented buildings, which is very unsatisfactory. I would strongly recommend that a headquarters post be built at as early a date as possible.

At Lesser Slave lake some improvements have been made to officer's quarters. The old wooden cells in guard-room were replaced by steel cells. New floor put in dining and kitchen of men's quarters.

At Fort Resolution, new quarters were built, logs were taken out and windows and doors shipped for building at Fort Simpson.

Lumber and material were shipped in spring for new building at Fort Macpherson, which was badly needed.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been satisfactory.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is 34. Horse Regt. No. 558 died at Lesser Slave lake from colic.

Horses Regt. Nos. 69 and 506 have been cast, and will be sold.

Horses Regt. Nos. 733, 734, 735, 736, 742, 743, 812, 813, 824, 851, 868 and 805 were received from Regina, and are a good serviceable lot.

TRANSPORT.

I would renew my recommendation for a motor-boat for Peace River Crossing and the Mackenzie sub-district. I would also recommend that three row-boat motors for Fort McMurray, Chipewyan, and Smith Landing be supplied.

GENERAL.

Inspector C. A. Rheault was transferred from "Depot" division to "N" division, and is now in charge of Smith Landing sub-district.

Inspector R. Field was transferred to Lesser Slave Lake sub-district.

A. A. Surg. C. W. Wilson arrived at Athabaska on the 29th August, 1914, from Macpherson, having retired.

Regt. Nos. 5636 Constable Cassin, P. J.; 5691 Constable Gordon, E.; 5645 Constable Jones, A. J.; 5712 Constable Kennedy, M.; 5715 Constable Newnham, E. G.; and 5678 Constable Spicer, W., were granted free discharge to rejoin the colours. They were given a splendid send-off by their comrades and the people of Athabaska.

In closing my report I wish to say that the N.C. O's in charge of sub-districts and all N.C.O's and constables in charge of detachments have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. E. C. McDONELL,

Supt. Commanding "N" Division.

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APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. C. H. WEST, COMMANDING "C" DIVISION,
BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the following report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past year, development in this district has been fair. Numbers of new settlers have come in, particularly in the northern part of the district, and these settlers on the whole are convinced that mixed farming will obtain best results; this has already been proved from time to time by older settlers, and their farms speak for themselves as to the truth of their belief. The crop has been a poor one this year, principally owing to drought during July and August, and in the southern part of this district settlers have had to plough their grain in, on account of its being practically useless; the settlers there will in all probability require relief during the coming winter. North and northwest of Battleford, farmers have been more fortunate, wheat averaging 25 bushels to the acre, and barley and oats 20 bushels to the acre.

Stock, on the whole, is in good condition and those engaged in raising it are very successful. The northern part of this district is adapted for stock-raising, having an abundant water supply, and the hay is of good quality. The hay crop to the south has been rather a failure, and settlers who are hard pressed are selling some of their cattle on this account; to a certain extent prairie fires have been the cause of this shortage in hay.

There has been comparatively little building done this year, the hospital for the insane has been completed, it is situated on the north bank of the Saskatchewan river, and faces the old town of Battleford. At the present time this institution is filled with patients, and steps have been taken to add another wing. The new public school, costing \$100,000, has been completed, and was formally opened during November last. The Government telegraph offices have been completed, and the building was occupied in November last. An attempt was made during the year to connect Battleford and North Battleford by a street railway, but the plans did not mature. In North Battleford the Collegiate Institute was formally opened by Lieut.-Governor Brown on the 12th November, the Deputy Minister of Education also being present; the people of North Battleford and surrounding district were congratulated on their public spirit. In the different towns of this district the usual number of small buildings have been erected.

The new Catholic school, which is situated in the eastern portion of this town, is nearing completion; it was started about two months ago. A few miles west of Battleford strong indications of petroleum have been found, and a company, composed of the prominent business men in this district, has been formed. Leases have been taken on the land in the vicinity of these prospective oil fields, on which drilling operations have recently been commenced.

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There has been comparatively little railway construction work during the year; the extension from Edam to Turtleford has been completed, and is now in operation; this line goes northwest from North Battleford, and is a boon to settlers in this district and is a long-felt want.

The Outknife.—Battleford branch of the G.T.P. has been completed, but there is no regular service on this line; at Outknife the line has been extended 17 miles northwest.

The Lacombe.—Kerrobert branch of the C.P.R. has been completed; the work started during April at Monitor, Alta., about 90 miles west of Kerrobert; there is now a mixed train three times a week between Coronation, Alta., and Kerrobert. The G.T.P. line from Biggar to Loverna is completed and mixed trains run twice weekly.

Biggar.—This is a flourishing town of 1,500, and is situated on the main line of the G.T.P., about 60 miles west of Saskatoon; the district surrounding it has developed satisfactorily despite the existing conditions during the year, and everything points to its becoming a town of some importance. The Bank of Commerce has erected a beautiful building there, which gives this town a prosperous-looking appearance; the business activity will compare favourably with other towns of larger population in Saskatchewan.

Wilkie.—With a population of about 2,000 has been growing steadily during the past year. A number of new buildings have been erected, and altogether the town has a solid appearance. The Royal Bank has built a fine brick building in the centre of the town, which is in keeping with other larger buildings already there. A skating rink was built last winter, and was used by the townspeople for recreative purposes. Wilkie is a town which has grown continually since it was formed, and has reached a position of prominence which places it in the list of candidates for the next Saskatchewan city, and indications justify its selection for this honour. The district surrounding Wilkie is very prosperous, well settled, and the land is of a fertile nature.

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SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Crime.	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Totals.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against the person—									
Murder	3	1		2	1			1	4
" attempted	2	1		1					2
Assault common	144	137	7		2	2			146
" indecent	4	1	2	1	1	1			5
" women	1		1		1	1			2
Rape and attempted	1	1							1
Cohabitation	2		1	1					2
Seduction	2		1	1					2
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	1		1		2			2	3
"	3		2	1					3
Non-support of wife and family	1		1						1
Criminal neglect	1		1						1
Intimidation and threatening	2		2						2
Leaving excavation ungarded	4	4							4
Offences against the property—									
Theft	166	119	38	9	10	8	2		176
Offences resembling theft	1			1					1
Horse stealing	5	3	1	1					5
Cattle stealing	8		6	2					8
Cattle killing	2		2						2
Cattle shooting or wounding	4	2	2		1		1		5
Cruelty to animals	28	24	4						28
House and shop breaking	3	1	2						3
False pretences	6	2	2	2	2	1	1		8
Fraud and attempted fraud	7		5						7
Forgery and uttering	2			2					2
Embezzlement	2		2						2
Robbery	2		2						2
Robbery with violence	1		1						1
Receiving stolen property	2		1	1					2
Wilful damage	4	4							4
Arson and attempted	2		2		1	1			3
Mischief	15	6	7	2					15
Killing or wounding dogs	4	4							4
Offences against public order—									
Carrying concealed weapons	2	2							2
Pointing firearms	7	5	2						7
Offences against religion and morals—									
Vagrancy	80	74	6		1	1			81
Drunk and disorderly	81	81							81
Causing a disturbance	29	29							29
Swearing and obscene language	1	1							1
Indecent acts	2	2							2
Buggery and attempted	3	2	1						3
Incest	3	1	2						3
Keeping house of ill-fame	6	6							6
Inmates	6	6							6
Frequenters	6	6							6
Prostitution	7	7							7
Gambling	5	5							5
Nuisance	1	1							1
Perjury	1	1							1
Corruption and disobedience—									
Contempt of court	6	2	4						6
Escaping from custody	1		1						1
Obstructing peace officer	8	5	3						8
Assaulting	2	2							2
Representing himself as constable	2		2						2
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	10	8	2		2	1	1		12
Indians drunk	5	5			2	2			
Trespassing on reserve	1	1							
Obstructing farm instructor	1	1							
Liquor in possession					2	2			

SUMMARY OF CRIME—*Concluded.*

Crime.	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				Totals.
	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting Trial.	
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Master and Servants.....	262	239	23	.....	3	3	.....	.....	265
Game Act.....	27	25	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	29
Prairie and Forest Fires.....	69	52	17	.....	3	3	.....	.....	72
Liquor License.....	24	23	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24
Insanity.....	42	39	3	.....	1	.....	1	.....	43
Ho se Breeders.....	22	22	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Estray Animals.....	4	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Pound Ordinance.....	22	14	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	22
Pool Room.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Fence.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Village.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Livery Stable.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Veterinary.....	2	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	2
Public Health.....	5	3	2	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	5
Hawkers and Pedlers.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Noxious Weeds.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Steam Boilers.....	10	9	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10
Motor Vehicle.....	11	10	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	11
Neglected Children.....	13	12	1	.....	2	2	.....	.....	15
Hotelkeepers.....	4	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4
Fishery Act.....	17	17	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17
Lord's Day.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Militia Act.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Secret Service.....	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3
Moving Pictures.....	1	1	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1
Totals.....	1,261	1,052	180	29	39	30	6	3	1,300

SUMMARY of Cases tried before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial.....	90
Number of convictions.....	28
Fines.....	3
Sent to jail.....	16
Sent to penitentiary.....	6
Suspended sentence.....	3
Acquitted, charge withdrawn.....	30
Awaiting trial.....	32

DETAILS OF CASES OF IMPORTANCE.

William P. Gordon—*False Pretenses.*—On the 7th December, 1913, an information was laid before F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P., at Kerrobert, by W. A. Aitkin, the Assistant Manager of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, charging the above-named that he, during August of the same year, did by false pretenses attempt to secure the sum of \$2,000 from the insurance company. Gordon was arrested in the early part of December at Kerrobert, and he appeared for preliminary hearing before F. W. Ball, Esq., on the 11th of that month, and was committed for trial. The evidence given by Mr. Aitkin showed that Gordon sold a stallion to one M. A. Pettit of Luseland for the sum of \$3,000, and that the amount was paid, that the sale was a

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bona fide one, and that the documents were signed by Gordon and attested by J. McConica, Esq., J.P. Mr. Aitkin came to Luseland, saw Gordon as to the validity of the affidavit bearing his signature, which was admitted by the latter as his. The stallion sold was supposed to be a registered Clydesdale, and on investigation was found to be a Canadian-bred horse. M. A. Pettit was an agent acting for the insurance company, and Gordon really sold the animal for \$625. Together they agreed to insure the animal for \$2,000. Pettit as the owner, Gordon in his affidavit stating that he was sold for \$3,000. The horse died, and the claim papers were put in to the company. On investigation it was found that the horse died through being poisoned by carbolic acid, and facts came to light which led to the information being laid. The accused appeared before the Honourable Justice Newlands on the 9th June, 1914, for trial, and the agent of the Attorney General asked for a remand until the next sittings of the Supreme Court in order that he could interview M. A. Pettit, who is a material witness, but who was in the east at the time, and gave the judge other good and sufficient reasons for an adjournment, which was accordingly granted. This case is waiting trial.

M. A. Petit—False Pretences—On the 4th November 1913, at Kerrobert, W. A. Aitkin, Inspector of the General Animals Insurance Company of Canada, laid information before F. W. Ball, Esq., J.P., charging the above-named with attempting to secure the sum of \$2,000 by false pretences. Warrant was issued and, after inquiry, Pettit was located at Delhi, Ontario, and arrested. He was brought to Kerrobert, the preliminary hearing was heard on December 6, and he was committed for trial. It appears that during the years 1912 and 1913 the accused acted as agent for the insurance company, and at the end of July, 1913, applied for \$2,000 insurance on a Clydesdale stallion named McKinnon, alleging that the price paid was \$3,000 to a Mr. Gordon, of Luseland. Policy was issued during August, and on the 27th of that month, Pettit advised the insurance company of the death of the horse. Claim was sent to Pettit to be filled in, to be signed by the seller stating that the price paid was \$3,000; this was returned completed, with Gordon's signature. The insurance company became suspicious and ordered an investigation, with the result that the walls of the stomach of the horse, or part of them, were sent to Regina for analysis, in which, on examination, carbolic acid was found to be present. While in custody in Toronto, Pettit made a statement to Superintendent J. E. Rogers of the Police Department, saying that he bought the horse from Gordon, that he was to pay him \$550 and a note he held against Gordon for \$75. Arrangements were made by Pettit and Gordon to insure the stallion for \$2,000 insurance. On the 19th December, 1913, Pettit appeared before His Lordship Judge Leahy, pleading "guilty" to the charge, he was released on suspended sentence. While in custody at Kerrobert, Pettit made an attempt to escape, badly injuring himself in his efforts, his nerves were practically shattered, and the judge took this fact into consideration, pointing out that the crime had been attempted only, and that Pettit had already been in jail a month, while waiting trial.

William White—Threatening to Shoot Peace Officer.—The facts of this case are as follows: One Steve Caughlan a sheriff's officer, in the course of his duty, made a seizure on the property of one William White. The officer, after reading the warrant to White, proceeded to seize certain grain. In the meantime White went to the town of Salvador, purchased a box of shells, and came to where the grain was being seized, and threatened the sheriff with a loaded shot-gun. White was arrested and appeared for his preliminary hearing before R. Martin, J.P., at Macklin, on the 18th October, and the case was adjourned until the 21st October, 1913, on which date the accused was committed for trial and allowed out on bail. The accused came up for trial at Scott on the 1st of April, 1914, before His Honour Judge Brown, who found the prisoner "not guilty," and discharged him.

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A. D. Smith—Theft of cow.—This man appeared for preliminary hearing on the above charge before W. Stone, Esq., J.P., at Waseca, on the 7th of October, and was committed for trial, bail being allowed. Smith had previously served a term in the Alberta penitentiary and, during his imprisonment, his wife had sold certain of his cattle to enable herself and her family to live. On his release Smith was advised that he could take back any cattle which he found with his brand on, notwithstanding the fact that his wife had already sold them, and the present charge had arisen out of the fact that he took a cow which had his brand on from the possession of one Douglas Jeffrey, the complainant in the case. Subsequently the Attorney General gave instructions that the case against Smith was to be withdrawn. This case was mentioned in last year's report in the case of "Robert Mitchell receiving stolen property."

Fred Paradis—Charge attempted rape.—The victim in this case was a little girl of 4½ years, and the crime occurred at Lloydminster. He was committed for trial on the 11th October, 1913, and eventually appeared before Justice Lamont and was found guilty on a charge of attempted carnal knowledge and sentenced to two years in the penitentiary at Prince Albert. This man had been previously tried in the District Court at Edmonton on the 24th of November, 1911, on a similar charge, but the case was dismissed.

This case raised a storm of indignation in the town of Lloydminster, where a crowd assembled with a view to mobbing the accused just after his arrest, one man having a lasso in readiness to drag the prisoner from the custody of the police. Constable Allen, in charge of the detachment, telephoned to Battleford for assistance, and Supt. McGibbon, Staff-Sergeant Jackson and Constable Jackson left for Lloydminster by automobile, and the accused was safely escorted to the guard-room at Battleford to await trial.

Joe Palm—Horse-stealing.—The above accused was tried on a charge of horse-stealing before His Honour Judge Lamont and jury, at Battleford, was found guilty, and on the 22nd of November, 1913, was sentenced to one year in Prince Albert jail, with hard labour. Palm stole a mare from the pasture of one H. Dunsing near Edam on the 17th of August, 1913. The Mounted Police traced the mare to Edmonton, where it was found, and the accused was arrested in that city. He was taken from there to Edam and committed for trial by V. E. A. Mowbray, J.P., on September 19.

M. A. Tuck False pretenses.—The above accused was traced to, and arrested in Vancouver, B.C., on a charge of false pretenses. Tuck was a councillor of the Britannia municipality, and he obtained the sum of \$1,446.30 from that municipality by false pretenses. In the course of his duties as councillor, Tuck had a large amount of money belonging to the council to spend on road work in his district. The foreman of the road kept the time and pay-sheets of the men employed, and the same was sent to the accused to certify as being correct. Tuck added several names above the foreman's signature, forging the names he had added and using the cheques himself. He was remanded for trial by A. C. Forster, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster, on November 9, 1913, and he duly appeared for trial before His Honour Judge Lamont on the 18th of that month, when he was charged with the following offences: Forgery of time sheets, forgery of signature on time sheets, forgery of name on cheques, uttering forgeries and using same, and false pretenses. There were some seventy-two charges against the accused, but only the above were proceeded with. The jury found the prisoner guilty on all charges, but recommended him to mercy, and he was, on the 27th of November, 1913, sentenced to eight months in Prince Albert jail.

J. W. Hofmann—Theft of Oats.—On the 3rd January, 1914, Mr. John Gordon, of Maidstone, complained to the police that he had had 350 bushels of oats stolen from his granary. Constable Ryder, of the detachment at Maidstone, investigated the case, and after examining Gordon's granary, took a sample of oats similar to

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the ones stolen. Suspicion pointed to Hofmann, and the constable called at his place and was informed by Hofmann that he had got his oats from a man named Hastings. Constable Ryder then went to Hastings place where he obtained a sample of oats, and returned to Hoffman's where he obtained a sample from his oat bin. Gordon, the complainant, examined the three samples and stated that the sample of Hofmann's oats were identical with his own. On the strength of this a search warrant was obtained, and Constable Ryder, on searching Hofmann's bin, found that the oats on top were not the same as Gordon's but after taking a wagon load off the top, a very marked difference was noticed in the appearance of the oats. Hastings, from whom Hofmann stated he had got the oats, said that he had let Hofmann have two hundred bushels as part payment of a debt, but after the search warrant had been executed, Hofman stated that he had bought them from Hastings at 25 cents per bushel. He was brought before W. Stone, Esq., J. P., and Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Maidstone, who remanded the accused for trial bail being allowed in the sum of \$1,000. He was, however, arrested again on the information of B. A. Ryder, of Maidstone, on a charge of theft of bob sleighs, and committed to the guard-room at Battleford to await trial on this charge. The prisoner appeared for trial before His Honour Judge Ellwood at Battleford on the 21st of April, 1914, who sentenced him on the charge of theft of oats to two years less one day in the Prince Albert jail.

W. F. Douglas—Attempted Murder.—The above named is now waiting trial in Prince Albert jail on a charge of attempted murder of one Roy Barrett by poisoning him with strychnine. He was, on the 4th July, 1914, committed for trial by H. J. Reid, Esq., at Perdue. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

Charles Mason—Murder, Alberta Case.—This man is also waiting trial in the guard-room at Fort Saskatchewan on a charge of murdering one George Penny by shooting him with a gun. The accused appeared for his preliminary hearing before A. J. Blackwell, Esq., J.P., at Lloydminster, Alta. The particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

John Ireland—Murder.—Awaiting trial in Prince Albert jail on a charge of murdering his wife, Jesse Ireland, near Biggar, by shooting her with a gun. He was arrested on the 24th of May, 1914, by Corporal Cadiz, of Biggar detachment, and appeared before D. M. Howard, Esq., J. P., for preliminary hearing, and was committed for trial. Particulars of this case will be shown in next year's report.

Angus Black—Theft of \$252.—The above named, who was a bailiff to the sheriff of the judicial district of Kerrobert, was charged with having received a cheque for the above amount from C. C. Sheltens, at Rosetown, proceeds of the said cheque or payment to be applied on executions registered against the said Sheltens. The accused converted the said proceeds to his own use, he paying the same into his own bank account. He was committed for trial by F. W. Ball, Esq., J. P., at Kerrobert. The accused was tried on the 9th of May by His Honour Mr. Justice Newlands and jury, and was found guilty, with a recommendation to mercy, and sentenced on the 11th of May, 1914, to six months imprisonment in Prince Albert jail.

E. Pilon, alias L. P. A. Pilon—Misappropriation.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. Pilon was serving his unexpired portion of ticket-of-leave in the St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, Quebec, and was discharged by expiry of sentence on the 8th of September, 1914. The charge against him of misappropriation was dropped owing to the evidence not being sufficiently strong to warrant a conviction.

Elsworth McKee—False Pretences.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. This man was sentenced on the 26th of September, 1913, to one month in the guard-

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room at Battleford and, in addition, a fine of \$100 or an additional three months hard labour. On the 25th of October, 1913, the aforementioned fine was paid and the prisoner was released from custody.

Robert Ferguson—Murder.—The above-named Robert Ferguson is at present in Prince Albert jail, waiting trial on a charge of murdering one Willie Lachner, the son of J. W. Lachner of Redford, Saskatchewan, on the 12th of May, 1914.

The accused was, on the 22nd of June, 1914, committed for trial by T. A. Dinsley, Esq., J.P., at Wilkie, Saskatchewan.

The disposition of this case will be shown in next year's annual report.

E. Martell—False pretenses.—The above-named was arrested in Battleford as he was leaving court, from which place he had been discharged on a charge of a similar nature. It appears that during November, 1913, the accused was at the farm of one Sutton, near Jackfish, with one Mrs. Fleury. Sutton asked Mrs. Fleury if she had any cattle for sale. Sutton thinking Martell was Mrs. Fleury's son. Two days later Martell came back alone saying that his mother Mrs. Fleury had decided to sell two yearling heifers, as they had a note to meet the next day and were \$18 short. Martell said his mother would take \$20 cash for the heifers, and that he was to get two pigs when the heifers were delivered for the balance. Sutton then gave Martell \$20 and got a receipt, he being under the impression that Martell was Mrs. Fleury's son. The accused appeared before Jas. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., at Battleford on the 17th December, 1913, and was committed for trial. Later during the month he appeared before His Lordship Judge McLean at Battleford and was sentenced by him to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

William Trottier—Attempted murder.—During December last Constable Allen, of Lloydminster detachment, was called out in the early hours of morning by one Oliver Dustow, who reported that the above-named had attempted to murder him, also his sweetheart Florastina Trottier, the accused's sister. Dustow reported that he was shot in the stomach, and that Miss Trottier was wounded in the small of the back. Constable Allen left immediately and arrested Trottier, who was duly warned. In a statement to the constable, Trottier stated that he had fired four shots, but that he did not intend to hit any one. It appears that Miss Trottier and Oliver Dustow were at the house of one B. Gardiffee (uncle of the Trottiers) on the 16th of December. Shortly after 9 p.m. that night, the accused came in. During the conversation Dustow said to Gardiffee that he would like to marry Miss Trottier; this was agreeable to the uncle, also his wife. When asked what he thought about the proposed marriage, Trottier used some unseemly language saying that he thought more of a dog than his sister. This started some words, and the accused got hold of a gun and some shells; he then went outside the house and fired through the window. Miss Trottier and Dustow ran out of the house and the accused fired again hitting his sister in the small of the back and Dustow was wounded in the stomach. Dustow ran home followed by the girl, and from there he drove her into Lloydminster, placing her in the hospital. After much care the girl recovered, and was present at the trial of her brother; Dustow's wound was not serious. Preliminary hearing was held at Lloydminster before A. C. Foster, Esq., J.P., who committed the accused for trial. On April 14 he appeared before His Lordship Judge Ellwood at Battleford, who sentenced him on one charge to seven years in the Prince Albert penitentiary (there were two charges of attempted murder placed against him) and ordered that he be brought before the court again the same night. The accused accordingly appeared and His Honour sentenced him to another seven years on the second charge, the accused went ghastly white thinking he had to serve fourteen years, when he heard this; however, the judge continued, saying that these sentences were to run concurrently, and after explaining the sentence fully to Trottier, the latter left the court greatly relieved.

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Samuel Trottier—Arson.—On the 14th February last, one James House, of Frog Lake, Alberta, laid information against the above-named, before W. J. Hall, Esq., J.P., at Onion Lake, charging him that he did wilfully set fire to the dwelling-house built by him near the Lea Park trail. The preliminary hearing was heard the same day, the accused having been arrested by Constable Schermuly, who had heard of the arson while on patrol. It appears that on the 10th February, the accused came to the house of the informant, carrying a bag, which contained a jar with coal oil in it. House was away from home at this time and found the place burned down on his return next day. Trottier was apparently under the influence of liquor at the time, although in the evidence in the preliminary hearing some of the witnesses stated he was sober; however, there is little doubt. Trottier took the jar from the sack and said he was going to break it, that he was going to kill some one that night. He swung the jar around his head and smashed it on the stove and the house went up in flames, he was committed for trial. On the 10th March he appeared before His Lordship Judge Crawford at Edmonton, pleading guilty, he was sentenced to twelve months hard labour in the provincial jail at Lethbridge. This is an Alberta case.

John Peter Hanson—Murder.—On the 25th February, 1914, Sergeant Burke, of Onion Lake detachment, laid information before J. Ritchie, Esq., J.P., that the above named accused did murder one Edward Godfrey Warren, of Fort Pitt. While on patrol from Lloydminster to Onion Lake, Sergeant Burke camped for the night near Fort Pitt, he had been in bed a short time when he was awakened by one Gillis saying that a man had been shot by Hanson; Burke proceeded immediately to Hanson's on foot, the place being about a mile and a half away. On entering the house the wounded man Warren was lying on a mattress breathing very heavily and suffering very much. The man was dressed and put in a sleigh to be taken to Onion Lake hospital, about 26 miles away. The sleigh had been gone but a short while, when it was brought back, as Warren had died. Hanson was arrested for murder. This man is a cripple; being paralytic, and cannot walk, he had to be carried to and from the court during the preliminary hearing and inquest. Inspector Ritchie sat on the case, and the following is a summary of the evidence taken: Mrs. Hanson, wife of the accused stated that she, her husband, and her brother (the deceased) were in the house on the 23rd of February. Mr. Hanson was sitting up in bed with his back to the wall saying it was a comfortable position. Mrs. Hanson lay down also, but soon her husband began to find fault, so she got a book and read, after putting some wood in the stove. While in the kitchen putting wood on the stove there she heard a shot, and her brother, the deceased, cried out that he was shot. Mrs. Hanson saw her husband working with the gun in bed, which stood beside his bed, he having reached for it. Hanson had been handling it all afternoon, exercising with it and moving it in all directions. The accused had practically been bed-ridden since November, 1913, but before the crime he had become used to getting about the house or room by means of a form, along which he would move to get from place to place. The husband and wife had little quarrels at times and the former did not like his brother-in-law, although he was the means of his coming to the Hanson farm, in order to help with the work, as the accused could do nothing. Hanson did not like his wife to have any friends and appeared jealous of Warren. The accused had told his wife at different times that he was a burden to himself and to everyone connected with him, but this was not so, Mrs. Hanson doing her part always, and in such a way so as to relieve her husband from the thought that he was dependent on any one. Several witnesses from time to time heard Hanson state that he would shoot Warren if he ever came back, and to one J. Rice he stated that there were improper relations between his wife and the deceased. This seems to be the reason for the crime, although according to reliable witnesses there is absolutely no ground for such a statement; deceased was about 50 years of age. The rifle with which the shooting was done is a Mauser carbine, .403,

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and the accused used a sporting bullet which made a terrible wound. The other evidence submitted was of a technical character relating to the position of the bed, the gun, shells, etc., etc., and as to the condition of the deceased when he was found. Hanson was committed for trial and taken to Prince Albert jail until the sittings of the Supreme Court. On the 17th April, 1914, the accused appeared before His Honour Justice Ellwood at Battleford. The evidence given at the trial was similar to that taken at the preliminary hearing, except expert evidence. Drs. King and Tutt testified that they considered the accused perfectly sane and fully responsible for his actions; these doctors had made careful examination of Hanson while he was confined in the jail at Prince Albert. For the defence, Dr. Tyreman deposed that while the accused was in Prince Albert jail he had made a thorough examination of him and had obtained a statement from him as to his past life; in this statement the accused said that at the age of 25 years he had contracted syphilis. The doctor stated that as a result of this the accused had suffered a paralytic stroke during November last, in consequence of which he was subject to delusions, but was otherwise quite rational and normal. Mrs. Hanson also gave evidence against her husband at the trial, practically repeating word for word of her evidence at the preliminary hearing; adding, however, that she had a personal fear of her husband, and that after the shot had been fired she had seen Hanson working with the rifle, presumably with the intent of re-loading, when she grappled with him, and got the rifle out of his reach, throwing it into an excavation where the accused could not possibly get it; she further denied absolutely any improper relations between herself and her brother, the deceased. In conclusion of the respective addresses of the defence and prosecution, the jury was charged by His Lordship and retired, returning eventually with a verdict of guilty, with a strong recommendation for mercy. The judge then passed sentence of death, that the accused was to be taken to Prince Albert jail, and on the 17th day of July, 1914, was to be hanged by the neck until dead.

Wm. Abrams—False pretenses.—This case was mentioned in last year's report. Wm. Abrams appeared at the Supreme Court held in Kindersley, Sask., on the 15th of October, 1913, and was, by His Honour Judge Newlands, remanded till the next sitting of the Supreme Court in Kindersley, and was released on bonds to appear thereat.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

During the fall of 1913 and the spring of 1914, a considerable number of serious prairie fires were investigated by the police, and many convictions were obtained. One of the worst was the fire which occurred on April 15 in the vicinity of Medstead, Sask. This fire was started by a boy named Archie Perry, aged 13, in attempting to smoke a gopher out of a hole, and the fire raged from 4 p.m. on the 15th of April until late on the 19th of April, 1914, when it was extinguished by a rainstorm. In addition to causing damage amounting approximately to \$900, a child aged 16 months, the daughter of G. Hoover, of section 20-50-15 was burnt to death. Mr. Hoover also lost stock, buildings, grain and hay through this fire, and was practically ruined. The boy who was the cause of all this terrible damage has since been sent to the Industrial School at Portage la Prairie. The fire burnt an area of about 176 square miles, nearly the whole of Moosomin reserve being burnt over.

ACCIDENTAL AND SUDDEN DEATHS.

During the year fifty cases of accidental and sudden deaths were investigated by members of this division.

The investigation of these cases entailed a considerable amount of work on the part of the detachments. Where necessary the public administrators have been furnished with a report, and a complete inventory of the property of the deceased.

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SUICIDES.

Six cases of suicide were investigated during the year. .

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—The usual assistance was rendered to this department during the year, issuing fuel and relief to persons who were destitute; many settlers received assistance in the northern part of this district.

Indian.—The Indian agent was provided with an escort during the payment of treaty in the North.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all Supreme Court sittings and for cases tried at the District Court, which were criminal. Prisoners have been escorted from time to time to Prince Albert jail. Lunatics have been escorted to the Provincial asylum here, police transport being used for the transferring of patients, until quite recently, when other provision was made.

Agriculture.—Investigating cases in which the owners of stallions have not complied with the Act, and the prosecution of any offender. Investigating and reporting upon cases of destitution, of which there have been many. Valuable work has been done in connection with the enforcement of quarantine, particularly at Frog Lake, Alta, and Onion Lake, Saskatchewan and Alberta, where there were outbreaks of smallpox and measles. Sergeant Burke and Constable Schermuly reported fully on each case, and the departments of the two provinces were kept informed regularly of the progress of each case.

Neglected and dependent children.—Many cases were investigated and reported upon for this department, delinquent children were frequently escorted to Portage la Prairie, and the directions of the superintendents of both provinces were duly carried out. The number of children coming under this Act was greatly in excess of last year.

Customs.—Assistance has been rendered this department from time to time during the year, in respect to the locating of owners of cattle, who had failed to pay the required duty.

State of Indians.—The Indians of this district are quiet and orderly; they frequently come to the towns nearest their several reserves, selling wood, fence posts, etc. After transacting what business they have, they leave again for their several reserves. Smallpox and measles broke out on the reserves at Frog Lake and Onion Lake; however, the Indians submitted to what was required of them in respect to the compliance of the Acts, and before long both diseases were completely eradicated. A number of cases were tried and disposed of under the Indian Act, the offences being chiefly, "drunk" and "supplying intoxicants to Indians." Owing to the vigilance of the police, convictions were obtained in nearly every case.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled frequently with all arms, and on detachments when inspected: they are proficient. The annual revolver practice was started in August, but was discontinued in accordance with orders received from headquarters.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There have been no serious breaches of discipline during the year, and the conduct has been very good.

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HEALTH.

Regt. No. 5685 Constable M. O'Leary suffered from a slight attack of tuberculosis; he was transferred to Regina for treatment; otherwise the health of the division was good.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Assistant Commissioner Cuthbert. While on duty from Wilkie, Inspector Sweetapple inspected the horses of the post and gave instructions regarding certain animals which required attention.

There are 59 horses in the division, consisting of 16 team horses and 43 saddle horses.

At headquarters.	28
On detachment.	31

Two horses were struck off during the year as follow:—Reg. No. 420 died on patrol at Frog Lake on November 1, 1913. Reg. No. 566 killed on G.T.P railway near Unity on February 2, 1914. From Regina, 17 horses have been transferred during the year. The health of the horses of this division during the year has been good.

The mileage was 128,186.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

There is a very good library here, which is fairly well stocked with selected literature. There is also a comfortable reading-room, which contains a full-sized English billiard table. The illustrated papers received here from Ottawa are much appreciated by the men.

STORES.

Supplies and stores are satisfactory.

BUILDINGS.

The repairs to the stable, which were authorized last year have been completed, and have added greatly to the comfort of the horses.

Sidewalks have been laid and roads graded throughout the barracks enclosure and give the grounds a smart appearance.

A quantity of young healthy trees were obtained by Sergeant Major Nicholson, and were planted on the road leading from the office to the guard-room entrance. When these trees are fully grown, they will certainly improve the post from a scenic point of view. The trees are still alive and have every appearance of weathering the coming winter, although doubts were expressed when they were first planted as to their vitality.

I would respectfully call your attention to the accommodation for prisoners in the guard-room, which has but six cells, and is not up-to-date. We have had a daily average of 18 prisoners and, as you will readily see, the accommodation for them during the night (especially in the hot weather) is not of the best. If a lunatic is admitted into the guard-room, as is frequently the case, a separate cell has to be kept for the patient, and leaves very limited accommodation for other prisoners confined. There is also no female accommodation. There are no facilities in the guard-room for washing or bathing, and a wash-room with a farmer's boiler is required. This would serve the double purpose of washing prisoners, and their clothes.

During the year, alterations to Inspector Ritchie's quarters were authorized and completed, and have been found to be satisfactory.

A few minor repairs have been effected to my quarters, by the post carpenter.

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New quarters for the officers are badly needed, the present quarters are extremely difficult to heat during the winter months.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water pipes have been laid in town, but no connections have yet been made, with the exception of those to the fire hydrants in town.

GENERAL.

I would consider that, from a police standpoint, the year has been a successful one; we had nearly 200 more cases than last year. Many criminals have been brought to justice and, considering the number of cases brought to our notice, the percentage of those undetected is fairly small. After an absence of over twenty years from this place, I find many of the conditions the same as when I left here in 1893. The method of hauling water to barracks in barrels still prevails; however, we are better off in this way than many places I know of, as the water here, which is hauled from an adjoining spring, is of the purest, and this cannot be said of many towns which have an up-to-date water system. Our fire system is somewhat crude, and consists of a small old-fashioned manual-engine. Fire drill takes place every week, and on each occasion this engine is tested.

For some months after the opening of the hospital for the insane at this place, the work of our horses was greatly increased in conveying patients from the station to this institution. Each trip means a distance of 15 miles up and down hill, and our team horses in consequence became very much run down. We escorted 120 patients in six months; this work had to be done at night on account of the arrival of the trains and, irrespective of the condition of the roads, and it frequently meant turning out teams that had already done a good day's work. I am thankful to say that this work is now done by a local motor livery firm, who have the contract on very reasonable terms.

Inspector Ritchie was transferred to headquarters in August, for temporary duty. He has always rendered me great assistance since I have been in this division, and I miss him very much, especially as he has not been replaced by anyone. Since taking command of this division, Inspector Howard, who was in charge of the Wilkie sub-district, has been promoted to the rank of superintendent, and is in command at Fort Churchill. Superintendent Howard was replaced by Inspector Sweetapple, who was transferred from "G" division.

Staff-Sergeant Lett was transferred to this division during the year, and is in charge of the Kindersley sub-district; he was formerly of "Depot" division. With very few exceptions the N.C.O's. and constables on detachment have performed their many duties in a capable and satisfactory manner, and I am pleased to say that I have received the loyal support of the officers, N.C.O's. and constables of the division. In closing this report I would respectfully bring to your notice Reg. No. 4774 Corporal Drysdale, A., who has fulfilled his duties of orderly room clerk in a conscientious and efficient way.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. H. WEST;

Superintendent Commanding "C" Division.

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BATTLEFORD, SASK., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding

R. N. W. M. Police,

Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the "C" Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1914.

At midnight on September 30, 1913, there were 15 prisoners confined in the guard-room undergoing terms of imprisonment, and three awaiting trial. During the year 231 were admitted, making a total of 249.

Compared with last year this shows an increase of 24 in the number of prisoners received.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—

White	179	
Half-breeds	20	
Indians	13	
Coloured	6	
Persian	1	
Japanese	1	
Chinese	1	
Lunatics (white)	22	
		243

Females—

Half-breeds	3	
White	1	
Lunatics (white)	1	
Lunatics (coloured)	1	
		6
Total		249

Number of prisoners received in—

October	17
November	21
December	20
January	18
February	16
March	16
April	19
May	15
June	27
July	23
August	26
September	13
	231

The daily average number of prisoners was.....	15
The monthly average number of prisoners was.....	20
The maximum number on any day was February 6.....	23
The minimum number on any day was August 7.....	5
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received was in the month of June.....	27
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received was in the month of September..	13

The prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	109
To Prince Albert jail	22
To Prince Albert penitentiary	2
To other places	19
Released on suspended sentence	4
Released on bail	12

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Cases dismissed	16
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	5
Lunatics to Battleford asylum	17
Fines and costs paid	22
Handed over to United States sheriff	1
To Portage la Prairie Industrial School.....	4
Allowed out on ticket-of-leave	1
Released by order of the Attorney General	2
In guard-room, midnight, September 30, 1914, serving terms of imprisonment	5
Lunatics pending order of Attorney General.....	2

Females—

To Prince Albert jail	2
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	1
Lunatics to Battleford asylum	1
Discharged	2
In guard-room, midnight, September 30, 1914.....	..
Total	<hr/> 249 <hr/>

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

L. O'KEEFE, *Sergeant.*

Provost.

APPENDIX J.**ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR G. S. WORSLEY, COMMANDING "E"
DIVISION, CALGARY.**

CALGARY, ALTA., October, 1, 1914.

The Commissioner, R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The Calgary district has been very quiet from a business standpoint, and, although in the northern parts a sufficient rainfall has been vouchsafed, in the east and south there has been insufficient, and the crops meagre. There have been few settlers coming in except in the Bassano district, where a number of irrigationists from Colorado settled on C.P.R. irrigated lands, and, although they arrived late in the spring, yet from their knowledge of dry farming in a dry year have managed to raise good crops.

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SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ending September 30, 1914.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeit bail.	For trial.
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons.....	20	20				
" explosives.....	1	1				
Causing disturbance.....	36	33	3			
Discharging firearms.....	2	2				
Against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy.....	218	207	11			
Drunk and disorderly.....	120	115	5			
Swearing and obscene language.....	7	7				
Indecent acts.....	6	6				
" attempted.....	1					1
" exposure.....	5	5				
Buggery.....	1		1			
Seduction.....	4	1	2	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame.....	29	29				
Inmate " ".....	22	21	1			
Frequenting house of ill-fame.....	26	26				
Prostitution.....	1	1				
Procuring.....	4	4				
Committing nuisance.....	3	3				
Gambling.....	4	4				
Against law and justice—						
Posing as peace officer.....	2	1	1			
Resisting arrest.....	4	4				
Perjury.....	3	3				
Contempt of court.....	2	1	1			
Shooting to prevent arrest.....	2	2				
Assaulting peace officer.....	6	6				
Against the person—						
Assault, common.....	152	132	19	1		
" aggravated.....	2	2				
" causing actual bodily harm.....	8	5	1		1	1
" indecent.....	3	3				
Rape.....	2	1	1			
Rape, attempted.....	2	1	1			
Attempted suicide.....	2	1				1
Murder.....	6	6	(two found insane)			
Murder, attempted.....	2					2
Attempted carnal knowlg. girl (14).....	3	2	1			
Intimidation.....	3	2	1			
Pointing gun.....	6	3	3			
Non-support of wife and family.....	3	2	1			
Abduction.....	2	2				
Cruelty to children.....	4	4				
Threatening language.....	4	3	1			
Wife desertion.....	1	1				
Bigamy.....	1	1				
Leaving excavation unguarded.....	2	2				
Infanticide.....	2		2			
Against the property—						
Theft.....	175	147	25			3
Theft from person.....	10	6	2			2
Theft by juveniles.....	1	1				
Horsestealing.....	22	10	7			5
Cattle stealing.....	1					1
" killing.....	1		1			
" shooting.....	7	1	5			1
Cruelty to animals.....	13	11	1			1
Injuring cattle.....	1	1				
House and shop breaking.....	5	3	2			
Burglary.....	3	1	2			
Fraud.....	11	10	1			
False pretenses.....	28	21	1	3		3
Forgery.....	7	6	1			
Uttering forged cheque.....	1	1				
" worthless ".....	3	3				
Mischief.....	28	23	4	1		

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SUMMARY of Crime for the Year ending September 30, 1914—*Con.*

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Withdrawn.	Forfeit bail.	For trial.
Against the property— <i>Con.</i>						
Receiving stolen property.....	10	3	7			
Poisoning and killing dogs.....	5	2	3			
Robbery with violence.....	1		1			
Defrauding creditors.....	3		3			
Obtaining board by fraud.....	14	14				
Concealing mortgage.....	2		1			1
Misappropriation of funds.....	1		1			
Dogging cattle.....	1		1			
Extortion.....	2		2			
" attempted.....	1					1
Keeping savage dogs.....	2	2				
False declaration.....	1		1			
Fraudulently taking cattle.....	1	1				
Against Railway Act—						
Changing railway signal.....	1	1				
Stealing railway ride.....	24	24				
Trespass.....	3		3			
Against Indian Act—						
Drunk on reserve.....	83	80	3			
Intoxicated.....	5	5				
Liquor to Indians.....	29	25	4			
In possession of liquor.....	4	4				
Attempting to supply.....	2	2				
Truant school boys.....	2	2				
Against the—						
Fisheries Act.....	10	10				
Motor Act.....	6	4	2			
Pool Room Act.....	6	5	1			
Mining Act.....	4	4				
Post Office Act.....	2	2				
Juvenile Tobacco Act.....	3	3				
Rocky Mountain Park.....	117	112	5			
Provincial Statutes—						
Liquor Ordinance.....	63	49	1	13		
Estray animals.....	22	16	6			
Highway.....	5	5				
Interdiction.....	30	26	4			
Game.....	37	33	4			
Veterinary.....	1	1				
Noxious weed Act.....	3	3				
Slaughter house.....	1	1				
Transient traders.....	1	1				
Prairie fire.....	38	31	6			1
Insanity.....	26	22	4			
No record, sale fire-arms.....	1	1				
Masters and servants.....	166	136	24	6		
Public Health.....	4	3	1			
Drug Act.....	6	5	1			
Forest fires.....	1	1				
School Ordinance.....	2	2				
Total.....	1,808	1,561	197	25	1	24

The following statement shows the number of convictions, fines imposed, sentences to jail, suspended sentences to penitentiary, and sentences to death:—

Number of convictions.....	1,561
" fines imposed.....	986
" sentences to jail.....	422
" suspended sentences.....	137
" sentences to penitentiary.....	13
" sentences to death.....	3

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The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme and District Courts, convictions, acquittals, fines imposed, imprisonments in jail and penitentiary, suspended sentences, sentences to death, number of cases where bail is forfeited, and cases still awaiting trial on the 30th September, 1914:—

Number of cases disposed of by Supreme or District Courts.....	77
“ convictions.....	62
“ acquittals.....	14
“ fines imposed.....	4
“ imprisonments in jail.....	20
“ “ penitentiary.....	19
“ sentences suspended.....	14
“ “ to death.....	3
“ cases where bail is forfeited.....	1
“ cases still awaiting trial.....	24
Total number of cases before Supreme and District Courts.....	101
“ “ “ disposed of.....	77
“ “ “ still awaiting trial.....	24

There have been four murders. One of an American named John Benson, by Jasper Collins; of John Wilson, at Exshaw, by three desperate Russians; of Frank Stuart, at Blackie, and of the murder of his wife by Alex. Anderson. In the two first the perpetrators have paid the penalty, Alex. Anderson having been sentenced to be hanged, on his first trial, was granted another and found insane. The Blackie murderer has not been run to earth, but we hope soon to do so.

Horse-stealing has been prevalent. One great difficulty we experience in this crime is the facility in which horse thieves can dispose of stolen horses and cattle in Calgary at the numerous auction sales that take place. The auctioneers are not bound to keep any record of the sales they make, which renders it most difficult to trace up stolen animals. It would be satisfactory if some law was introduced by which certain records of their transactions were bound to be kept by auctioneers of stock, subject to inspection by the police at any time, and in default, that they should be liable to punishment.

Among the more important cases during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Jasper Collins—Murder.—In the spring of 1913, two Americans, John Benson, a lawyer of Braymer, Missouri, and Jasper Collins, a boy whom he had befriended came into Canada and settled near Clemens, north of Brooks. They took up land and built a small shack, and had only been there a few weeks when Collins made a report to the Mounted Police at Parvella that he had gone out to water the horses at a slough about a mile away, and on return had found the shack in flames. He went to neighbours first and reported to them, they went back with him, and found that Benson had been burnt to death. Benson was to have started that morning to meet his wife, who was coming from the States. Collins suggested that Benson had by accident set the place afire. He said he had heard an explosion, and thought that a barrel had been sold as kerosene oil which contained gasoline. These people had been such a short time in the district that they were little known, and Mr. Clemens who held the inquest, believing his story, and neglecting to call a doctor to perform a post mortem, exonerated Collins. Mrs. Benson arrived at Alsask, and the body was later taken back to Missouri by her, accompanied by Jasper Collins, no suspicion at that time attaching to him. It appears that when Benson started for Canada, he had a large sum of money, approximately \$4,000, which he, unfortunately for himself, kept on his person. On return, Jasper Collins, began to secretly spend considerable sums of money, and this aroused the suspicion of the people of Braymer, as he had no money when he left for Canada. The body was taken up, and a fracture of the skull and two bullet wounds were found in Benson's body. Collins' house was searched, and a large sum of money in \$20 bills found in his trunk. He shortly afterwards, when being taken to the county jail, confessed to having killed Benson. He was extradited and tried before Chief Justice Harvey, and sentenced to be hanged. He paid the penalty on the 17th February, 1914.

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Rex vs. Alex. Anderson—Murder.—This man murdered his wife and attempted to commit suicide near Cereal, Alta., on the 8th July. Constable Elliott proceeded there and found that Sergeant Sheppard and Constable Baker already had arrested Anderson. He had killed her with a pitchfork, and had attempted to cut his own throat. Peter Dahl, brother-in-law to Anderson, saw him strike his wife on the head with the pitchfork. He went over and led him to the house, when Anderson endeavoured to cut his throat with a razor, and went out bleeding from the neck. Mrs. Anderson died almost immediately. Whilst Anderson was striking his wife, Dahl heard him say "You fooled me in Minnesota, you won't fool me any more." This case was tried in the Supreme Court at Medicine Hat, and Anderson was sentenced to death, 14th November. He was granted a new trial, and the jury brought in a verdict that Anderson was insane, and not fit to stand trial. He was sent to the Ponoka asylum.

The Blackie Murder.—The body of an unknown man was found in a culvert on the Canadian Pacific railway, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Blackie. The man's throat had been cut from ear to ear, and the body placed in the culvert, and a shovel placed on it. The handle of a razor was found near the mouth of the culvert. A watch chain was also found. The body was found by a farmer on the 10th of May. The skull was badly fractured as though from some blunt instrument. There were a large number of tracks from the mouth of the culvert for about 50 yards along the track. The tracks would suggest that struggling had taken place. There was also the appearance of the body having been dragged towards the culvert. The jury brought in a verdict of murder. It looked at first that it was one of those cases which never come to light, as no one seemed to know the murdered man, and it was thought he was a hobo who had been murdered by one of his own kind. A large number of very clear photographs were circulated broadcast of the murdered man. The only clue was that the shovel was identified by the hardware merchant at Blackie as having been sold several months before. On the 29th of May, C. J. Bierly, contractor, on the Southern Alberta railway, was shown the photograph of the murdered man by Sergeant Cooper. He said it was Bun Stewart, who had worked for Clifford at Bassano; that Stewart always carried money; that he had met him in April with a man named Emil, a Dutchman. Stewart said he had been in Spokane all winter. Offered Emil work, but he never turned up. Stewart had a valuable gold hunter watch. Sergeant Trundle, at an employment agency, found that Emil's name was Emil Olander. Olander was seen in Calgary about the 2nd of May, and said he was going to Alaska to work on the new railway there. A photograph of Olander was obtained. J. T. Thatcher, who sold the shovel, on being shown Emil Olander's photograph said he looked exactly like the man who bought the shovel found in the culvert. Two photographs were shown, and he at once pointed out Olander. A man named Hatcher said he saw Olander in Calgary about 2nd May; that he had a ticket for Spokane. He had a fine gold watch. Olander was a friend of his, and told him he was going from Spokane to Alaska. Sergeant Trundle left for Spokane on the 22nd July, and from there went to Soap Lake. J. L. Stuart identified the photograph of Stuart as that of his son, Frank Stuart, or Bun Stuart. Said his son always carried money, had about \$200 when he left. He also had a very good, gold hunter Elgin watch. From there Sergeant Trundle went to Wilbur, Wash., and interviewed Mrs. Reeves, sister of Bun Stuart. She said her brother had the watch repaired last fall in Spokane at a jeweller's on Riverside. At a jewellers, named D. T. Wetzel, the watch had been repaired for Stuart on December 13, 1913. The number of the case was 98061, and the works 4935-356. This watch was pawned at A. Kalins', on 16th April, by a man who gave his name as A. Jensen. Kalin does not know what has become of the watch as his place was broken into and several watches taken. A man calling himself J. Jensen registered at a small lodging house. To search for Olander, Sergeant Trundle went to Seattle and searched there on the 20th September. He was unable to locate him.

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but was informed that 125 men had been hired in May or June last, and been shipped to Alaska. They could not give names, as their records had all been sent to Enik, Alaska. All these men had been vaccinated by the medical health officer, who said the photograph of Olander was familiar to him. Dr. E. S. Reedy, medically examined these men, but he had gone with them. Mr. T. B. Foster of the United States Secret Service wrote to Hon. W. C. Edes, chairman of the Alaskan Engineering Commission headquarters, Enik, Alaska, enclosing a photograph and description. Possibly this may locate him; if we do the case would be fairly strong.

George Harrison—shooting with intent and theft of an automobile.—This man stole an automobile from a garage at Innisfail belonging to Dr. Eliot, at 5 a.m., on the 10th September, 1913. Fred Smith who owned the garage and Fred Scully followed Harrison's trail and came up with him a few miles from Olds. On being approached he fired a number of shots at Smith and Scully, and disappeared in the bush. Constable Martin was telephoned for, and caught up with Harrison; and as the latter endeavoured to draw his revolver, covered him and arrested him. He was tried in the Supreme Court at Red Deer, pleaded guilty to both charges, and was given two years for theft, and three for shooting, in the Edmonton penitentiary.

The Wilson murder.—This daring murder took place at Exshaw, on the morning of 22nd May. John Wilson was the paymaster of the cement works at Exshaw, and he and his assistant Gordon, went to the Canadian Pacific Railway station to get the pay. They received this, which amounted to \$2,314.20, and were returning to the cement works when they were attacked by three Russians, A. Sokoloff, Joe Smith, and Max Mekelik. Sokoloff shot John Wilson twice, and the three made off with the money, which was taken from Gordon. Wilson was found to be dead. A posse was soon organized to go after the murderers, and the fact was telephoned to the Mounted Police, and parties were sent out from Calgary in a motor to endeavour to intercept these men. The Indians were called in to assist, from the Morley reserve, and all detachments notified. The same day the posse came on Max Mekelik, and brought him down with a shot gun. He gave descriptions of the other two, and an account of what had occurred. The Canadian Pacific railway detective and Constable Watt, at Cochrane, arrested Joe Smith with all the money on his person. He made a game fight, but was overpowered. Sokoloff was arrested by the city police in a cellar in a vacant house in Calgary. He was cleverly caught by filling the cellar with water by the fire brigade, and a hole was made in the floor, when he gave himself up. These men had automatic pistols of a most powerful kind. They were tried before Mr. Justice Scott, on the 17th June, and were all found guilty, and sentenced to be hanged. The assistance we have received from the civilians of Exshaw, the Canadian Pacific railway detective department, and the city police of Calgary, in this case was very considerable. Mr. Justice Walsh complimented all concerned for the manner in which the case had been handled.

Thomas Bishop and William Kimmer—Attempt to kill.—These two men were arrested by Constable Carr on the 30th June, charged with the above offence. It appears that on the 27th June they came to a shack owned by Edward Little, and Bishop said to a dog outside, "I'll finish your master." He then went and asked where the dynamite was kept, which he broke open, and a short time after an explosion took place. Little had had trouble with them before. The explosion threw Little on the floor. These men were very intoxicated, and the case is not strong. It is proceeding at this sessions.

Jask York and Frank Horn—Theft of horses from Munson.—About eleven horses were stolen from the vicinity of Munson. This was reported on the 26th November, 1913. It was taken up by Constable Paris, and Sergeant Townsend of

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this division, and by Sergeant Howell, Sergeant McBrayne, Constable Jackson and others in "G" division. The thieves stopped at a Mr. R. E. Tellings' place, and the next morning a number of his horses were missing. They were followed by the police and, on the 3rd December, the stolen horses were found near Metiskow.

They had seen Sergenat O'Connell, and had decamped, leaving the horses behind. They were eventually arrested in Calgary, and were tried before Chief Justice Harvey, on the 27th February, 1914, and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Theft of horses from Brooks.—On the 17th July, report was made by one John Eadie, that a hundred head of his horses had been stolen, and that he thought they had been taken south. As our district does not extend far east or south of Brooks, Macleod and Lethbridge were notified to watch for the stolen horses. It was suspected that two brothers named Wood were implicated. The Woods worked for Eadie Brothers, and borrowed a horse to go to Eadie's ranch, and two days after this horse returned riderless, and the following day these horses were missed. For some time after the theft, Macleod and Lethbridge and ourselves had patrols out in all districts. On the 24th July, thirty-five head returned to the range, mostly mares and colts, that could not travel fast. On the 25th July, Constable Wright reported that a contractor had seen the outfit with forty stolen horses on the 16th July, south of the railroad bridge on the Suffield-Retlaw branch of the C.P.R., and that they were asking the shortest route to Haise, Mont. The description of two of these men answered that of the Woods Brothers. Constable Wight went south, following their trail. An engineer named Height stated he saw the outfit on the 16th, 65 miles south of Brooks. One horse identified by Eadie was found at mile 27, Suffield and Retlaw branch, played out. These horses were out of this district on the 16th, and on the 17th the loss was reported to us. It was, however, suspected that a man named Charles Chandler alias Ira Booth, a noted horse thief from Montana, and who was thought to be in this country, had something to do with this theft, and we traced him to British Columbia, but found he had left Alberta prior to the horses being stolen. We are still working on this case.

Rex vs Dawson, Rice and Jensen—Horse stealing.—Three horses were stolen on the 18th December, 1913, belonging to C. D. Whyte and S. J. Craig, of Olds. Richard Jensen brought these horses to one Morgan, and asked him to ship them for him. Earl Rice and Moss Dawson were with him. Sergeant Townsend arrested Rice and Jensen. A bill of sale was produced by Jensen, which read as follows; Three Hills, Alta., December 18, 1913. This is to say that I have this day sold to R. O. Jensen, one 3-year-old colt gelding, and one 2-year-old filly, and one 3-year-old gelding, all bays, free from all encumbrances and unbranded. Leo Afferson, witness E. O. Rice. Claimed that bill of sale was written in Chinese restaurant on the 18th. The proprietor of the restaurant said they had not done any writing on the 18th, but on the 21st. Sergeant Townsend found the impression of the writing on the pad which was similar. On the same day Rice confessed to Sergeant Townsend that on the 19th December he met Dawson with three head of horses, and that they faked up the bill of sale, and that Dawson signed Leo Afferson. Jensen corroborated the story. Dawson was arrested by Constable Thompson at Three Hills. They were tried before Chief Justice Harvey. Dawson and Jensen were given two years in the penitentiary, and Rice twenty-one months in Lethbridge jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Few fires occurred during the year, of a serious nature, and the loss has not been great.

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ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies at all the criminal sittings of the Supreme and District Courts.

Orderlies and coroners' assistants have been supplied at all inquests. Escorts are continually taking prisoners to the penitentiary, the jail at Lethbridge, and the insane asylum at Ponoka.

All criminal summonses and subpœnas have been served by us.

CALGARY, Alta., October 1, 1914

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Calgary.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of the guard-room for the past year.

There have been 874 prisoners admitted during the year, being a decrease of 279 on the previous year. The health of the prisoners has been very good, with the exception of the three cases stated. The conduct has also been very good. On April 30, 59 prisoners were transferred to Macleod guard-room, composed of 40 males and 19 females, prior to our moving to our new quarters, leaving us with awaiting-trial prisoners only. The new guard-room is quite a big improvement on the old one, being better ventilated, on account of the large windows, and being very clean. We have 18 cells, but at times we have to double up on account of the numbers that pass through on their way to Macleod and Lethbridge. The food which is cooked in the division mess has been very good. There are 13 prisoners awaiting trial at the present time, the two most serious charges being of attempted murder. Prisoner William Jasper Collins was executed on February 17; prior to his execution he gave a lot of trouble, by kicking, biting and refusing to eat. It was necessary to keep him strapped down and forcibly feed him. In this work I was ably assisted by Constable Dudley, who had had previous experience in South Africa. Prisoner Alex Belshyn who served a term of six weeks hard labour for assault was deported back to Russia, being wanted there for attempted murder. Prisoner George E. Blain, who served a sentence of three months hard labour for vagrancy, was deported to the U.S.A. on April 6, 1914.

Female prisoner Agnes Flynn, committed for trial for murder at Coronation, was in a very weak state when admitted here, having thrown herself off the train and breaking her arm. She was taken to Red Deer for trial on February 25, being here three and a half months, and finally taken to Ponoka asylum as insane.

Joseph Dionne, who was awaiting trial at the end of last year for murder, was tried on October 22, 1913, and the jury brought in a verdict of "Not guilty" but "insane," taken to Ponoka asylum on November 17, 1913.

Axel Anderson who was also awaiting trial for murder last year was condemned to death, but a new trial was ordered on the grounds of insanity, which verdict was brought in. He was taken to Ponoka asylum on April 30.

Edward and Mary Hose who were committed for trial on a charge of infanticide, were found "not guilty" by the court and released. Wasyl Bynzak was found "guilty" of attempted murder and sentenced to life imprisonment. He was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on May 28, 1914. Three Russians, Alfred Sokoloff, Joe Smith, Max Manelick were found "guilty" of murder, and sentenced to be hanged on August 26, 1914. These men were taken to the Macleod guard-room on account of there not being accommodation for condemned prisoners in our own guard-room.

Samuel Bruno, who escaped whilst working at large, was caught and sentenced to one month hard labour by the District Court.

A Blackfoot Indian by the name of Big Snake was sentenced to six months hard labour for insulting behaviour at Bassano, was released on a judge's order, having

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served only seven days of his time. A Hindoo was admitted for giving liquor to Indians, he was released, however, on suspended sentence on account of his not eating and breaking his caste.

Three boys were admitted during the year, one being taken to Portage la Prairie Industrial School, and two being taken back to the St. Joseph's Industrial School at De Winton for leaving that institution without permission.

There were 51 prisoners taken to Edmonton penitentiary (this includes those en route from other divisions); 139 prisoners were taken to Lethbridge provincial jail, (this also includes those *en route* from other divisions); 141 males and 12 females have been taken to the Macleod guard-room and female jail, since the 1st May, 1914.

Joe Donnelly, an Indian, who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days hard labour was taken to the isolation hospital with erysipelas, and was discharged from that institution on his recovery.

Joe Ciavorilla, who was also undergoing a sentence of thirty days, was taken to hospital with the same complaint. Prisoner Herman Jensen was taken to the General hospital with typhoid fever; after a long illness he recovered sufficiently to be discharged from that institution. Joseph Dioli, who was undergoing a sentence of thirty days for vagrancy from Red Deer, got to become a general nuisance. He was committed for insanity three days before the expiration of his sentence, and finally taken to Ponoka asylum.

The number of lunatics during the year were 51 males and 11 females, being a slight decrease on the previous year. The reason of a decrease of females is, I suppose, on account of our not receiving them from other divisions. I am glad to state that they are disposed of very quickly, which has taken quite a lot of dirty work off our hands. I attach the guard-room statistics for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. RICHARDSON, *Sergeant*.

Provost.

The following cases which were awaiting trial at the end of last year were disposed of as follows:—

MALES.

Class.	Name.	Crime.	Date tried.	Disposal.
White.....	Dionne, Joseph	Murder	Oct. 22, 1913..	Verdict—Insane.
"	Anderson, Axel.	Murder	April 23, 1914..	" Insane.
"	Weiss, Max.	Fraud.	Oct. 21, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
"	Williams, James.	Fraud.	Oct. 21, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
"	Kronyk, Nicola.	Fraud.	Nov. 8, 1913..	Dismissed.
"	Cameron, John.	Attempted rape....	Oct. 25, 1913..	Suspended sentence.
"	Martin, Louis.	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.	Oct. 30, 1913..	2 months hard labour.
Chinese	Tai, Loy	Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years.	Nov. 7, 1913..	Dismissed.
Negro.....	Gramme, Earl.	Theft	Oct. 31, 1913..	3 years hard labour.
White.....	Coe, Arthur L.	Theft	Oct. 30, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
"	Ritchie, Willie.	Theft	Oct. 21, 1913..	6 months hard labour.
"	Durnin, Joseph.	Theft	Oct. 30, 1913..	Dismissed.
"	Harrison, George.	Theft	Oct. 31, 1913..	3 years hard labour.
"	Sandobal, Julie.	Assault on Peace Officer.	Oct. 31, 1913..	1 year hard labour.
"	Winning, Percy.....	Explosives in possession	Oct 31, 1913..	6 months hard labour.

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FEMALES.

Class.	Name.	Crime.	
White.....	Davis, Mrs. Dean.....	Murder.....	Taken to Edmonton for trial Oct. 26, 1913.
Negress....	Wright, Alice.....	Theft from person...	Taken to Edmonton for trial Nov. 22, 1913.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS for the year ending September 30, 1914:—

ADMITTED.

Males—

Whites..	632
Half-breeds..	21
Indians..	30
Negroes..	12
Chinese..	5
Japanese..	2
Police..	4
Boys..	3
Lunatics..	51
Total..	760

Females—

Whites..	64
Half-breeds..	6
Indians..	11
Negresses..	22
Lunatics..	11
Total..	114

Number of prisoners in guard-room, October 1, 1913..	76
Number of prisoners in guard-room, September 30, 1914..	20
Daily average..	54.25
Maximum number, February 17..	98
Minimum number, June 27, 1914..	8
Males awaiting trial..	13
Awaiting transportation to Lethbridge..	1
“ “ Macleod..	6
Lunatics..	...

Lunatics—

Number received in guard-room..	62
Males..	51
Females..	11
Under observation on September 30, 1913..	2

DISPOSAL OF LUNATICS.

Males—

To Ponoka asylum..	47
Discharged as sane..	4
En route to United States from Ponoka..	2
Total..	53

Females—

To Ponoka asylum..	11
Total..	11

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List of the Crimes of Prisoners who underwent Sentences from October 1, 1913, to April 30, 1914.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Months.	Days.
<i>Males—</i>			
Damage to property.....	5	1	6
Forgery.....	1	3	
Drunk.....	10	1	7.2
Stealing railway ride.....	1	1	
Breach of contract.....	3		16.6
Creating disturbance.....	6	1	17.5
Resisting arrest.....	2	1	
Assault on peace officer.....	2	1	6
Common assault.....	11	1	24.9
Housebreaking.....	2	3	21
False pretences.....	4	2	
Keeping disorderly house.....	5	2	6
Theft.....	62	1	27.8
Vagrancy.....	42	1	28.4
Pose as peace officer.....	1	2	
Threatening language.....	1	1	12
Discharge fire-arms.....	1	2	
Abuse his child.....	1		10
Drunk whilst in charge of auto.....	1	1	
Escaping from custody.....	1	1	
Horsestealing.....	1	3	
Indecent exposure.....	1	2	
Pointing fire-arms.....	1		14
Selling liquor without license.....	3	2	20
Assault occasioning bodily harm.....	2	4	15
Liquor to interdict.....	2	3	15
Obstructing peace officer.....	1	2	
Carrying concealed weapons.....	2	1	21
Attempt to defraud.....	2	6	
Stolen property in possession.....	1	2	
Fraud.....	1		21
<i>Females—</i>			
Inmate of disorderly house.....	6	1	5
Keeping disorderly house.....	20	1	22.5
Vagrancy.....	20	1	14.2
Selling liquor without license.....	5	2	6
Theft.....	4	2	1
Theft from person.....	2	3	15
Perjury.....	2	1	
False pretences.....	1	6	
Forgery.....	1	12	
Drugs in possession.....	1	9	
Creating disturbance.....	1	2	
Neglect to provide for children.....	1	1	
Liquor while interdicted.....	1	1	
Breach of the National Park regulations.....	1	1	
<i>Indian Act.</i>			
<i>Males—</i>			
Liquor to Indians.....	7	3	14.2
Drunk.....	8	1	15
Drunk on reserve.....	1	1	
Theft.....	1	1	
Insulting behaviour.....	1	6	
<i>Females—</i>			
Drunk.....	4	2	20
Assault.....	1	6	

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DEATHS, SUDDEN, ACCIDENTAL, ETC.

On the 27th October, 1913, Staale Tomson left his uncle's farm, which is near Cluny, to go shooting with a .22 calibre rifle, he returned to the farm in the evening staggering; his aunt was the only one home, and she was so frightened at his appearance that she ran for her husband, who was working some distance from the house; she fainted on the way. Her husband returning found his nephew lying on the floor with his mouth full of blood, he died a few minutes after without saying anything. The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, came to the conclusion that he had accidentally shot himself; no inquest was held.

John Burns on the 19th October, 1913, died at J. Watren's ranch, near Okotoks. Dr. Murray, the coroner, had a post-mortem held on the body, which revealed the fact that deceased came to his death from alcoholic poisoning; decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Robert Findlay, a boy of 15 years of age, on the 11th October, 1913, was driving a team of horses hitched to a load of grain near the C.N.R. at Munson; his team became frightened at a freight train and bolted, throwing Findlay out, the wagon passing over him, killed him instantly.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, when the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death from injuries received by being thrown from a load of grain.

James Melville Robertson, on the 14th September, 1913, in company with two friends went for a fishing trip on Sylvan lake; on returning Robertson wrapped a .22 calibre rifle that he had taken with him in the boat, in a sweater, tucking it under his arm; on stepping from the boat upon the landing stage it fell and went off, shooting him through the heart and lungs.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified and decided to hold an inquest, when the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a .22 calibre rifle.

Margaret Ruby Harrison, a child of 6 months, was left by itself in a house on the 11th October, 1913, while her mother went to a coulee to get a pail of water; on her return to the house she found it in flames, and was unable to get near enough to rescue her child. Her husband who had been working away from home at the time, recovered the charred remains the following morning.

Dr. Rose, the coroner, was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Isaac Luoma on the 11th October, 1913, was found dead on the trail from Red Deer to Sylvan lake; he had been seen by people on the trail driving a team, and was in a drunken condition at the time; he had evidently fallen from his seat in front of the wagon to the ground, the wagon going over him; his wife stated that his team had often left him on the trail before.

The coroner was notified and, after an examination of the dead man, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Harvey Bowes was employed at Hess's camp, 25 miles southwest of Brooks, where a drag-line excavator was in operation; on the 15th October last he was engaged as an engine man, and was taking water from the main engine cooling tank to fill the lighting engine; he evidently went between the tank and the hoisting drum on the gear base, which is 10 inches from the floor; the big cooling tank is 5 feet from the ground, and it is surmised that he, in lifting the pail of water from the big tank, stepped upon the gear base losing his balance, fell upon the main and intermediate shafts, and they practically tore his body in two.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

T. P. Brown, on the 12th October last committed suicide by taking a dose of strychnine; he had on several occasions threatened to kill himself.

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Dr. Clemens, the coroner, was notified, and an inquest was held, and the verdict was given, that deceased committed suicide by taking strychnine.

Martin Budin on the 29th November, 1913, was engaged in cutting down trees with two others; they had cut down one, and it was leaning against another, which they were working on, expecting both to fall together; the leaning tree suddenly fell, striking Budin on the neck and shoulders, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Herman Hilsman was employed by the Jackson, Kay & Pennycooke Company near Canmore; on the 24th November last he and two others were cutting down trees: they were engaged in cutting down three trees which had lodged together; when these three trees fell they brought down another, which struck Hilsman, crushing in his skull.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, and the following verdict was given, that deceased came to his death from a fractured skull, caused by a falling tree.

George Duggan, an old trapper living in the Gleichen district, committed suicide on the 10th December last by taking strychnine; he told Dr. Farquharson, the coroner, who was present at the time, that he had taken it intentionally. No inquest was held.

Annie Muryn was the 3-weeks-old baby of the section foreman and his wife at Stobart; it died during the night of the 20th November 1913. The coroner was notified and made an examination of the child, said that death was due to ignorance on the part of the parents; no inquest was held.

Walter Muir, a farmer, was threshing on the 19th November last; he was endeavouring to strengthen the supports of a bin of grain, when it collapsed, burying him beneath about three tons of grain; he was soon rescued but found to be dead; he died from suffocation. Dr. Stevens, the coroner, was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

James Edward Rachar was a child of 3 years, when he was accidentally shot on the 20th October last by his uncle, Walter Scharfe, with a .22 calibre rifle; here is another of the numerous accidents caused by not knowing that a rifle was loaded, and fooling with it.

The coroner was notified and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Eric Oberg was found in his shack, near Eckville, dead, by his neighbours on the 21st December last; from an inquiry it would seem that Oberg never took proper care of himself; he was found frozen to death sitting by his stove, his head in a dish on the stove; there was no sign of foul play.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Henry Thorburn was found dead by his father Captain Thorburn on the 29th December last about a half a mile from his home; he had been for some time a patient in the asylum at Ponoka.

The coroner was notified and had a post-mortem held on the body, which revealed the fact that deceased died from cerebral hæmorrhage; the coroner decided to hold no inquest.

John Roppsfelt left his farm on the 3rd January last to drive to Evarts; he was driving a young team, which ran away throwing him out; he died from a fractured skull.

The coroner was notified and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Willie Rosson, 6 years of age, was accidentally shot by his brother, age 8 years, on the 4th January last; his brother was carrying a .22 calibre rifle, and noticing that the trigger was cocked, he tried to release it; his thumb slipped and the rifle went off, the bullet entering his brother's back; he died in a few minutes.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

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On the 13th November, 1913, Nakita Sarogen was found dead on the C.N.R. tracks 3 miles south of Drumheller; his head was crushed in and his body badly scratched; seventy-five dollars in cash was found on him.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased met his death by some moving apparatus on the C.N.R. tracks.

Gustave Roesler and his wife, on the 23rd December, 1913, at their farm, were trying to dehorn a steer; in the excitement he died from heart failure.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified, and after an examination of the deceased decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Stanley Day, a homesteader in the Dorothy district, had been paying a visit to Bassano, where he indulged in a prolonged drinking bout; on the 15th January, 1914, he left Bassano with a friend named Baker; he was trying to drive across a ditch when his wagon upset, throwing Baker clear, but the wagon box came down on Day's neck, suffocating him.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, and a verdict that deceased came to his death owing to a wagon box falling on his neck, death was due to suffocation. This is another case where drink was no doubt primarily the cause.

Austen Shelton and his brother ran a coal mine near Drumheller; on the 29th January, 1914, Austen was working in the mine, when a rock weighing 1,000 pounds fell from the roof, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, when the following verdict was given: that the deceased came to his death by being crushed by a rock falling on him from the roof of his mine.

Wm. Golding owned a liquor store in Calgary; he also had a ranch in the Simon's valley; on the 10th February last he paid a visit to his ranch, and on the 13th February, while pumping water for the stock, he collapsed and died from *angina pectoris*; he had been subject to heart trouble before.

An inquest and a post-mortem was held; the following verdict was given: that deceased came to his death from *angina pectoris*.

Herman Kuhn, a new settler in the country, in trying to walk from Hanna to his homestead near Richdale, was found on the 21st February last in a badly frozen condition along the C.N.R. right of way; he died in the hospital at Hanna on the 23rd; he must have been out in the bad storm that occurred at this time.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

William Bailey was employed at the Brazeau coal mines in handling coal cars; when loaded he had to regulate their speed down grade by placing pieces of wood under the wheels, commonly known as spragging; on the 3rd of March last he was spragging the loaded cars which didn't check their speed enough; he evidently tried to place his weight against them, and was thrown down and pinned under the cars; death was practically instantaneous.

Dr. George, the coroner, was notified, and decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Roy Ervine was found dead in his shack near Sterlingville on the 6th of March last, he had evidently taken gopher poison; a cup by his side contained a quantity of strychnine; he was under suspicion of having stolen thirty-five dollars from the Justice of the Peace at Sterlingville.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

James Moses Liddy lived with his two brothers on a homestead near Youngstown; he had had a bad attack of pneumonia two years ago, and since then his lungs were affected. On the 28th of March last his two brothers went into Youngstown, and on their return found their brother dead in bed.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body, and an inquiry, decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

George Wilson was employed in the Alberta garage, High River; on the 15th of April, 1914, a fire broke out in the garage; all the men employed there managed to get out except Wilson, who was asleep in a bedroom; the rest of the men thought that Wilson had escaped, until his charred remains were found.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict rendered: that deceased came to his death by suffocation and burning.

Bridgette E. Vidal was employed as a governess by R. O. Sykes, of near Cluny; on the 29th of May last she was found dead, and a note at her side read as follows: I took some strychnine; tell my mother I am sorry I had to do this; there is nothing particular on my mind, but I am a burden to myself.' From inquiry it was found that her father died in an asylum in England some years ago from melancholia; a bottle of strychnine which was kept in the house was found near her. The coroner was notified, and a post-mortem was held on her body, which revealed the fact that death was due to strychnine; no inquest was held.

Hugh McLeod died suddenly at Banff on the 21st of April, 1914; he was a resident of Banff, and was known to be a heavy drinker. An inquest was held after a post-mortem, when the following verdict was given: that deceased came to his death from alcoholic poisoning.

Edgar Rush was employed as a janitor of the Canadian Bank of Commerce at Hanna; on the 28th April, 1914, he was found dead in his room; he had been under the doctor's care for some time, suffering from tuberculosis.

The coroner was notified, and after an examination of the body found that death was due to natural causes, and that an inquest was unnecessary.

Elizabeth Bino was a child of 21 months; on the 4th of June last, while playing beside a small creek, she fell in and was drowned before aid could be obtained.

The coroner was notified and decided to hold no inquest.

F. Ricks, a farmer living near Jumping Pond, had been unwell for some time and had been acting strangely; he had told his family that he would be better dead than alive; on the morning of the 22nd of May last he blew his brains out, with a .44 calibre revolver. The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided to hold no inquest.

Martin Foresak was killed in a false entry of the Drumheeler mine on the 22nd of May last, by a shot fired in No. 2 entry; this false entry was fenced off, and the men had been warned not to go into it; he was killed by flying coal caused by the explosion in No. 2 entry.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased came by his death by being hit on the head by fragments of coal.

George Christie was employed at the Grant Smith Company's camp at Brooks, on the construction of the Brooks aqueduct; he was employed on one of the structures with several others; on the 11th of June last a sudden wind storm caused this structure to collapse, throwing the men to the ground, injuring seven and killing Christie.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given: that deceased came to his death by internal hæmorrhage, caused by a collapse of a structure.

H. Saike was a foreman of a section gang on the C. P. R. between Bantry and Brooks; on the night of the 10th of June last, he and two section men left Brooks for Bantry on a motor hand-car; they saw the headlight of a train westbound; the two section men wanted to stop the hand car, but Saike refused; they got too close to the train before they started to take the hand-car off the track; the two section men jumped, but Saike was struck by the engine. An inquest was held and the following verdict given that deceased was killed by being struck by an engine, no blame being attached to any one.

G. Recetti was employed by the Lineham Lumber Company, on the 24th of June, 1914, he was working on a log drive, and fell into the Highwood river, and was washed down stream by the current; the body was recovered 30 miles west of High River.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided to hold no inquest.

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Jack W. Kinny was employed in the warehouse of the Bankhead mines; on the 19th of May last, he was found in a box car with a half-filled bottle of carbolic acid by his side.

The coroner was notified and an inquest was held, when a verdict of suicide, while temporarily insane, was given.

Alex. Sundberg, while working on the Bantry headgates of the C.P.R. irrigation canal on the 7th of May, 1914, fell over the parapet, breaking his back, he died on the 20th of May at the Medicine Hat hospital.

An inquest was held, and a verdict given that deceased came to his death from falling off the parapet of the headgates at the C.P.R. irrigation canal.

H. W. Long was employed as an engineer at H. W. Patton's, of Bassano; on the 1st of July last he went for a swim at the little C.P.R. dam; he took cramps while in the water and was drowned in spite of the efforts of two men to save him; his body was recovered by Sergeant Johnson.

The coroner was notified, and decided to hold no inquest.

Clem Krogman, in trying to swim the Red Deer river, near Parvella, was drowned on the 10th of July last; the river was dragged but up to the present his body has not been recovered.

On the 24th of June last, Dennis Alyward was driving a team and wagon near Parvella; another team was following his; this team became frightened and started to run away, Alyward got down from his wagon and tried to stop them; this caused his team to start, and in trying to get back on to his wagon, he fell and was dragged, two wheels passing over him; he died from the injuries received.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Edward Martin was bathing in the Cold Basin at Banff alone, on the 14th of July last; he was missed by his friends, and on draining the basin his body was found at the bottom; from inquiries made, it was found that he suffered from a weak heart.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death given.

Mrs. Beatrice G. Studer, of near Drumheller, while suffering from a threatened miscarriage, committed suicide by taking a dose of lysol. Dr. Whitmore was attending her at the time, and had only left the room for a short time.

An inquest was held, and a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane was given.

Philip Luchuk, on the 2nd of July last, while riding on a flat car of a freight train, was thrown off under the cars by a sudden jerk of the train; one of his legs was cut off; he was rushed to the General hospital at Bassano, where he died from the shock a short time after.

An inquest was held, and a verdict given that deceased came to his death from loss of blood and shock, owing to an accident on a freight train.

Mr. and Mrs. Brown and their baby were camping along the Red Deer river just north of Parvella; on the 6th of July last they tied the baby up to some bushes for safety, while they went off to pick some berries; on their return they found that the baby had gone, and found its tracks leading down to the river, the river was dragged but the body of the child has not been recovered.

W. Morrison was found dead near the C.P.R. track at Langdon on the 21st of August last. A post-mortem was held on the body which revealed cause of death as peritonitis.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

Peggy Clysdale and her two uncles, Donald and Allan Baker, with several others were picnicing on the Little Red Deer river near Innisfail on the 16th of August last; Peggy went in the river to bathe and fell into a deep hole; her two uncles who were fishing at the time, on seeing the accident immediately jumped in to her rescue; all three being unable to swim were drowned; their bodies were recovered shortly after by the rest of the party.

The coroner decided to hold no inquest.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Erik Sandvik, a homesteader living near Youngstown, on the 22nd of July last, while mowing hay, had an attack of hemorrhage of the lungs; he had been in bad shape for some time; this last attack carried him off.

Dr. Nasmyth the coroner was notified and after an examination of the body decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

Fred Walker, in company with his father and a friend, went duck shooting near Gladys on the 1st of September, 1914, it was the same old story, their friend's gun went off accidentally, and shot Fred Walker in the back, killing him instantly.

The coroner was notified, and after an inquiry decided that an inquest was unnecessary.

On the 26th of July, Alexander Talbot went for a swim in the Red Deer river at a place known as Gregory's ford; he was accompanied by three friends; he took cramps and, in spite of the efforts made by his friends, was drowned; his body was recovered shortly after. The coroner was notified, and decided to hold no inquest.

Guiseppe Perotte went shooting rabbits near the Rocky Mountain House on the 9th of September, 1914, his .22 calibre rifle went off in some way, shooting him through the lungs; he died from hemorrhage; from the position of the wound it would appear that deceased was pulling the rifle towards him.

An inquest was held, and the following verdict given, that deceased came to his death by the accidental discharge of a .22 calibre rifle in his own hands.

Joseph Carrier, an elderly man, was killed on the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks near Namaka on the 13th of March, 1914; he was struck by a freight train, the engineer of which states that he saw something lying in the middle of the track; he blew his whistle and applied his brakes; but was unable to stop train before it struck the object, which he found to be a man.

The coroner was notified, and an inquest was held, and the following verdict given; that deceased came to his death by being accidently struck by a train, while apparently asleep on the track.

DEPARTMENT OF PROVINCIAL HEALTH.

We have been called on to assist in cases of infectious diseases and relief of destitute persons.

INDIANS.

The Indians have given little trouble during the past year. A few cases of drunkenness at Gleichen, and about Calgary are about all the crimes the local Indians have committed. They are most law-abiding. Sergeant Irvine, at Gleichen, got a number of convictions for supplying liquor to Indians, and was thanked for his services by the Indian Department.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The men on detachment have had drill on all occasions of inspections by officers.

The annual revolver practice has been carried out, and now that we have received the Lee Enfield carbine, I hope that rifle practice will be taken up energetically.

HEALTH.

The health has been good. Constable Gallagher had what was thought a very serious accident, having, when mounting a horse in a stable, been thrown up against a beam and received an injury to his head. He, however, recovered, and was one of three recruits who returned to their colours.

FORAGE.

All the forage purchased has been satisfactory.

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HORSES.

On October 1, 1913, there were 62 horses in the division, and since then 34 remounts have been received.

Seven were cast and sold, one destroyed for a broken leg, two died of inflammation of the bowels and one of heart disease, leaving at present in the division 85 horses.

TRANSPORT.

In good condition, none required.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

In good condition, none required.

CONDUCT.

This has been exceptionally good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

We moved into the old court-house at Calgary this spring and, for the numbers usually at a division, it suits our requirements well, except for stabling. The jail is very satisfactory, clean, warm, and well ventilated. We are stabling the horses at the livery, about a quarter of a mile away, and it is not satisfactory. The city authorities, however, would not sanction a stable being built, and there was no other recourse.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

This is the great want at our present barracks, as the only place the men have to read is in their barracks rooms, and while in the summer we have two very good grass courts for tennis, which have been much used, it is going to be a very difficult matter this winter. We hope, however, to have a skating rink, which will give the men some recreation.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The strength, which is being increased up to 100, will enable us to do much more efficient police work. We have always been short-handed, especially at the post when an emergency occurred, and if a number were required, the men available were always very few, so many being required for guards and escorts. A large number of recruits were taken on in this district towards the extra 500 required on account of the war. They were a most likely-looking lot. The N.C.O's and men of this division have done their work energetically and efficiently during the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. S. WORSLEY, *Inspector, for Supt.*

Commanding "E" division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR R. S. KNIGHT, COMMANDING
"DEPOT" DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report of "Depot" division for the year ending September 30, 1914.

DRILLS AND TRAINING.

During the year, 630 recruits underwent training at the "Depot." Rides were under the supervision of Sergeant-Major Griffin, and foot drills under Sergeant Daly.

Lectures were held daily; those on police duties by Inspector Proby, and veterinary lectures under Veterinary-Surgeon J. F. Burnett. The annual revolver course for 1914 was fired during July, August and September.

A detachment of one officer, ten N.C. O's and Constables was furnished as an escort to His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught at Banff.

A number of remounts have been purchased during the year; these will be shown in the veterinary surgeon's report.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Such new harness as has been required has been purchased and supplied through the supply store; a number of new saddles were purchased and supplied in the same manner.

All repairs have been carried out by the post saddler, and these stores have been inspected at frequent intervals.

BARRACK BUILDINGS.

No new buildings have been erected during the year and all repairs have been attended to by the carpenters.

TRANSPORT.

The transport has been overhauled and kept in repair by the post artisans, and repainted during the summer.

HORSES.

The general health of the horses in this division has been very good during the past year. The shoeing has been done by the farrier staff, and has been satisfactory.

The following are the gains and losses for the year, from October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914:

Horses purchased.....	267
Horses cast and sold.....	5
Died.....	1
Burnt.....	1
Destroyed.....	1
Transferred to "A" Division.....	10
" " "C" " ".....	17
" " "F" " ".....	11
" " "G" " ".....	11
" " "N" " ".....	6
Total.....	63

Summary: Gains, 267; losses, 63; net gain, 204.

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RATIONS.

Provisions have been supplied by contract, and have been satisfactory.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I would again recommend that in the place of one pair of long boots being issued each year of a man's service, that two pairs be issued the first year, none the second, and one pair the third year of service.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been very good during the past year; matters will be more fully dealt with in the report of the medical officer. I regret to report one death, that of Constable J. F. Kendrick.

MUSKETRY.

The force has now been armed with the Lee-Enfield carbine, and every man, including the recent five hundred recruits, has fired his course of musketry on the rifle range. Revolver practice has been carried out at the revolver butts. A quantity of ammunition has been issued free to members of rifle clubs in the division.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections have been made by the orderly officers throughout the year, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

Parade for fire brigade is held weekly under an officer. Fire pails are kept filled in all barrack rooms, and Stempel fire extinguishers are scattered throughout the barracks. The hydrants have all been inspected by the city authorities.

CANTEEN.

The canteen has been moved to permanent quarters in "B" block, from the old sergeants' mess.

Grants to the amount of \$1,983.45 have been made during the past year, chiefly for the equipment and maintenance of men's sports.

The following reports from Inspector Spalding, in command of No. 2 guard-room and Sergeant Walshaw in charge of No. 1 guard-room, deal with matters relative to these departments in detail and are attached hereto.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. S. KNIGHT, *Inspector.*

Commanding "Depot" Division.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM NO. 1, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
"Depot" Division,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the annual report of "Depot" Division guard-room No. 1 (a common jail) for the twelve months ending September 30, 1914:

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1913.....	39
" received during twelve months ended September 30, 1914....	1,067
" discharged during twelve months ended September 30, 1914..	1,069
" in cells midnight, September 30, 1914.....	37

The following is a classification of prisoners : —

	Males.	Females.
White.....	906	17
Indians.....	31	1
Half-breeds.....	5	
Negroes.....	6	1
Lunatics.....	84	16
	<u>1,032</u>	<u>35</u>

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

	Received.	Discharged.
1913—October.....	65	56
" November.....	61	58
" December.....	64	74
1914—January.....	63	66
" February.....	110	107
" March.....	69	81
" April.....	60	56
" May.....	72	82
" June.....	162	167
" July.....	115	118
" August.....	122	109
" September.....	104	95
	<u>1,067</u>	<u>1,069</u>

The prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows:—

	Males	Females.
Time expired.....	187	
To Brandon asylum.....	30	2
To Battleford asylum.....	54	14
To Regina for trial.....	39	
Discharged by officer commanding.....	9	
Handed over to Ontario police.....	1	
Transferred to Moosomin jail.....	22	
" Wolseley jail.....	12	
" Regina jail.....	32	
" guard-room No. 2.....	517	
To House of Good Shepherd.....		1
To Prince Albert penitentiary.....	28	17
To Childrens' shelter.....	2	1
Released as sane.....	6	1
To Moosejaw for trial.....	18	
To Estevan for trial.....	7	
To other places for trial.....	34	
Released on parole (prisoners of war).....	3	
Extradited to United States.....	3	
Released on bail.....	11	
Released, fine paid.....	7	
Improperly convicted.....	1	
Released on ticket-of-leave.....	5	
Released by Chief Justice.....	1	
Died in hospital.....	2	
Escaped.....	1	
	<u>1,032</u>	<u>35</u>

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The Daily average number of prisoners has been.....	35
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.....	37
The maximum number of prisoners monthly.....	179
The minimum number of prisoners monthly.....	82
The maximum number of prisoners any day.....	45
The minimum number of prisoners any day.....	23

There were five cases where prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave.

J. Dubois, who was sentenced to three months hard labour on the 2nd July, 1913, for drunk and disorderly, by J. D. Salter, Esq., J. P., of Lanigan, Sask., was released on ticket-of-leave on the 3rd September, after having served two months of his sentence.

Albert Roy, was sentenced to six months on the 28th of June, 1913, for indecent assault, by R. T. Graham, Esq., J. P., at Fort Qu'Appelle. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 23rd December, 1913, after having served five months and twenty-six days of his sentence.

J. J. Beaven was sentenced to six months on the 2nd August, 1913, for theft, by W. F. Dunn, Esq., P.M., at Moosejaw. He was released on ticket-of-leave on December the 3rd, having served four months and one day of his sentence.

F. Gordon (an Indian) was sentenced to 4 months hard labour on 6th February, 1914, for intoxication, by W. H. Graham, Esq., J. P. (Indian Agent), at the File Hills agency. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 19th May, having served three months and two days of his sentence.

C. C. Vincent was sentenced to one year hard labour on the 3rd February, 1914, for desertion of his wife, by W. Howard, Esq., J. P., at Lanigan. He was released on ticket-of-leave on the 25th of September, after having served seven months and twenty-one days of his sentence.

There was one escape, Dimitrius Narzon, who was undergoing sentence for "escape from lawful custody." He escaped from the prison ward at the hospital, whilst undergoing medical treatment.

There were two deaths, W. Corrigan, a lunatic, dying a few hours after his arrival. The jury returned a verdict that he died from natural causes, caused by his condition.

George Johnson, a lunatic, dying a few hours after his arrival, the jury bringing in a verdict that he died from sepsis, caused by a self inflicted wound in the throat.

The number of prisoners slightly exceeds that of last year, and although No. 2 guard-room has been closed for the accommodation of prisoners, they are still received here and then transferred to other prisons.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. WALSHAW, *Sergt.*

Provost Guard-room No. 1.

REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of Regina guard-room No. 2, for the year ending September 30, 1914.

At the commencement of the year, conditions pointed to an increase in the number of prisoners. In October we gave admittance to 102, the numbers on the 16th of that month reaching 108, almost double our accommodation. Relief was obtained by the transfer of several lots to the provincial jails at Wolseley and Moosomin. During January and April the admittance fell to 42 and 21, respectively, while that of September was only 5, so that while the average for some months is high, that for the year is only 41 over that of the previous twelve months.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

The custody of all "awaiting-trial" prisoners for Regina district increased our responsibility, as at times we had from 12 to 18, some being committed on serious charges, and a few, awaiting jury trials, were in custody for several months.

Early in September 40 prisoners, including those "awaiting trial" were transferred to other jails. The sentenced prisoners left were soon discharged, being time-expired, so that at the end of the month and with the close of the year we had only three sentenced prisoners remaining. This transfer and sending of prisoners to other jails, marks the closing down of this place as a guard-room.

The buildings and grounds being required for other purposes, guard-room No. 2 will soon be a thing of the past.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

During the spring and all summer, from 14 to 20 prisoners were taken to barracks every day (except Sundays) for work there. The remainder were kept employed as follows: Last fall some 8 acres of ground were manured and ploughed. During the winter, hauling straw and care of herd horses. In the spring, hot-beds and hot-house produced vegetable and flower plants, many of the latter being supplied to barracks for planting there. The 8 acres of garden ground was prepared and planted; noxious weeds and grass kept cut and weeds burned. About twenty-five loads of hay cut, eight or ten being sent to barracks, and balance stored here, of which about eight loads remain. On rifle-range, a mound for temporary use was built at the 800-yard firing point.

Target trench was finished by the addition of cement steps at north-end.

A fair sized house was moved about half a mile and placed convenient for use of those using range. In regard to the garden produce, early vegetables were very good, but owing to the drought practically all July and August, with a sharp frost August 26, the general crop is very inferior to that of last year.

PRISONERS' RATIONS.

Ample and of good quality.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

During the winter one of the prisoners awaiting trial on charge of "robbery under arms" made a daring attempt to escape during the night, but fortunately he was discovered in time to prevent his get-away. Apart from this the general conduct of the prisoners has been very good.

GERMAN-AUSTRIAN PRISONERS OF WAR.

During the month of September, 44 prisoners of war have been admitted and held pending their transfer to other authorities or released on parole.

Consistent with good order and discipline of guard-room, they have been treated with due consideration, and have given us no trouble.

STAFF.

Following the transfer of prisoners to other jails early in September, the staff was reduced to one N.C.O. and seven constables. Sergeant Walshaw was taken to barracks for provost at Guard-room No. 1, while Corporal Jones, R., was appointed provost here. Both N.C.O.'s came here as constables over two years ago and by close and efficient attention to their work earned their promotion.

In conclusion I beg to submit the report of Provost Corporal Regtl. No. 5355, Jones, R., in connection with the receiving and disposal of prisoners at the guard-room for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. W. SPALDING, *Insptr.*,
Comdg. Regina Guard-room No. 2.

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REGINA, GUARD-ROOM No. 2, October 1, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,

Regina Guard-room No. 2.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of guard-room No. 2, "Depot" division, *re* arrivals and discharges, etc., of prisoners during the twelve months ending 30th September, 1914.

Prisoners in cells midnight, September 30, 1913.. . . .	75
" received during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.	813
" discharged during the twelve months ending September 30, 1914.. . . .	885
" in cells midnight, September 30, 1914.. . . .	3

The following is a classification of prisoners :—

Males—	
White.. . . .	774
Indians.. . . .	7
Half-breeds.. . . .	21
Chinese.. . . .	2
Negroes.. . . .	9
Total.. . . .	813

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

1913—October.. . . .	102
" November.. . . .	90
" December.. . . .	58
1914—January.. . . .	42
" February.. . . .	58
" March.. . . .	53
" April.. . . .	21
" May.. . . .	57
" June.. . . .	138
" July.. . . .	104
" August.. . . .	85
" September.. . . .	5
Total.. . . .	813

Prisoners discharged from the guard-room were disposed of as follows :—

Time expired.. . . .	438
Fine paid.. . . .	7
Transferred to No. 1 guard-room.. . . .	39
" provincial jail, Moosomin.. . . .	94
" " " Wolseley.. . . .	31
" " " Regina.. . . .	35
To Swift Current for trial.. . . .	13
Regina for trial.. . . .	127
Moosejaw for trial.. . . .	25
Saskatoon for trial.. . . .	2
Estevan for trial.. . . .	7
Weyburn for trial.. . . .	16
Balcarres for trial.. . . .	2
Wynyard for trial.. . . .	2
Ogema for trial.. . . .	3
Strassburg for trial.. . . .	3
Other places for trial.. . . .	14
Balgonie for trial.. . . .	3
Moosejaw for identification.. . . .	1
" as witness.. . . .	1
Melville as witness.. . . .	2
Regina for sentence.. . . .	1
Released on bail.. . . .	7
" by order of Attorney General.. . . .	3
" " Commissioner of Immigration.. . . .	1
" on ticket-of-leave.. . . .	1
Escaped.. . . .	2
Deported.. . . .	5
Total.. . . .	885

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The daily average number of prisoners has been.. . . .	49.8
The monthly average number of prisoners has been.. . . .	49.0
The monthly maximum number of prisoners received.. . . .	138
The monthly minimum number of prisoners received.. . . .	5
The maximum number of prisoners in one day.. . . .	108
The minimum number of prisoners in one day.. . . .	3

The number of prisoners who have served during the year, or are now doing so is 580, classification as follows:—

Crime.	No.	Average Length of Sentence.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault	21	2	5
Assault and theft	1	8	
Assault, indecent	7	5	18
Assaulting a peace officer	1	1	
Attempted theft	3	1	
Attempting to injure cattle	1	2	
Burglary	3	5	20
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years of age	1	12	
Carrying loaded firearms	3	3	10
Contravention of Masters and Servants' Act	3	1	
Contravention of Liquor License Act	2	4	15
Desertion of family	1	12	
Drunk and disorderly	87	1	5
Drunk while interdicted	2	1	
Escaping from custody	5	4	28
False pretences	4	1	22
Fraud	10	1	12
Forgery	6	8	
Housebreaking	4	5	22
Housebreaking and theft	5	8	6
Ill-treatment of animals	2	1	
Intent to do bodily harm	1	12	
Intent to defraud	1	2	
Indecency	4	1	15
Intimidation	1	12	
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	4	
Neglect to assist peace officer	1		10
Obstructing a peace officer	4	1	22
Pointing firearms	1	1	
Possession of liquor whilst interdicted	4		26
Possession of firearms	1		15
Possession of stolen goods	2	1	15
Receiving stolen property	1	9	
Receiving stolen cattle	1	3	
Receiving stolen money and housebreaking	2	14	
Refusing to pay wages	1	3	
Robbery from person	1	9	
Robbery with violence	1	12	
Starting prairie fire	1	2	
Stealing train ride	35		15
Supplying liquor to an interdicted person	1	2	
Theft	65	2	23
Theft and possession of firearms	2	5	
Theft and carrying concealed weapons	3	3	
Trespass on railroad	38		21
Threaten to assault	1	1	
Unlawfully selling firearms	1	1	
Unlawfully wounding	1	12	
Wilful damage	4	2	11
Wilful damage and theft	1	5	
Vagrancy	222	1	1
Possession of liquor and intoxication	3	2	
Supplying liquor to Indians	5	3	20
Total	580		

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There were seven cases in which prisoners were released on bail.

Two prisoners escaped during the year, one Charles Burham, sentenced on September 26, 1913, to six months hard labour for theft, and Harry Wilson sentenced to eight months hard labour for theft and unlawful possession of weapons.

The number of prisoners received this year was slightly in excess of the previous year. During the past twelve months, 813 prisoners have been received, of which 217 were "awaiting trial" prisoners, 80 of whom, after being sent for trial, returned to guard-room remanded. Compared with last year, this shows an increase of 131 "awaiting trial" prisoners received at this guard-room.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

Since the end of August last, only five sentenced prisoners have been received here.

During September, 44 prisoners of war were received at this guard-room, a report of whom I submit below.

Prisoners of War—

Number	received during the month.....	44
"	released on parole	12
"	transferred to Winnipeg	17
"	to Regina for trial.....	1
"	in custody midnight, September 30, 1914.....	14

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

ROBT. JONES, *Corporal*.

Provost, Guard-room No. 2.

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, REGINA.

REGINA, November 2, 1914.

The Commissioner R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

The number of cases treated was 774, which, compared with last year, shows a decrease of 154. The average number constantly sick was 15.20, less by 3.06 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 6.96 days, which is less than in 1913 by 2.69 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 7.16 days, is lower than in the previous year by .02 day.

The deaths numbered 4, an increase of one on the previous year, the causes being as follows: 2 from accidental drowning, 1 from Bright's disease, and 1 from hemiplegia.

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 2 cases of scarlet fever. Influenza contributed 61 cases. Enteric fever furnished 7 cases, and dysentery accounted for 6 cases. Of Malarial fevers there were two cases of ague. Septic diseases furnished 4 cases of septicæmia, and 1 of erysipelas. There were 3 cases of tubercular disease, all of the lung. Gonorrhœa accounted for four cases, and parasitic diseases for 2 cases of ringworm. There were 25 cases of rheumatism, and 1 case of debility.

Local diseases.—For diseases of the nervous system there were 21 admissions, namely, 2 of hemiplegia, 12 of neuralgia, 6 of headache, and 1 of nervousness. Diseases of the eye: There were 13 cases, iritis furnished 4 cases, conjunctivitis 7, and snow-blindness 2. Diseases of other organs of special sense numbered 9 cases, 7 aural, and 2 nasal. Diseases of the circulatory system: There were 3 cases, namely, 1 of mitral regurgitation, 1 of varicose veins, and 1 of disordered action of the heart. Diseases of the respiratory system: There were 70 cases, consisting largely of coughs and colds, 16 cases of bronchitis, 1 of asthma, and 1 of laryngitis. Diseases of the digestive system: There were 197 cases. Among these were 75 affections of the mouth and throat, 37 of indigestion, 64 of diarrhoea, 6 of appendicitis, 3 of hernia, 6 of colic, and 6 of hæmorrhoids. Diseases of the lymphatic system numbered 5 cases, all of inflammation of glands. Diseases of the urinary system gave one case of Bright's disease, which proved fatal. Diseases of the generative system were 3 in number, all of orchitis. Diseases of the organs of locomotion furnished 16 cases, namely, 5 of synovitis, 8 of myalgia, 1 of hammer toe, and 2 of ingrowing toe nail. Diseases of the connective tissue gave 16 cases of abscess, and 4 of cellulitis. Diseases of the skin accounted for 39 cases, consisting of 29 cases of boils, 6 of eczema, 3 of ulcer, and 1 of erythema.

Injuries.—Of general injuries two deaths are recorded from accidental drowning. There were 256 cases of local injuries mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions and abrasions. There were two cases of fractured clavicle, 4 of ribs, 1 of patella, 2 of ankle, 1 of fibula, 3 of fore-arm, and one each of finger, nasal bones, and metacarpal bone. Dislocations were 4 in number, one each of shoulder, and elbow, and 2 of the thumb. There were 8 cases of frost-bite but none of them serious.

Poisons.—One case of poisoning by accidentally taking insect poison is reported; recovery followed.

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Surgical operations.—The more important were 6 for appendicitis, 2 for hernia, and 1 amputation of toe.

Invaliding.—No men were invalided during the year.

Recruiting.—Five hundred and fifty-two applicants were accepted, eighty-four men were re-engaged, and ninety-two re-engaged after leaving. A large number of these were engaged during August and September for one year only.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of members of the force throughout the year has been satisfactory. Seven cases of enteric fever, distributed very widely apart, and two cases of scarlet fever, represent the more serious infectious diseases. All recovered. Reports received from divisions show that the sanitary conditions have been good.

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

G. PEARSON BELL,

Surgeon.

TABLE showing the average annual strength, number of cases, deaths, invalided, and constantly sick, of the Royal North-west Mounted Police Force, for the year ending September 30, 1914, with ratio per 1,000 of the strength.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STRENGTH, 797.

Disease,	Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly sick.	RATIO PER 1,000.			
					Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Inval- ided.	Con- stantly sick.
<i>General Diseases.</i>								
Eruptive fevers.....	2			25	2.51			.32
Influenza.....	61			88	76.54			1.09
Enteric fever.....	7			48	8.78			.59
Dysentery.....	6			66	7.53			.08
Malarial fever.....	2			61	2.51			.01
Septic diseases.....	5			13	6.27			.14
Tubercular diseases.....	3			64	3.76			.82
Gonorrhoea.....	4			14	5.01			.17
Parasitic diseases.....	2			61	2.51			.01
Rheumatism.....	25			53	31.38			.67
Debility.....	1			62	1.25			.03
<i>Local Diseases.</i>								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system.....	21	1		29	26.36	1.25		.37
Eye and eyelids.....	13			22	16.31			.29
Other organs of special sense.....	9			26	11.29			.33
Circulatory system.....	3			12	3.76			.15
Respiratory system.....	70			66	87.83			.84
Digestive system.....	197			2.24	247.18			2.81
Lymphatic system.....	5			66	6.27			.08
Urinary system.....	1	1		31	1.25	1.25		.38
Generative system.....	3			24	3.76			.30
Organs of locomotion.....	16			35	20.09			.42
Connective tissue.....	20			67	25.09			.85
Skin.....	39			1.28	48.93			1.59
<i>Injuries.</i>	258	2		5.34	323.72	2.51		6.69
<i>Poisons.</i>								
By insecticide.....	1			62	1.25			.03
General total.....	774	4		15.20	971.14	5.01		19.07

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY-SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, November 10, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit my report for the year ending September 30, 1914.

While I have been unable to visit all divisions this past year, the weekly reports indicate that the general health and condition of the horses has been satisfactory. The only contagious or infectious diseases reported were a couple of cases of mange, and two mild outbreaks of influenza, in which only a few horses were infected.

The new stables erected for the horses of the Reserve division, I found upon inspection clean and comfortable.

I also had the opportunity of inspecting the new stables at Edmonton, and found them clean, well lighted, and ventilated.

At the different posts which I have visited I have found the hay and oats supplied to be of the best quality.

The shoeing at divisional headquarters is as usual all that could be desired, and I regret to say that the shoeing of the horses on detachment is in a great many cases as bad as it possibly can be.

From October 1, 1913, to September 30, 1914, 327 horses were purchased. To secure this number, many points in Saskatchewan, Alberta, and British Columbia were visited, and thousands of horses inspected. Twenty years ago a thousand good saddle horses could have been got together in less than half the time it has taken to purchase our three hundred and twenty-seven, this past year. A great many of the horses we refused were also rejected by the Imperial Remount Commission. The commission advertised for practically sound, quiet horses, from 5 to 9 years old, and from 14 hands 1 inch to 15 hands 3 inches and, as I understand, the horses purchased were to be sent immediately to the front. With the latitude allowed, and the use the horses were to be put to, it can easily be imagined what those rejected were like.

Hundreds of the horses offered for our inspection were evidently by heavy draft stallions, and out of light mares, this cross producing an animal too light for harness work, and not smart enough for cow ponies, the good qualities of sire and dam being lost, while the poor qualities were intensified. Where the owners can find a market for this class of horse is a question that I would not attempt to answer.

Led to believe that a good many saddle horses could be secured in British Columbia, a trip was made to Ashcroft, and north on the Caribou trail to 150-mile House. At Ashcroft, fifteen horses were purchased, but none taken over at the other points. At 150-mile House eight horses were shown; two of this number were suitable, but the price asked was prohibitive. I was informed that there were a great many horses owned in the country north of Ashcroft, but the owners would not take the trouble to break them.

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HORSES CAST AND SOLD.

During the year forty-three horses and one mule were cast and sold.
Cases treated during the year:—

Diseases of the	circulatory system.. . . .	3
"	" respiratory system.. . . .	14
"	" nervous system.. . . .	2
"	" tegumentary system.. . . .	12
"	" muscular system.. . . .	64
"	" osseous system.. . . .	9
"	" plantar system.. . . .	59
"	" digestive system.. . . .	16
"	" lymphatic system.. . . .	9
"	" urinary system.. . . .	7
"	" organs of special sense.. . . .	6
Parasitic diseases.. . . .		8
Abscesses.. . . .		13
Tumors.. . . .		4
Wounds punctured.. . . .		15
Abscesses.. . . .		13
" lacerated.. . . .		28
" contused.. . . .		50

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

INSPECTOR J. W. PHILLIPS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER, Sub-district, Fort Macpherson, N.W.T., February 3, 1914.

The Officer Commanding "N" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district:

CUSTOMS.

No customs duties have been collected at Herschell island, no ships having arrived in these waters.

CRIME.

Nil.

ARMS.

The arms and accoutrements of both detachments are in good condition.

BUILDINGS.

The buildings occupied by us at Herschell island are in good condition and, except for a few minor repairs which are needed, are comfortable; these repairs will be effected as soon as the lumber and shingles consigned to us from the outside arrive.

The detachment building at Fort Macpherson which we rent from the Hudson's Bay Company, is in a very dilapidated condition and, in accordance with the commissioner's instructions, I have forwarded to you a plan for a proposed new building for this post, together with a requisition for lumber and furnishings.

DOGS.

There are seven train dogs on charge at Herschell island, two of which are very old and will shortly have to be condemned; one dog was transferred to Fort Macpherson, and another owing to sickness had to be destroyed.

Dogs are scarce at the island this winter, owing to so many having died last spring from some contagious epidemic, consequently the price of dogs is very high; a good train dog cannot be purchased much under forty dollars. At Fort Macpherson we have only five dogs on charge; one dog was destroyed owing to sickness and two dogs were purchased. Two of the Fort MacPherson dogs will shortly have to be replaced, as they are getting too old to work. It will also be necessary to purchase, this summer, a train of young dogs for this detachment; I find that one team is not sufficient for the patrol and other duties performed at this post. One team alone is kept busy around the detachment doing routine work, viz., hauling wood, ice, etc.

TRANSPORT.

The whale-boat at the island was scraped and painted last spring, and is now in fair condition; the Peterboro canoe is also in good shape, it also was painted last spring. One toboggan was received from Fort MacPherson last summer; the other toboggans here have been repaired and should last another year; the sled (Yukon) is becoming very rotten, and will shortly have to be condemned. At Fort MacPherson

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the whale-boat has become unfit for further service, and as per the instructions received from the commissioner, I purpose purchasing a new boat to replace the one at this detachment. The canoe also at this post has been painted and repaired and will be used for another year or so. I have, however, requisitioned for another canoe for this detachment, as I find that one is not sufficient for the summer work at this post and, when the fall fishing is on, the detachment is left without a boat of any kind. Toboggans at this post have been overhauled and are now in good serviceable condition.

As stated in previous reports from this district, a schooner (gasoline) is urgently required; she should draw not more than four feet of water, and her length be about 35 feet; by having a boat of this nature we could patrol to Bailey island and other points on the MacKenzie river, and for transporting freight, wood, fish, etc., she would be invaluable to us. It would be possible at times to purchase a boat of this kind at Herschell island; an advantage in having a craft of the nature I have described is that it only requires two men to handle it.

Fish and Game.—Last summer the natives made a good catch of white whale at Tent island, forty-eight being killed there, and at White Fish station, fifty-two were killed. This is the largest catch the Eskimos have made for a number of years. Very few fish were caught at Herschell island on account of the ice being packed in last summer. The natives killed about one hundred seal last summer, and an equal amount has been killed to date this winter. Natives have also killed six caribou, one sheep, and eight polar bears; white foxes are scarce this year, only about fifty having been killed to date.

At Fort MacPherson last summer fishing was more or less a failure; this is attributed by the Indians to the very high stage of water; with the fall fishing they were more successful, and a considerable amount of green fish were put up. Fur-bearing animals have been fairly plentiful this winter, mink especially, so large numbers of these animals have been killed in the vicinity of the Fort and in the MacKenzie River delta. A few caribou and moose have been killed on the Peel river.

Provisions.—We have sufficient provisions at Herschell island to last until next July. Our supplies for last year are on the ss. *Belvedere*, and she is frozen-in 80 miles west of the island, and unless anything unforeseen happens, these supplies should be delivered at the island sometime this summer.

The provisions for Fort MacPherson were delivered in good condition, and they are of excellent quality.

Fuel.—There is no coal on charge at Herschell island, and it was impossible to haul wood with the whale boat on account of the pack ice; two loads only were hauled and about ten loads piled up on the mainland. The detachment dogs have been kept busy, from freeze-up until I left for MacPherson, hauling wood and we then had enough ahead to last the detachment until I return in February. At Fort Macpherson wood was rafted down the Peel river last August, and we have sufficient to put us through this winter; green wood has also been hauled this winter by the detachment dogs; I find that by burning green with the dry wood a considerable saving is made.

Eskimos and Indians.—There are seven families wintering at Herschell island, the remainder of the Island natives are wintering at the ships in American waters. The health of the natives has been exceptionally good, one old man named Kinotoc, who was brought in from Bailey island last June, died. The native woman, Inonyani, who was insane and in Dr. Wilson's care last winter, died at Kittogaryuit last spring. Native Avaatok, who was suffering from urinary fistula, and infections of long standing, went insane and died last December.

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About two hundred natives were at the island last summer awaiting the arrival of the ships, they were unable to depart from the island until the 14th September, on account of the ice.

Owing to the non-arrival of the ships they were hard pressed for food, but managed to pull through all right. There had been three births, all males, two of whom have since died.

At Fort MacPherson the Indians are healthy and in good shape, only one death having occurred since last report; about one hundred and fifty Indians were at the Fort to meet the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River* last July. Sickness has been prevalent amongst Indians at Arctic Red river, five deaths having occurred there during the last seven months. At this latter place an Indian named Sylvester Deetehook went insane; he was brought into Fort MacPherson and committed to the custody of his brother, Remi Deetehook. There has been practically no destitution amongst the natives throughout the district; in only one instance has assistance had to be given them.

Dog Feed.—About five hundred fish were caught by the members of the detachment at Herschell island last spring; this was done when the ice first moved out; we were unable to put the nets in again as the bay and cove were either full of drift or pack ice the whole of last summer. Two hundred and fifty fish were caught by us at Canoe river, 90 miles south of the island.

One hundred and fifty pounds of flour were traded for nine seal, the natives having no food except seal meat, and would not accept money in payment for same. It was impossible to get to our usual fishery at Shingle point last year on account of the ice.

At Fort MacPherson the same difficulty was experienced in getting fish for dog feed, the most we could purchase here was 1,520 dry fish, at Arctic Red river we were fortunate in securing from the Rev. Lecuyer a further quantity of 1,500 pounds. Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak, and Special Constable Greenland were engaged for a month at Arctic Red river putting up green fish for winter use; they did exceptionally well, procuring 3,400 fish; thus we have sufficient fish to supply all patrols from here, and to provide the shelter cabins with an emergency supply.

Whalers and Traders.—The gasoline schooner *North Star* (Captain Anderson) and Anna Olga (Captain Stein) who left Herschell island on the 26th of July last, bound for Nome, Alaska, were frozen in at a lagoon near Demarcation point, 40 miles west of the island; they are in good winter quarters and have sufficient provisions to put them through until navigation opens this year. The ss. *Belvedere* (Captain Cottle) was frozen in at Ice Reef, Alaska, 80 miles west of Herschell island, in the latter part of last August; she is about 1 mile from a sand-spit, with heavy ground ice on the outside of her. The fact of this ground ice being there is considered by whaling captains to be advantageous to the *Belvedere*, when the ice breaks away this summer. She has the crew of the wrecked schooner *Elvira* on board, making a total of fifty-nine men. Her provisions will be sufficient to ration both crews until next August, without broaching the supplies consigned to us. Captain Cottle is of opinion that he will be able to deliver the police supplies at Herschell island some time next summer.

The gasoline schooner *Polar Bear* (Captain Lane) is frozen in 12 miles west of the *Belvedere*; she has a crew of twenty men, and has sufficient supplies on board to last until next August.

The schooner *Alice Stofen* (Captain Slater) left Herschell island last summer for the eastward, accompanied by the yacht *Argo* (Captain MacIntyre); both of these boats were on a trading trip, they were last reported as passing Warren point. The schooner *Rosie H.* (Captain Wilkie) who wintered last winter at Bailey island is still

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there; a crew was sent in from Seattle last year to take her out, but they were unable to do so on account of the ice.

The schooner *Teddy Bear* (Captain Bernard) is still in east, probably at Coronation gulf; we have received no news of this boat to date.

The Rev. Mr. Fry, of the Church Missionary Society, who left Kittegaryuit in August, 1912, with the sloop *Messenger* with the intention of visiting the Eskimos at Coronation gulf, did not reach his destination; I understand that he got as far east as cape Parry, and has now returned west to Kittegaryuit.

The gasoline schooner *Elvira* was wrecked September 24, 1913, off Ikey Reef, Alaska; she came as far east as Demarcation point, and as she was then leaking badly through encountering heavy fields of ice, the captain decided to land at this point cargo consigned to the English mission, and also supplies consigned to Messrs Mason and Annette (miners). I am informed that Captain Peterson has sold the supplies above mentioned to Captain Anderson, of the *Polar Bear*; he then sailed west with the idea of getting out before navigation closed; on the 21st the ship was abandoned and, as before stated, she became a total wreck on the 24th. Some of her cargo was salvaged and was taken over by Captain Cottle of the ss. *Belvedere* and Captain Lane, of the *Polar Bear*. The four-masted schooner *Transit* (Captain Brookland) was wrecked off point Barrow, Alaska; this schooner had on board lumber, shingles, and coal consigned to us at Herschell island, I understand that these supplies were put ashore on the beach near Point Barrow.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—Dr. Anderson, in command of the Canadian Arctic expedition (southern party) is wintering at Collinson point, Alaska; he has with him the schooners *Mary Saxe* and *Alaska*. I have been in communication with Dr. Anderson, and he reports that he is in good winter quarters and well provisioned; his ships were not damaged by the ice last year, and he will not require any assistance from us.

On the 31st December last, Mr. V. Stefansson, who is in command of the expedition, arrived at Herschell island from point Barrow, and reported that on the 20th of September he had left the ss. *Karluk* which was at that time frozen in at the mouth of the Colville river, Alaska; he was accompanied by two white men and three Eskimos, their object being to go to the mainland to hunt caribou, (The *Karluk* had at this time been frozen in for over a month.) Mr. Stefansson was of opinion at that time that the *Karluk* was frozen in for the winter, and that it would be a good idea to procure some fresh meat; the distance from the mainland to the *Karluk* was about 20 miles, when Mr. Stefansson's party was about half-way across to the mainland, a strong southeast wind sprang up, and he and his party were obliged to go into camp on an island. The following morning was bright and clear and the ice had broken up and gone out to sea; on looking for the *Karluk*, Mr. Stefansson states that not a sign of her was to be seen. Mr. Stefansson at once proceeded to point Barrow, Alaska, and ascertained from the natives there that they had seen what they thought was a steamboat about 10 miles off shore in the ice; these natives also reported that they had seen a schooner without a bowsprit out in the ice off point Barrow.

Esquimos of the Mackenzie River delta later reported that a ship had been seen off Richards island, in October, but Mr. Stefansson was unable to get the latter report confirmed.

It is certain that had the *Karluk* got as far east as the Mackenzie River delta, that the natives hunting around that locality would have seen her. Whaling captains state that if the *Karluk* is in the ice off point Barrow, the chances are that she will never be heard of again, scores of ships have been caught in this same place, and were lost; wreckage from ships lost in this locality has been found upon the Norwegian coast.

This is the first time since the whaling fleet visited these waters in 1889 that they were unable to get as far east as Herschell island.

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Mining.—There are no mines in operation in this district. Messrs. Mason and Annette (prospectors) were in the mountains southeast of Kay point, but on account of the deep snow there, were obliged to leave that part last August.

Patrols.—The Dawson patrol with mail, Sergeant Dempster in charge, arrived here on the 1st of February, 1913; both men and dogs were in excellent condition on arrival; the following patrols have been made in this district, reports on which I attach: Athabaska to Herschell island, Herschell island to Analux, Herschell island to Canoe river, Herschell island to Fort MacPherson, Fort MacPherson to coast, Fort MacPherson to Arctic Red river, Fort MacPherson to Trail creek.

Health.—The members of the two detachments in this sub-district are in excellent health. Acting Assisting Surgeon Wilson attended the sick natives at Fort MacPherson and at Arctic Red river; the doctor did not visit Herschell island, as there was no sickness.

General.—The weather conditions in this district last summer were unprecedented; storms were of frequent occurrence, and the ice in the vicinity of Herschell island was a source of danger to navigation, and a great inconvenience to us.

The winter to date has been mild, and the snowfall below the average.

The non-commissioned officers and constables in this sub-district have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I would especially mention Reg. No. 4279 Sergeant Clay, S.G.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Insp.*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

MACKENZIE RIVER, SUB-DISTRICT.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT, July 2, 1914.

The Officer Commanding

R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Mackenzie River sub-district for the period of January 1, to June 30, 1914.

Customs.—No customs have been collected in this sub-division, due to the non-arrival of the ships at Herschell island.

Crime.—Only one case of a serious nature has been brought to our notice, this was a case of attempted murder by an Indian woman, married to a white man; the evidence, however, at the preliminary hearing did not warrant the accused being sent out for trial.

There were two cases of common assault, convictions resulting in both cases. Complaints have been made that trappers are using poison in the Mackenzie River delta; this matter is being investigated.

Fish and Game.—The Eskimos in the vicinity of Herschell island have been shooting enough seal for their own requirements. A few sheep and deer have been killed. Ptarmigan are very plentiful this year.

At Fort MacPherson it has been an exceptionally good season for moose, the Indians having killed in the neighbourhood of seventy on the upper Peel.

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Fur.—The catch of all kinds of fur has been up to the average, but the slump in the prices paid for skins somewhat discouraged the natives in hunting this spring.

Arms and Accoutrements.—The arms and accoutrements at both detachments are in good order.

Buildings.—The buildings at Herschell island are in good condition. The barracks require to be painted and papered this spring.

We are still occupying the old quarters at Fort MacPherson, but in compliance with the commissioners' instructions, new barracks are now being erected in accordance with the plans forwarded last winter. The logs were taken out this spring and the building is now ready for the lumber requisitioned for in February last. Should this lumber arrive by first boat we should be in a position to move into our new quarters this fall.

Dogs.—At Herschell island we have eight dogs on charge; three were purchased during the winter, one of which has since died.

One old dog has been condemned and destroyed. This post required more dogs this winter to haul wood, ice, and provisions, so I purchased the dogs above mentioned.

At Fort MacPherson we have at present only three dogs on charge, two dogs having died of distemper contracted at Rampart House, Y.T. Six more dogs will be required at this detachment this winter.

Provisions.—There has been ample provisions at both detachments, with the exception of a few articles. The Armour Clad bacon is a decided success, not one pound of which has had to be condemned.

At Herschell island we were called upon to supply provisions to members of the Canadian Arctic expedition who were engaged hauling their supplies from Collinson point to the delta of the Mackenzie river; at Fort MacPherson, also, special issues of rations have been made to assist the expedition in their work of the survey of the Mackenzie River delta.

Transport.—The whale-boat at Herschell island is in serviceable condition, and will be painted this summer; the Fort MacPherson whale-boat has been condemned. All canoes have been overhauled and painted this spring at both detachments. Three new toboggans will be required this fall for the use of the sub-district.

Fuel.—At Herschell island we have no coal on charge, and we have consequently been obliged to haul wood from the main land, 8 miles from the detachment and from the southwest sand spit, 12 miles distant. Advantage has been taken of every day that it was possible to travel for wood hauling. At Fort MacPherson we have had sufficient wood for fuel. A year's supply of wood was taken out this spring by the members of the detachment.

Health.—The health of the members of both detachments has been excellent.

Eskimos and Indians.—During the winter there has been from seven to ten families of Eskimos wintering at Herschell island, the remainder were trapping in the Mackenzie River delta. Two old men, both of whom have been sick for some time, have died since last report. Three deaths have also been reported from the delta. Four births have been reported from the delta. At Fort MacPherson there has been two deaths and one birth since last report.

Dog-feed.—Three sacks of flour were traded for seal-meat for dog-feed at the island. These seal when cooked with cornmeal, flour, and split peas have been sufficient. It has been necessary to feed heavily, as the dogs have been worked very hard, hauling wood and tripping. At Fort MacPherson we have had sufficient fish for dog-feed. All patrols, leaving here have been supplied with dry-fish, and the shelter cabins have also been supplied.

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Whalers and Traders.—Captain M. Anderson, who wintered in Canadian territory sold his entire outfit, including the schooner *North Star* to the Canadian Arctic expedition. D. O'Connor, who wintered at Demarcation point, also sold his trading outfit to the expedition and left for Nome, Alaska, per dog-team. The Seogale Mercantile Company, Dawson, have opened trading posts at Fort MacPherson and Arctic Red River, their supplies being brought in from Dawson last fall via the Yukon and Porcupine River routes. The Paulsbo Whaling and Trading Company wintering at Demarcation Point, have not been trading this spring.

Mining.—Messrs. Mason and Annette, of MacRae party, are again prospecting at the MacKay Point river, and Bert, who left this party two years ago for San Francisco, rejoined the outfit this spring.

Patrols.—The following patrols have been made since last report: Myself, Constable Parsons, and interpreter to Fort MacPherson to meet the Dawson patrol; myself and Constable Lamont to Fort MacPherson to meet the ss. *Mackenzie River*; Constable Parsons and interpreter to ss. *Belvedere*, and returned with a load of provisions; Constable Doak and Special Constable Guischat to Rampart House, Y.T., and return; Constables Long and Doak to Point Separation, investigating re setting out of poison; Sergeant Clay, Constable Doak, and Native Albert Ross to Akapaviatsiak, by whaleboat; also several patrols have been made to Arctic Red river; I attach reports covering these patrols.

Canadian Arctic Expedition.—The members of this expedition have been working on the coast during the past winter. Mr. Stefansson made a trip to Fort MacPherson to meet the winter mail, and returned to Collinson point. On the 22nd March, Mr. Stefansson started on a trip out on the ice, to the northward, to take scientific observations and soundings, and to attempt to discover a new land or the polar continental shelf; he was accompanied by the following: Messrs. Johnson, marine biologist; McConnell, secretary; Wilkins, official photographer; Bernard, Castleton, Crawford, Storkerson, and Anderson, with four sleds. On the first day out Bernard fell on the ice and severely injured his head, having to be sent ashore on the 23rd, accompanied by Wilkins and Castleton, who were to rejoin the party on the following day; this they were unable to do on account of the ice breaking off during a gale which sprang up on the night of the 23rd, and drifting off-shore to the eastward. On the 16th of April, Constable Parsons met Messrs. Johannson, McConnell and Crawford at Kommakop, (25 miles west of Herschell island), as they came off the ice with two trains of dogs. This party reported to Constable Parsons that when the ice broke off on the 23rd March, they had drifted 80 miles east in one night, they had left Mr. Stefansson eight days previously, Storkerson and Anderson were remaining with Mr. Stefansson, and since then the party returning had been travelling to the westward all the time, coming off the ice at Kommakop. (This easterly drift is unusual, being at most times to the westward). Since then we have heard nothing of Mr. Stefansson.

Some very valuable work has been done by the scientific staff of the southern portion of the expedition. Meteorological observations have been kept up, temperatures with thermometers and thermographs, when possible, barograph records continuous, anemograph records three times daily, and records on the automatic tide registering apparatus during the greater part of the year. Some tidal observations were also taken at Martin point in March, and at Demarcation point in May, simultaneously with the observations at Collinson point. Mr. Kenneth, G. Chipman, and John R. Cox, topographers, have taken a large series of astronomical observations, solar and stellar, including a series of lunar occultations, with the double purpose of securing an

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accurate rating of their chronometers, and for the purpose of familiarizing themselves with the technique of taking observations with rapidity and accuracy while working at very low temperatures. They also secured a large series of records at Collinson point, and also checked up their time at the monuments of the international boundary (141st meridian). In the fall and winter they thoroughly surveyed the Collinson Point region, and sounded the bay and harbour. Dr. J. J. O'Neill did some geological work in the mountains and on the Salirochit river in the fall, and in February started for his work east of the boundary, he succeeded in making a geological reconnaissance survey of a large part of the Herschell Island river, and Mr. Cox later made a traverse and survey of the ground covered by Mr. O'Neill to tie in his points by astronomical observations. Mr. O'Neil is, at present in the Mackenzie delta, where he will do geological work, accompanying Mr. Chipman. Mr. Chipman and Cox, topographers, completed the survey of the Arctic coast from Demarcation point to Herschell island, and will this summer make an attempt to tie in the international boundary with Herschell island, which the International Boundary party failed to do in the summer of 1912, on account of unfavourable weather. Mr. Cox, after completing the Herschell Island River survey, surveyed the coast as far east as Escape reef, and about 10 miles west of Tent island, at the western edge of the Mackenzie delta. Mr. Cox has a gasoline launch at his disposal, and is surveying the east branch of the Mackenzie delta, and as many other channels as possible, before going to Herschell island to join the schooner *Alaska*. Mr. Fritz Johannson, biologist, has been engaged both in land and marine work at Collinson point, and also with Mr. Stefansson's ice party. After his return from the ice he went to Demarcation point to take tidal observations; he is at the same time paying attention to his other lines of botany and entomology, which, with shore dredging, will take up his time during the summer. Mr. Diamond Jenness, ethnologist, of the southern party, came ashore from the *Karluk* with Mr. Stefansson in September last, spent part of the winter studying linguistics and native customs amongst the Eskimos, in the neighbourhood of cape Halkett, and later at point Barrow; he spent some time at Collinson point, but not finding a very fruitful field there, went down east as far as Demarcation point, spending some time at the sealing camps at Icey reef in the spring, and a little time with the Siberian Eskimos on the ss. *Belvedere* and the *Polar Bear*; he has returned to Collinson point to do some archaeological work there, and intends to do similar work during the summer at the ancient village site at Barter island, Alaska, formerly a trading rendezvous of the eastern and western Eskimos. Unless unforeseen circumstances prevent, the present plans of the expedition are for the schooner *Alaska* with the southern party to proceed eastward as soon as season and ice conditions will permit, to carry on work in the Coronation Gulf region, wintering probably in Dolphin and Union straits. The schooner *North Star* will proceed to Banks island as soon as possible, and proceed up the west side of Banks island and if practicable, to Prince Patrick island to establish a base in the event of men from the ss. *Karluk* coming in there, as well as to look for Mr. Stefansson and the members of his ice-exploring party, in case they are not heard from on the main land before the season of navigation. The *Mary Sachs* will carry some auxiliary supplies for the southern party to Dolphin and Union straits, and then cross to the south or southwest side of Banks island, to establish a base for Mr. Stefansson. M. Henri Beuchat, anthropologist, and Mr. W. M. MacKinley, meteorologist and magnetic observer, who were to have accompanied the southern party are on the ss. *Karluk*. Mr. D. Jenness will endeavour to cover M. Beuchat's work as fully as possible, and the meteorological work will be carried on as well as possible by other members of the expedition.

As Mr. MacKinley's magnetic instruments are with him on the ss. *Karluk*, the southern party will not be able to make magnetic observations. Mr. George H. Wilkins will, probably accompany the schooner *North Star* instead of going to the eastward as originally intended.

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GENERAL.

The natives have been able to get a certain amount of food from the various traders along the coast, which, with the few deer and seal killed by them, has been sufficient.

Act. Surg. Asst. Wilson has attended to the sick natives at and around Fort MacPherson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. PHILLIPS, *Inspector*,

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-district.

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APPENDIX O.

INSPECTOR C. JUNGET—REPORT ON MINE DISASTER AT HILLCREST, ALTA.

BELLEVUE, ALTA., June 24, 1914.

The Officer Commanding, "D" Division,
R.N.W.M. Police, Macleod.

Re HILLCREST DISASTER.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that about 11 a.m. Friday, the 19th inst., I received a telephone message that a serious explosion had occurred in the Hillcrest mine, and that assistance was needed. I immediately left Pincher Creek by motor car, bringing with me the Pincher Creek detachment, Corporal Searle and Constable Kistruck. On arriving at Hillcrest I assumed charge of the police operations. Corporal Mead having taken the first steps as regards handling the crowd and the dead that were being rescued from the mine. I learned that the explosion had occurred in the mine at about 9.30 a.m., and that 237 miners had entered the mine at the morning shift at 7 a.m., that 48 had come out of the mine alive, all more or less suffering from the poisonous gases, some of them to the extent that they were more dead than alive and were only brought to by the usual pulmotor treatment. Rescue parties from practically all of District 18 U.M.W. of America were at work and were bringing out bodies, it being evident from the first that none of the 189 men left in the mine were alive. Corporals Mead and Grant took charge of the wash-house, and Constable Hancock the Union Hall, to which place the bodies were brought after being washed, whereas the other members of the Pincher Creek sub-district, as well as Constable Wilson, from Macleod, were posted at the entrance of the two mines and other places to keep the crowds back and keep order in general, the men taking turns. These duties continued until Monday, the 22nd inst., when practically all the bodies were out of the mine and buried. The bodies would be taken out by the rescuers, brought to the wash-house, and handed to either Corporal Mead or Corporal Grant, who first searched for their check number as means for identification and then took charge of the property found on them and locked the same up, giving the corresponding check number to the time keeper; this was invariably found on their bodies. The police then, with volunteer miners, stripped the bodies, washed them, and wrapped them in white cotton cloth, whereupon they were transported to the miners hall in the village, where they were placed in rows on the floor.

I met you by appointment, on your arrival from Macleod, early Saturday morning, and suggested to you that the bar of the local hotel be closed, and you wired the Deputy Attorney General, with the result that the hotelkeeper received instructions that his license was suspended until Monday night; this has later been extended till next Friday night the 26th, and this prompt action of the department greatly strengthened our hands. You yourself on Saturday saw how the men worked in this connection, what an awful task it was to handle these bodies being rescued from the mine day and night, the majority of them mutilated, some to the extent that both legs and heads were blown off, and will realize how much it taxed the men who were practically there night and day till after the funeral of the victims on Sunday and Monday,

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At the time of writing, things are getting quite normal again, there being practically only one body left in the mine yet, although there is some little discrepancy in this connection, it being claimed by some that there is still three to be accounted for.

The coroner, Mr. Pinkney, empanelled a jury on Saturday morning who viewed the bodies and have been adjourning from day to day, and have viewed the bodies as they have been brought to the surface. The actual inquest is not likely to take place until the 6th July, or perhaps later, and will, as you will realize, be a long affair by lawyers representing the operators and the miners' union and the Attorney General's Department. The cause of the explosion is unknown, and it is doubtful if it will ever be known. The Hillcrest mine, which is considered a C.P.R. mine, has always been considered one of the best and smoothest run mines in the pass, there having been less friction between the operators and the miners than any place else. It was considered that it had been the best outfit of miners, and they were mostly English-speaking persons who were wiped out. The work of relief is progressing satisfactorily under special committee and the police have had very little to do in this connection.

I reported verbally *re* this disaster to the commissioner at Pincher Creek yesterday, who was pleased to inform me how much he appreciated the work of the police under these trying conditions, and instructed me to bring to his notice in my report the names of the members of the force who had acted conspicuously in this connection. I beg to state that the men on duty in the wash house, night and day, mainly, Reg. No. 5117 Corporal Mead, F.J., and Reg. No. 4554 Corporal Grant, A., as well as Reg. No. 5201 Constable Hancock, W.F.W., who attended to the bodies as these were brought to the hall in town, did work that is hard to realize, and which earned for the force the praise of not only the citizens around, but officers of the miners' union, some of them being the rankest socialists and the enemies of any police or military forces and, as some officials of the local union were saying, "We have no use for the police, but we cannot help respecting its members when we see them working under such trying conditions." The work of handling the mutilated and battered bodies to the number of 188 was a gruesome job, and I believe the men who did this work deserve recognition for their services.

You also, by wire, had asked the Trust and Guarantee Company to send their representative here, and Mr. Murray, of their department, arrived here on Saturday night, and I think he will eventually take charge of the miners' effects and their estates, although some of the Union officials do not care for the Trust and Guarantee Company to take over the estates of the dead miners, as they claimed they were very slow in winding up the business of the miners at the Bellevue explosion, nearly four years ago.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Inspector,*

Commanding Pincher Creek Sub-District.

Forwarded for the information of the Commissioner, Regina.

I arrived at Hillcrest on Saturday morning, and remained there all day; I fully concur in what Inspector Junget says about the hard work done by the members of his sub-district, especially Corporal Mead, Corporal Grant, and Constable Hancock. All the arrangements I found to be excellent and working smoothly.

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*

Commanding "D" Division.

MACLEOD, June 26, 1914.

APPENDIX P.

INSPECTOR F. H. FRENCH, LE PAS TO CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY.

LE PAS, MAN., March 13, 1914.

"RE" CHURCHILL PATROL.

The Officer Commanding,

"F" Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Le Pas to Churchill Patrol:—

On December 27, 1913, the following patrol party left here carrying police mails and Indian treaty moneys for Fort Churchill: Inspector French, Corporal Jones of "M" division, Constable White, on transfer from Depot to "M," Special Constables G. Bancroft and McGillivery, of "F" division. Our sleigh and dogs were shipped to the end of the steel, at which we arrived on the night of December 27. Our outfits were unloaded and, on the morning of the 28th December, we left for Setting lake. We had good trails, but all the dogs were very soft. We arrived at Setting on December 29, and left again on the 30th to Thicket Portage. Before starting it was reported to me that the snow was very deep farther north, and that it would be very hard for our dogs with the loads we were carrying. On receipt of this information I took two extra dogs from Setting lake. This gave us two teams of six dogs each, and one train of five dogs. After leaving Setting lake there were no more trails, and it was a case of breaking trail all the way through two feet of soft snow. We arrived at Thicket Portage detachment on January 1 in a blinding snowstorm. On January 2, I sent Corporal Jones, Special Constable McGillivery and one dog team to McMillan's cache for rations for the trip north from Split lake to Churchill. (See report January 1, 1914, *re* no supplies at Split lake.) On January 3, we left Thicket Portage and had to break trail all the way to Split lake. There were heavy snowfalls every day and the weather was very mild, giving us considerable trouble, on the Grass river, with slush and flood water.

Constable White was a great hindrance to us at this time, as he kept playing out. I had to let him ride for three days on the top of my load, as he was unable to keep up with the teams. My team was heavily loaded and it made it doubly hard for them.

We arrived at Split Lake detachment on the evening of January 7, and met Constable J. B. Joyce, with two "M" Division dog teams, and two Chipewyan Indians from Churchill. Constable Joyce had brought out the Churchill mail and a destitute by name of W. Will, whom the police were seeing out of the country. Constable Joyce informed me that Constable Withers had left for Thicket Portage with W. Will on January 6.

On January 8 I met Mr. Hope and Mr. Pritchard, who had arrived from Churchill and who were on their way to Winnipeg. On January 8, Constable Withers and Special Constable Spence, with two Depot Division dog teams returned to the detachment, having heard from some trappers that we had gone through.

On January 11 the following patrol party left Split lake for Churchill: Inspector French, Corporal Jones, Constable White, Joyce, Special Constables G. Bancroft, McGillivery, Spence, and two Indians from Churchill, three "F" Division dog teams, two "M" Division dog teams and one Depot Division dog team. My reason for taking the Depot Division dog team is as follows: Constable Joyce reported to me that

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the police fish cache at the Paddle Portage had been destroyed by wolves, so I took this team of dogs intending to hire an Indian at Sandy Bar to haul fish with them as far as the Paddle Portage, and then return with them. On arrival at Sandy Bar I found it was impossible to hire an Indian, so I had to take the Depot Division dog team through with me, which came in very handy when our dogs started to die. From Sandy Bar we had to break trail for 225 miles through soft snow. The hard bottom of Constable Joyce's toboggan trail could be followed and made good footing for our dogs. On January 15, "Bluecoat," Indian guide from Churchill, was breaking trail ahead of the dogs; Constable White and myself were breaking trail behind him half a mile; this was on the Big Churchill river. We saw him take the Paddle Portage at about 11 a.m., and did not see him again until we arrived at Churchill. If we had not had our own guide from Split lake we would have been in a very awkward position. As it was, we were very short handed, and only had one man for trail breaking.

On January 19 two "F" Division dogs died on the Barren Lands, and on January 20, one "M" Division dog was left for dead on the Churchill river.

On January 20 at 5 p.m. we arrived at the Churchill barracks. I handed over the mail and moneys to Superintendent Demers. On January 29 another "F" Division dog died, and several others were in a very thin and weak condition. The trip through to Fort Churchill was, generally, a good one, but very hard on men and dogs owing to the deep soft snow. This patrol was made from Le Pas to Churchill in nineteen travelling days.

On February 2 the following patrol party left Churchill: Inspector French, Special Constables Bancroft, McGillivery, with two "F" Division dog teams, Special Constable Spence with one Depot Division dog team, and Constable Rogers and native "Goose," with one "M" Division dog team. Constable Rogers came with us as far as Patrol House No. 2, carrying our dog feed. It was 42° below zero, with a strong northwest wind when we left Churchill, and it kept getting colder. We arrived at Patrol House No. 2 on February 4, and on the morning of the 5th, Constable Rogers returned to Churchill, we pushing through to the Big Churchill river. As there were only four men on the return party it only left us one man for breaking trail, and owing to the depth of snow and the small snowshoes which we had, one man was as good as useless. We had only been on the road two hours when I saw that it would be impossible to make through to Split lake with only one man at the head of the dogs. I talked the matter over with Special Constable Bancroft, who has had considerable northern experience, and as I had a first-class train of dogs, Special Constable Bancroft undertook to drive my team of dogs and his own, which is by no means an easy feat to perform.

I then went ahead with Special Constable Guide Spence and broke trail, and by doing this we were able to make fairly good time. On February 8 Special Constable Spence showed strong signs of becoming mentally unbalanced, which I think was due to the continual strain of hard work and the intense cold. After he had shown these signs, I kept him ahead of me all the time, not being able to trust him behind me; and around the camp fires we had to watch him all the time, and at night particularly, as I was afraid he might leave the camp and wander off. After we struck Harvey's Indian camp, Special Constable Spence recovered his mental balance, but was very sick for three or four days at Split lake.

The snow was 5 to 8 feet deep on the level, and very soft; our old trail was completely obliterated, and we were only able to make about 20 miles from daylight to dark. On February 3 and 5 two more "F" Division dogs died, and on February 7, we struck the Churchill river. It was 52° below zero, with a strong northwest wind. Our dogs were frozen wherever the harness pressed on them. It was at this point that our ration of deer meat and bacon ran short; we still had, however, plenty of bannock, syrup, butter, tea, and sugar. On February 9 and 10 it was extremely cold, the ther-

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momometer dropped to 65° below zero, with a strong wind. The dogs froze their legs and feet, and all the members of the patrol were badly frozen about the face and hands. On February 11 we arrived at Harvey's Indian camp at Sandy Bar. It was certainly a welcome sight to see this Indian camp and to get a meal of deer meat. We rested our dogs here for one day, and arrived at Split lake on February 14, having taken thirteen actual travelling days from Churchill.

On February 18, the following patrol party left Split Lake: Inspector French, Special Constable Bancroft, Special Constable McGillivray, and two "F" Division dog teams. We arrived at Natawanan on February 19, and on February 20 we struck southeast and hit cache 21 of the Hudson Bay Railway. We patrolled west and called at the different camps, arriving at Thicket Portage on February 22, and rested our dogs there until February 24. We left Thicket Portage and patrolled west, and arrived at the end of the steel on February 27, when we loaded our dogs and outfit and shipped them through to Le Pas, at which place we arrived on February 28 at 9 p.m.

I cannot speak too highly of the conduct of Special Constable Bancroft; under the most trying circumstances he was always ready for work and trying to help others. Special Constable McGillivray was also a good man on the patrol, and never complained.

This patrol was entirely by the police, no Indians were hired as guides at any time. Everything being done with as little expense as possible.

This patrol travelled approximately 1,300 miles, out of which 172 miles was done by railway.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, *Inspector.*

Commanding Le Pas Sub-district.

CONDITION OF COUNTRY, LE PAS TO CHURCHILL.

The Officer Commanding,
"F" Division, Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith a general report on the country through which I passed on the Churchill patrol under the following headings:—

Indians.—From Thicket Portage to Split lake we called at four Indian winter camps. These Indians belonged to Cross lake, and all seemed to be in a prosperous condition, and reported a good fur catch. At Split lake there is an Indian reserve consisting of 310 souls; the majority of these were away at their winter camps when I passed through. From Split lake north we passed two Indian camps, belonging to the Split Lake band. These Indians were in good circumstances, having plenty of deer meat and fish, and all had made a good fur catch. The Indians were all very hospitable to us, and made room for us in their camps.

Fur and game.—The fur catch this season up to date through the north country has been an exceptionally good one. Between Thicket Portage and Churchill I saw over forty black and silver foxes which had been sold to the Hudson's Bay Company. There was also a very large catch of red and cross foxes, mink, otter, marten and beaver.

Game was very plentiful, particularly the Barren Land caribou to a point 75 miles north of Split lake, and from there on to Churchill there is not a sign of any tracks of deer or moose.

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The Indians at Sandy Bar informed me that in the fall Barren Land caribou came south in hundreds, and owing to the exceptionally deep snow had been unable to get back. The Indians around Split Lake district were living on practically nothing else but caribou meat.

Mining and prospecting.—At Wintering lake there have been over a hundred claims staked on a copper dyke which runs for over 18 miles. Some fifteen of these claims are owned by the F. L. Hammond Company, and assessment work has been done on them. The rest of the claims in all probability will revert to the Government, as the assessment work is not being done. The assays of the Hammond Company's properties has gone as high as \$30 to the ton in copper. This company intend putting in a diamond drill as soon as the steel gets to Thicket Portage.

Hudson Bay Railway construction.—The steel is laid on the Hudson Bay railway to mileage 86, and tracklaying has again started. The dump is practically completed to mileage 150, and the contractors state that they will have the steel at Manitou rapids, mileage 240, by next December.

The right-of-way is cut and cleared to mileage 200, and beyond that there are gangs of men working clearing and burning the right-of-way. I came over the right-of-way from mileage 230 to the end of the steel, and all the way along I passed men picking out rock and clay cuts. McMillan Brothers, sub-contractors, have caches every ten miles, and these caches were stocked with a first-class line of supplies. McMillan Brothers have these caches built right through to mileage 300. There are about 130 teams hauling freight to the different caches, with the result that there is a splendid tote road all along the right-of-way. Mr. Pratt was sent in by the Dominion Government with a gang of 200 men and 30 teams of horses. This party is to cut a tote road through to Nelson, and the 200 men are to be left at Nelson to work on the harbour construction and docks. At the present time McMillan Brothers have about 800 men between mileage 150 and mileage 240. These men are engaged in taking out rock and clay cuts and cutting the right-of-way. Mr. McMillan informed me that by June he would have 2,500 men on the works.

Harbour Construction.—On my patrol into Churchill I met Captain Freakley, harbourmaster at Nelson, and he gave me the following information: At the present time there are about 250 men employed at Nelson, and 200 on the road in, bringing the total up to 450. These men are employed on the laying of spur tracks on the narrow-gauge principle for a small locomotive which is used for hauling materials from the lighters to the different points where it is required for the construction of the docks. At the present time it is not the intention that steel will be laid west of Nelson. Captain Freakley further informed me that as soon as the boats arrive next spring that there would be five or six hundred men employed in the construction of the docks and harbour. He also stated in his opinion more police will be required at that point.

Wireless Stations.—The wireless station at Nelson is completed, and messages are now transmitted regularly between Nelson and here.

Magisterial Work.—There were no magisterial duties attended to on this patrol, as no complaints were made to any member of the party.

District.—The district through which we travelled was practically all muskeg, marshes, and spruce swamps, with an occasional high elevation of land with a vegetable growth of small spruce. Throughout the patrol I did not see any merchantable timber or arable land. The country is only fit for trapping and fishing.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. FRENCH, Inspector,

Commanding Le Pas Sub-district.

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APPENDIX Q.

SERGEANT A. H. L. MELLOR, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT McMURRAY,
ATTENDING TREATY PAYMENTS.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, September 1, 1913.

"N" Division.

PATROL REPORT.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that in accordance with detachment instructions, I left Chipewyan on the 2nd June, per the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Grahame*, on patrol to Fort McMurray, to attend the annual treaty payments at that place, and to cancel permits, etc. I arrived there, after an uneventful voyage up the Athabaska river, on the 4th inst., and there met Sergeant Clay, who was searching for the bodies of Messrs. Campbell, Gimbey, McQueen, and Pepin, who had been drowned at the Boiler rapid, a week or so previously. The bodies of the first two men were recovered during my stay, and buried where they were found.

The Hudson's Bay Company's river transport arrived on the 5th June, numbering 26 scows in all, with quite a number of passengers, including Inspector Phillips and party on transfer to northern points. The Indian treaty party, in charge of Mr. H. A. Conroy, also arrived with the transport.

I noticed practically no signs of disorder caused by liquor, but am not surprised at this, as the mere fact of the police being handy acts as an effective damper to the ebullient spirits of the average Athabaska voyageur, who has been indulging not wisely but too well.

The remarkable McMurray land boom appears to be wearing well, as prices for land are still sky high, and homesteaders are continually arriving.

None of the several oil-boring companies operating in this district had arrived at the time of my stay at McMurray, but I understand that, undeterred by some years of failure, they are to recommence work on a larger scale than heretofore. Such perseverance should bring its reward.

The treaty was paid on the 7th June and, as usual, passed off quietly.

The Roman Catholic Mission scows arrived on the same day, Mr. Justice Noel and party, and Mr. J. K. Cornwall and party being on board. Among the latter's party was Emerson Hough, the well-known American novelist, and Mr. LePertie, who is taking moving pictures of the various phases of northern life.

The *Grahame* left on the 9th June en route for Smith Landing, heavily laden with freight and passengers. Chipewyan was reached on the 11th June, at which place the treaty party and myself disembarked.

Treaty was paid at Chipewyan on the 13th June, about \$3,000 being given out.

The Indians here were, as I expected, full of complaints about the close season for beaver.

I left Chipewyan, accompanying the treaty party, on the 17th June, per scow towed by the tug *Primrose*, en route for Fond du Lac, Colin Fraser's steamer *Keewatin*, starting at the same time for the same place.

We were held up by wind at point LaBrie, about 15 miles out, and from the high headlands at this point, could see the shimmer of ice far off to the east.

On the 19th we got to point Bretagne, about 60 miles from Chipewyan, and there found that the ice a little farther on was still solid; we were therefore obliged to turn

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back to Chipewyan, at which place we arrived on the same evening. This is the first time in the history of the treaty party that they have failed to reach their destination.

At Chipewyan I received your orders to accompany the treaty party to Nelson, so accordingly I left for Smith Landing per the tug *Primrose*, on the 21st June, our party being further augmented by Mr. T. W. Harris and family, this gentleman having been appointed Indian Agent at Fort Simpson. The Slave river was exceedingly high, and full of driftwood; in fact I have never before seen this river so high. We arrived at Smith Landing at midnight on the 21st June, and paid treaty there on the 23rd inst; on the 24th we drove across the portage to Fort Smith, and immediately on arrival paid treaty there.

On the 25th June, the ss. *Mackenzie River* left for the north, absolutely crammed with passengers and cargo; the cabin accommodation on this boat is only about 40, and we had over 100 on board.

Fort Resolution was reached on the early morning of the 1st July, after we had been held up for four days at the mouth of Slave river by wind.

While crossing the Great Slave lake to Resolution, one of the scows towed by the steamer, sprung a bad leak, and almost swamped.

We only remained a couple of hours or so at Resolution, and took advantage of the calm day to steam across the lake to Hay river, at which place we arrived the same afternoon. The steamer must have looked very gay and festive on entering Hay river, as on every available place were spread gaily coloured blankets, rugs, shawls, ribbons, and dry goods of all descriptions, which had been damaged by water in the swamped scow, and were drying in the brilliant sunshine.

As the day was Dominion Day, these decorations were peculiarly appropriate, although I am afraid the proprietors of them did not take much comfort from that patriotic fact. At this point Mr. Indian Agent Bell remained to pay treaty to the Hay River and Resolution Indians, while the rest of us continued on our steamer journey, reaching Fort Providence 2nd July, passing en route the Roman Catholic Mission steamer *Ste. Marie*, with a broken propeller, in harbour at the Demarais islands. At Fort Providence we were met with a harrowing tale of starvation, which, however, lost considerable of its horrors when, on investigation, it turned out to be merely an absence of tobacco and flour. I have never before seen such prosperous-looking starving people. We arrived at Fort Simpson, which is prettily situated on an island at the junction of the Liard and Mackenzie rivers, on the evening of the 3rd July.

On the 5th July, Mr. Indian Agent Harris, Treaty Doctor McDonald, and myself, left per Hudson's Bay Company's scow for Fort Nelson, to attend to the treaty payments there.

We reached the foot of the Liard rapids, about 30 miles up the river, on the 7th July, having travelled thus far in a continual deluge of rain, almost tropical in its density.

The Liard river was high, and tracking was therefore laborious. The rapids can hardly be called dangerous, but are extremely swift, and necessitate much hard pulling to get the heavily laden "sturgeon head" boats up.

Fourteen men were on the line, and even then we only advanced inch by inch, to the accompaniment of fierce yells from the steersman of "yazi manichoo," "a little harder boys."

However, inch by inch finally amounts to miles, and by 12 a.m. of the 9th, the whole 15 mile stretch of rapids were behind us at last.

All along the river, numerous forest fires were raging, due I am sure to the rank carelessness of the Indians.

I took every possible opportunity to warn Indians about this matter, and several times turned them back to extinguish their camp fires.

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The actual damage to timber caused by these fires would not amount to much, as very little valuable timber grows on this portion of the Liard river, which is chiefly timbered with poplar and willow.

On the morning of July 10, the Nahanni mountains were first seen towering up against the near horizon; this range is a spur of the Rockies, and extends for a considerable distance north.

It is a range of very even height, with few predominating peaks. Tracking was extremely hard, and even dangerous in this stretch of the river, as the high shale banks were continually falling away, by tons at a time.

The river changes considerably in character from this point; the current slackens down perceptibly, and instead of the precipitous sandstone cliffs we had encountered up to the present, the banks are now low and muddy, and thickly fringed with small willows and poplars and, at the time of my trip, infested with hordes of most vicious mosquitoes.

The mouth of the Nahanni, a fairly large tributary of the Liard, was passed on the 12th; this is a torrential mountain stream, issuing from the heart of the Rockies, and said to be full of dangerous rapids.

We arrived at Liard on the 16th, in a drenching downpour, passing en route the Flett and Firesteel rapids, both being insignificant riffles.

Fort Liard is situated on the south bank of the Liard river, about 180 miles from its mouth, and consists at present of two inhabited and one empty house, the first named belonging to the Hudson's Bay Company and the Roman Catholic Mission, in charge of Mr. F. McLeod and Father Vacher respectively.

These concerns are nearly a mile apart, and represent the entire resident population of the place. It is a poor fur post, and few Indians trade here. Practically all of the latter were in to see the arrival of the boats, and my time was, as usual, fully occupied in listening to and settling the petty squabbles of the past year.

Liard is an excellent garden spot, and wheat has been grown with considerable success by the Roman Catholic Mission; the season is earlier than on the Mackenzie river, and the summer frosts are unknown.

We left on the evening of the 18th, and reached the mouth of the Nelson river on the 23rd, tracking was very bad, as the water was rapidly rising.

The Nelson is a large deep stream, with a somewhat sluggish current, running into the Liard about 60 miles above Fort Liard. It runs almost due south through an excellent country, well adapted, according to all reports, for wheat growing, and so in years to come may become an artery in a new northern wheat belt.

About 25 miles up, an imposing range of very high sandstone cliffs cuts across the river; these cliffs are as regular and level-looking as though cut by hand, and are said to be about 75 miles in length.

The Nelson river will always be memorable to me, on account of the phenomenal rainfall encountered.

Every day and all day, a drenching downpour, rendering tracking toilsome and slow, and camping unpleasant.

Several small streams empty into the Nelson river, the Deer, Snake, and Horn rivers, all evidently flowing through a somewhat muskegy country, judging by the colour of their waters. Occasional patches of excellent timber are encountered on the river, but of no great extent, so I do not think that there is a great lumber district there.

There are practically no fish in the river, nor any signs of mineral along its banks, although I am informed that there are some very large deposits of coal farther upstream.

Fort Nelson was reached on the 30th inst., consisting of a Hudson's Bay Company's post, a Roman Catholic mission, and a couple of other houses; it is prettily situated on the high south bank of the Nelson river, not far from its junction with the Siccancee.

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The fertility of the soil at this place is amazing, we had new potatoes as large as one's fist, and other garden truck in a like advanced condition.

Pea vine and blue joint are all over the country, and grow very long.

The country around teems with game of all descriptions. Mr. E. B. Hart, a British Columbia Government mapping explorer, whom we met here gave us a most tempting description of the sportsman's paradise he had passed through between Atlin and Fort Nelson. The mountains were teeming with sheep and goat, moose, caribou, and bear being plentiful on the lowlands, while the creeks were full of speckled trout and other fish.

Two bands of Indians trade at Fort Nelson, the Slavis and the Siccanees. The latter band enjoy rather a bad reputation, but I am bound to say that I cannot see any real reason for this; true, they are not Christians, but that is no great disadvantage, as they are honest, and I think will prove to be law-abiding.

Their chief, Big Foot, voluntarily brought up some of his young men who had committed small offences, to be dealt with by law, and even brought up his own son, Belly-full, who had become engaged in a matrimonial tangle.

The Siccanees hunt in the mountains entirely, and only come into the Fort twice a year. The chief was very anxious for the company to raise the price of fur, and remarked that they could raise the price of goods also, an extremely easy way of equalizing matters for the Hudson's Bay Company.

Prices of goods are very high at Nelson, but transportation is certainly slow and expensive; flour is \$25 per cwt., bacon 75 cents a pound, and other goods in like proportion.

Mr. Harris paid treaty on the 31st July; in all \$1,200 was paid; 14 deaths were recorded, as against 6 births.

The chiefs and head men of both bands asked many questions regarding the law, and finally said that the law was a good thing, and they would make their young men obey it. I was very favourably impressed with these Indians, the more so as I had anticipated a rather cantankerous crowd. A big Indian dance was held in our honour, on the evening of treaty day; the dance was very little different from other Indian dances, being merely a series of ungraceful shuffles, but the accompaniment by tom tom, and by an Indian chant in throbbing minor chords, had a very musical effect.

We left on the afternoon of the 1st August; the high bank was lined with the entire populace, bidding us a vociferous farewell, punctuated by numerous rifle shots. I am afraid to estimate how many rounds of ammunition were fired off on this occasion. Fort Liard was reached at noon of the 4th, the mouth of the Nahanni was passed on the evening of the 6th; and finally Fort Simpson was reached about midnight of the 7th August. On the 14th the ss. *Mackenzie River* arrived from Good Hope, and left the same day for Smith, Dr. McDonald and myself being on board.

Providence was reached on the 16th, Hay river on the 17th, Resolution on the 18th, and Fort Smith on the 20th August. At Smith Landing I was lucky enough to find the *Grahame* still there, so proceeded to Chipewyan on board, leaving Smith Landing on the 22nd, and arriving at Chipewyan on the 25th, after an uneventful trip up the Slave river.

This patrol therefore commenced on the 2nd June, and finished on the 25th August, having covered by canoe, scow, and steamer, a distance of 2,500 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. H. L. MELLOR,

Sergeant.

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APPENDIX R.

SERGEANT C. S. HARPER, LAKE SASKATOON TO GRAND CACHE, B.C.,
TO EFFECT AN ARREST.

LAKE SASKATOON DETACHMENT, January 26, 1914.

To The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, Athabaska.

Re PATROL TO ARREST ASA HUNTING, WANTED FOR ABDUCTION.

SIR,—I have the honour to report on receipt of your telegram dated 31st October authorizing me to proceed after Hunting.

I hired Richard Harrington as guide and packer at \$5 per diem, who stated that he knew where Hunting's hay camps were, and six pack horses at \$1 per diem. The hire of these horses covered insurance as to death or accident.

I took with me a month's field rations purchased at the Peace River Trading and Land Company; this I reckoned would last me six weeks or two months at a stretch.

Harrington assured me that if we found Hunting at his hay camp we could get back in six weeks at the latest. I decided to take Reg. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson with me, as a man was necessary to assist guarding prisoner when caught.

On the 4th November, Constable Stevenson, R. Harrington, and myself left lake Saskatoon with pack train and three police horses, Regt. Nos. 612, 25, and mare Regt. No. 69, the latter of which I used as a pack animal.

We packed 500 pounds of oats with us, as Harrington stated that there were some camps we should have to tie up and feed, there being no feed in that vicinity.

On the 6th November we crossed the Red Willow river, and on the 8th crossed the Wapiti river. These rivers had not frozen over, and the ice in the middle and sides made crossing difficult. On the 11th November we made Nose creek and met two Half-breed trappers camped there, Charlie Joachin and Francis Mosier. Here I found our trail lay for about 40 miles along the bed of Nose creek until we went up Nose mountain, and as the creek which is a big one and was half frozen had to be crossed frequently en route, I decided to make a cache of the bulk of our provisions and leaving three pack horses as a relay on our return with Charlie Joachin to look after I took three pack horses and three saddle horses and pushed on light. In this way we could lead a horse apiece and if it came down to a fine point we could use the saddle horses as pack and walk.

It took us from the 13th to the 21st November to make the top of Nose mountain, about 40 miles from our cache at Nose creek, from the 15th to the 18th we had a cold spell and heavy snow, which obliterated the trail and made the rustling for horses bad. We had to feed a lot of our oats during this time.

The ascent of Nose mountain, which is about 2,500 feet high, is very steep and difficult owing to snow, especially the last 500 feet. One of the pack horses lost its footing and rolled down about 50 feet until caught by a tree, hurting itself so that we changed off with a saddle horse and walked. Another pack horse's front cincha broke and the horse bucked itself clear, without hurting itself by good luck. At the time I did not think that we could have got the horse up.

On top of the mountain we hit the old Jasper trail, which is a blazed trail. Snow here was waist deep in places and we followed along the edge of the mountain for 50

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miles until we dropped into the Porcupine River valley on the 25th November. We fed the last of our oats on the mountain, as there was very little rustling for the horses.

There was good feed on the Porcupine valley, and we had to lay over two days and rest the horses, who were nearly all in.

Harrington and myself made a trip on foot up Chicken creek to see if we could see any tracks, but without result.

We decided to push on to Hunting's hay camp, which we made on the 2nd December. We found about 3 tons of hay in a corral, but there were no signs of recent tracks. We fed our horses on this hay and that night a bunch of Indians and half-breeds who had been trapping in the vicinity of Two lakes told me that they had not seen Hunting for two months, but they had seen his tracks.

I hired Philip Delorme and horse at \$5 per day to come with us and show us these tracks. None of the other men would come for any money.

On the 6th inst., we saw the tracks which were made by a white man, but about a month old.

On the same day we got to Hunting's second hay camp and found he had evidently got burnt out, as there was only the charred remains and no recent signs of tracks at all.

The trail led over the mountains to Grande Cache and Philip Delorme told us that it was impossible to go on that way with horses as the snow was too deep over the mountains and, on Harrington's advice, I decided to follow our old tracks back again to the Porcupine flats and hit into the Smoky river over the Jasper trail, which went over Porcupine mountain, as I felt convinced that Hunting was in the country somewhere, and that he could not take a girl out of it once he had got her in, owing to the difficulty of travel.

On the 4th December we lost a pack horse that tumbled off a cut bank in the mountains, so we packed our saddle horses and walked.

On the 6th December we ran out of all food except tea and sugar, and Philip Delorme told us he had a cache of dried moose meat on the Porcupine. I sent him on to get it and he returned with a sack full. This is what we lived on until the 12th of December. The more you boil it the harder it seems to get. On the 11th December we climbed the Porcupine mountain and made the Big Smoky river on the night of the 12th inst.

There is an Indian encampment here in the Smoky River valley and good feed for the horses and no snow.

I found these Indians practically out of grub, except lynx and rabbits. They let us have 20 pounds of flour and some sugar, which was all they had, but informed us that Avon Moberly at Grande Cache some 30 miles farther on had lots. They had all seen Hunting and the girl about two months before, but did not know where they had gone.

As our horses were all in, I decided to leave them on this good feed and on the 14th December, Harrington and myself, accompanied a party of Indians who were going to Grande Cache to trade fur. I left Constable Stevenson behind with the horses at one of the Indian tepees.

We made Grande Cache that night at about 11 p.m., having to cross the Smoky river on foot three times. The water took us about the waist and then froze our clothes, and we were all in when we got there.

Grande Cache is a trading store kept by a half-breed named Avon Moberly. It is in the main range of the Rockies, and is difficult to get to.

Moberly brings his supplies by pack train from Hinton; about a half dozen shacks belonging to Indians and this store comprise Grande Cache.

To my delight I found that Hunting had been there three days before to purchase food but none of the people around here knew which way he went. Hunting told Moberly that he would come back again in ten days' time to get more food.

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This is the first definite news we had of Hunting being in the country and was encouraging, after being so long away. I bought \$45.75 worth of provisions for our return trip (all Moberly could spare) and had to hire two horses and men to take it back to the Smoky flats, where our horses were. The trail between Grande Cache and these flats is very dangerous and slippery, and I had to pay \$35 for their services. I sent word to Constable Stevenson to come on to Grande Cache. He arrived on the 20th December, and on the 21st I hired Philip Delorme, who knew the country thoroughly, and with him and Harrington I started out on foot for the Muddy river, where Hunting was supposed to be.

I left Constable Stevenson at Grande Cache to guard that place if Hunting should come there while I was away.

On the 22nd, Delorme, who had climbed a hill to one side of us, returned with word he saw smoke of a camp fire about one mile ahead. I told Harrington and Delorme to stay and to come up if I called. I walked on and crossed the Muddy river and, going into a bunch of spruce, came onto a teepee made of poles and spruce boughs. I went inside and saw the girl Mildred Shaw cooking some food. I asked her where Hunting was, and she said he was out visiting some traps and would be back soon. She thought I was a trapper but when I told her I was a policeman come to take her back she started in screaming for Hunting. I picked her up and took her into the bush as I thought Hunting would come up on the run.

I left her with Delorme and Harrington and myself ran on to the side of the mountain to see if we could see him coming and saw him coming along the Big Smoky river with his gun under his arm. Harrington and I ran down and hid in the spruce wood and, when he came opposite, I shouted to him to throw his hands up. Hunting offered no resistance and made no remarks beyond asking where the girl was.

I warned him in the correct manner and took his gun, a 38-55 Winchester away from him.

We reached Grande Cache on Christmas Eve, and lay over Christmas day, during which I wrote a telegram to the officer commanding on chance that some Indians would leave for Hinton, which was about ten days' travel from Grande Cache.

I gave two orders on the Hudson's Bay Company at Edmonton, one in favour of Avon Moberly and the other to Philip Delorme, as I had no money with me. I enclose these two bills, in detail, under separate cover. We returned to Hunting's camp, where he had two horses running, and took these with the blankets, kit, etc., and returned over our old trail to the Smoky River flats, where we left our horses, which place we reached on the 29th. We only found about 10 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of corn meal and a little sugar at Hunting's camp; what they lived on principally was rabbits which the girl caught in snares. Hunting had been unable to catch any fur, and we found none with him. After paying back to the Indians on the Smoky the grub we had borrowed when we first struck there, we climbed Porcupine mountain on our return trip, leaving on the first of January, 1914, and reached the Porcupine river on the 3rd, here we stayed two days to rest the horses before we climbed Nose mountain. We found our old tracks covered in with snow. We had no oats, and feed was scarce; what there was of it was frozen. None of us thought the horses would pull through, but we had to go on as our own food was limited. Our little wedge tent was no good on our return trip, as it would only hold three, and was too cold. We camped in the open, making windbreaks of the tent and Hunting's canvas and spruce boughs, the girl having one for herself. One of us had to keep awake all night to keep the fires going and to watch Hunting and the horses, which were given to straying long distances from the camp in search for food. It was very cold on top of Nose mountain, as a high wind blows there all the time. On the 8th we dropped down on to Nose creek, where forage was more plentiful. It took us four days to make our cache from the foot of the mountain. Here we again ran short of food, having only dead lynx, which we caught in a snare, tea and two cupfuls of

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tapioca per diem; this for three days before we reached the cache, which we reached on the night of the 12th. Here we met Constables Cornelius and Gordon and Patrick Woneada, who brought out relief supply of food and medicine. They arrived at the cache just a few minutes before we did.

I had sufficient food cached here to have taken us to the settlement, but the new supplies were very welcome, especially the oats, bovril, and medicine, as Hunting had frozen both feet slightly and we all had pretty bad colds. The relief horses also were in good shape and, with the two horses that were left as a relay at the cache (one had died during our absence) we were able to let our horses travel the rest of the way with empty saddles. We reached Beaver Lodge settlement on the 18th, and returned to lake Saskatoon on the 20th, when I sent a telegram to you.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The police horses I took with me all returned, but two of Harrington's pack horses died during the trip. The term of my agreement with him was that he should take all risks for \$1 per day per head. I should like to note the loyal support given me by Constables Stevenson and Harrington, as there were times on the trip when things looked black. The health of the party was good and the exceptional weather was the only thing that saved the horses. Avon Moberly told me that he had been frightened to refuse Hunting food, as he thought he might shoot some of his, Moberly's horses, but he only gave him a small quantity at a time, not sufficient to take him out of the country, as he expected the police out after him. He expressed himself as glad that he was caught as the Indians regarded Hunting as a menace to the community, and were all afraid to trap in the direction in which he was supposed to have gone. I am very sorry for all the anxiety I have put everybody to, owing to our continued absence, but I could not send word before I did, and it was no good coming back while the man was in the country; another thing, I looked on it as a matter of life and death to catch Hunting before the cold weather struck us as the people I met stated that they had very little food and were poorly clad, which was true, and the opinion of Constables Stevenson, Harrington and myself is that they would have frozen to death if we had not gone for them. I attach a tracing of a map of that district, showing our trail, which will supplement this report. I was fortunate to obtain this map before I started out. It is drawn to scale and was made last year by the Government surveyors. I also attach copy of the diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant.

C. S. HARPER,

In charge of detachment

CERTIFIED true and correct copy of the diary of the patrol into the Porcupine country to arrest Asa Hunting, wanted for abduction of Mildred Shaw.

Nov. 4, Tuesday.—The following party left lake Saskatoon this morning for the Porcupine country: Regt. No. 3775 Sergeant C. S. Harper, Regt. No. 5591 Constable Stevenson, F., Dick Harrington, guide and packer, with saddle horses Regt. Nos. 25 and 612, and Mare Regt. No. 69, with six hired pack horses, a month's provisions for three men, and 500 pounds of oats. Made Finn's stopping-house at night, bought sheaf oats, no forage used, one of the pack horses went lame through stepping on a nail in board. Weather fine. Mileage, 12 miles.

Nov. 5, Wednesday.—Fine. Made Shaw's homestead, Beaver Lodge, stopped there the night. Mileage, 12 miles.

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Nov. 6, Thursday.—Left Shaw's in morning, crossed the Red Willow river and camped on a creek about 5 miles beyond. The Red Willow was frozen on both banks and was open in the centre. Had to be chopped out before horses could cross. Pack mare very lame. Mileage, 10 miles.

Nov. 7, Friday.—Dull, snow sky. Pack mare's lameness better. The pack trail we followed led through muskeg country covered with windfalls. Camped for the night on the First Beaver meadows, feed good. Just after starting one of the pack horses went through the ice in crossing a creek and caulked himself in the chest; deep cut, but did not hurt it for the travelling. Delayed us about two hours. Mileage, 18 miles.

Nov. 8, Saturday.—Snow in early morning, dull all day. Crossed the Wapiti river, very steep banks to go down and up, river half frozen, camped for night at Second Beaver meadows. Mileage, about 10 miles.

Nov. 9, Sunday.—Camped at spruce wood, no feed, tied horses up and fed oats. Mileage, 10 miles.

Nov. 10, Monday.—Fine, travelling through muskeg half frozen, pack horses bogged down frequently, and had to be repacked, camped for night in the middle of the muskeg, fed oats. Mileage, 5 miles.

Nov. 11, Tuesday.—Made Nose creek at night, fine pasturage. Met two half-breed trappers, Charlie Joachin and Francis Mosier. Blowing a blizzard all day, but not very cold. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 12, Wednesday.—A very fine day, laid over and dried kit. Made cache of provisions and made arrangements with C. Joachin to keep an eye on three horses we were leaving behind us as a relay for our return trip, as we intend travelling light and each to lead one pack horse.

Nov. 13, Thursday.—Fine day. Left cache at Nose creek with three pack horses and three saddle horses, so that each man could ride and lead a pack horse. Made night camp at Mirror lake, good feed for horses. Snow deep, crossed Nose creek three times. Mileage, 8 miles. Lost diary by side of one of the creek crossings during one of the struggles to get horses across. Told C. Joachin who was returning to look out for it.

Nov. 14, Friday.—Fine, chinook. Had to cross creek fifteen times; camped in spruce wood for night, oats issued at night, snow deep. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 15, Saturday.—Snow-storm all day, made about 5 miles, crossed Nose creek twenty-three times, many of these were difficult, not much feed for horses.

Nov. 16, Sunday.—Blowing blizzard all day, did not shift camp. Snow 3 feet deep.

Nov. 17, Monday.—Very cold, made about 5 miles farther to better feed.

Nov. 18, Tuesday.—Cold, made about 8 miles along creek to foot of mountain, could not see trail on account of snow, camped night in some deserted Indian shack.

Nov. 19, Wednesday.—Blizzard, laid in camp all day. Harrington and saddle horse went to find trail up mountain, returned in the afternoon.

Nov. 20, Thursday.—Fine, left Indian shack and made about 12 miles, and camped on top of Nose mountain, stiff climb

Nov. 21, Friday.—Fine, made about 15 miles along top of mountain, strong cold wind, little feed for horses.

Nov. 22, Saturday.—Fine, made about 10 miles, snow very deep, no feed for horses, at night fed oats.

Nov. 23, Sunday.—Blizzard at night. Horses wandered back about 5 miles on trail; after catching them we made about 5 miles, camped in muskeg, no feed, tied horses up and fed last of our oats.

Nov. 24, Monday.—Fine but cold wind, made Chicken creek by noon, good feed, camped and fed horses. Mileage, 5 miles.

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Nov. 25, Tuesday.—Left at noon, made Porcupine river, camped on flats, good feed. Mileage, 8 miles.

Nov. 26, Wednesday.—Fine. Left Stevenson and horses on flats, and Harrington and myself walked about 6 miles to some flats farther down the river to see if we could see any Indians camped there, without result, returned to camp at night.

Nov. 27, Thursday.—Left flats and moved to mouth of Chicken creek.

Nov. 28, Friday.—Fine, Harrington and myself walked to where Hunting put up hay, found hay stacks, but no fresh tracks around them, returned to our camp at night.

Nov. 29, Saturday.—Moved camp to Hunting's hay stack, turned our horses on it.

Nov. 30, Sunday.—Laid over to let horses feed on hay. Harrington found some fresh tracks, followed them up and found party of Indians and half-breeds returning from trapping at Two lakes. Philip Delorme stated he had seen tracks of a white man near Sheep river, supposed it to be Hunting's, hired him and horse at \$5 a day to show them to me. He would not come any cheaper, as he said his horse might die owing to deep snow and no feed.

Dec. 1, Monday.—Baled Hunting's hay to pack for forage for trip to Sheep creek, laid over to let horses rest and feed.

Dec. 2, Tuesday.—Fine, made about 8 miles, very rough country.

Dec. 3, Wednesday.—Fine, made about 15 miles and camped on 16 base line.

Dec. 4, Thursday.—Horses pulled out at night and pulled back to Hunting's hay, sent Delorme back to get them and camped. Delorme returned at night.

Dec. 5, Friday.—Fine, made about 15 miles and camped on east fork of Sheep creek. One of the pack horses slipped over a cut bank, was killed; packed one of the saddle horses, and went on.

Dec. 6, Saturday.—Cold, made Hunting's second camp on central fork of Sheep river. No fresh tracks.

Dec. 7, Sunday.—Returned to base line camp, Constable Stevenson and Delorme to Two lakes, caught us up at night. Eat last of rations.

Dec. 8, Monday.—Sent Delorme ahead to get some dried moose meat from his cache. Camped on Porcupine flats for night. Rations, dried moose meat and tea.

Dec. 9, Tuesday.—Rested horses. Rations same as yesterday.

Dec. 10, Wednesday.—Made 6 miles to Copton creek, sent on Delorme to get flour and salt from Smoky settlement of Indians.

Dec. 11, Thursday.—Made 10 miles to Prairie creek, climbing over Porcupine mountain, Delorme met us at night with 10 pounds of flour, 2 pounds of sugar, salt, etc., he had obtained from Indian on Smoky river.

Dec. 12, Friday.—Fine, made the Smoky River flats. Fine feed, no snow. Mileage, 15 miles.

Dec. 13, Saturday.—Fine, cold, laid over at Smoky. Cut a hole in the ice and caught fifteen big salmon trout.

Dec. 14, Sunday.—Harrington and myself, with bunch of Indians, left on foot for Grande Cache to purchase provisions, leaving Constable Stevenson and horses camped on Smoky flats. Got there 11.30 p.m., 30 miles. Found out that Hunting and girl had been to Grande Cache for food three days before. Stopped night at Breed's house named Pollet.

Dec. 15, Monday.—Rested at Pollet's.

Dec. 16, Tuesday.—Walked to Avon Moberly's store, stopped there the night, report that Hunting had been there confirmed.

Dec. 17, Wednesday.—Purchased supplies and hired Pollet and two saddle horses to take it back to Smoky River flats, sending a note to Constable Stevenson to come on to Grande Cache.

December 18, 19 and 20.—Around Grande Cache trying to discover which way Hunting had gone, owing to the absence of snow could not see any tracks, came to the

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conclusion he must be somewhere along Muddy river, as it was the only part of the country where some one had not visited. On the 20th inst., Constable Stevenson arrived from the Smoky flats.

December 21, Sunday.—Fine. Harrington and myself and Philip Delorme left Grande Cache for the Muddy river. Made about 15 miles and camped at a trapper's cabin. Trapper away.

December 22, Monday.—Fine. Left cabin at daybreak, and at noon arrested Hunting and the girl, who were camped where the Muddy river ran into the Smoky. Brought prisoners back to the trapper's cabin.

December 23, Tuesday.—Stopped at trapper's cabin. Heavy blizzard.

December 24, Wednesday.—Fine, warm. Made Grande Cache with prisoners.

December 25, Thursday.—Christmas day. Sunday routine. Rabbit for dinner, with rice pudding and slap-jacks, tea.

December 26, Friday.—Hunting, Constable Stevenson, and myself went back to Hunting's camp to get two horses belonging to Hunting, bed, provisions, etc. Stopped for night at trapper's cabin.

December 27, Saturday.—Fine. Left Hunting's camp with horses, clothing, etc., and made trapper's cabin for night.

December 28, Sunday.—Returned to Smoky Crossing and camped, got the girl from Grande Cache.

December 29, Monday.—On trail to Smoky flats, made about 16 miles, girl riding.

December 30, Tuesday.—Made Smoky flats, about 12 miles.

December 31, Wednesday.—Fine. Preparing outfit for return trip to lake Saskatoon.

January 1, Thursday.—Fine. On trail, made Prairie creek for night, 12 miles.

January 2, Friday.—Cold, made Copton creek, 14 miles.

January 3, Saturday.—Made Porcupine crossing, 5 miles, stopping on account of feed.

January 4, Sunday.—Cold. Laid over to rest and feed horses.

January 5, Monday.—Cold. Horses hit the trail, found them about noon, made 5 miles in the afternoon.

January 6, Tuesday.—Cold and snow, made Chicken creek, 12 miles, and camped.

January 7, Wednesday.—Cold, made Nose Mountain, 15 miles.

January 8, Thursday.—Made about 12 miles, camped on Nose mountain.

January 9, Friday.—Very cold, left Nose mountain, dropped on to Nose creek.

Mileage 14 miles.

January 10, Saturday.—On trail, made about 10 miles, food short.

January 11, Sunday.—On trail, made about 18 miles, only very little food.

January 12, Monday.—On trail, made about 20 miles, made our cache just at dark, met relief party under Constable Cornelius, which had reached there 10 minutes earlier.

January 14, Tuesday.—Laying over at cache to rest horses.

January 15, Wednesday.—Laying over to rest horses.

January 16, Thursday.—Dull, snowing. Camped for night at Muskeg lake. Mileage, about 20 miles.

January 17, Friday.—Cold, camped for night on north bank of Wapiti river, hard job to get horses up Wapiti hill, on account of ice.

January 18, Saturday.—Made Red Willow settlement, camped at Beck's shack for night, Mileage, 15 miles.

January 19, Sunday.—Made Finn's stopping place, 15 miles.

January 20, Monday.—Made Saskatoon lake, 12 miles. Sent wire to officer commanding.

Certified correct,

C. S. HARPER, *Sergeant.*

In command of Patrol.

APPENDIX S.

STAFF-SERGEANT C. PRIME, PRINCE ALBERT TO GULL LAKE, TO
INVESTIGATE CASE OF SUICIDE

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

PRINCE ALBERT May 15, 1914.

Re PATROL TO GULL LAKE NORTHWEST OF PRINCE ALBERT.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith patrol report on trip made to the above-mentioned place, in connection with the alleged suicide of the trapper, Stephen Nicholls.

On the morning of April 28, 1914, I left Prince Albert, with team and camp outfit, accompanied by Constables Lush and Barker, and one Thomas Webb, acting as guide. Our trail led in a northeasterly direction to Candle lake. The first day out we made 24 miles. The following morning we started to get into muskegs, which at this time of the year were getting into very bad condition. The second day out, we were making very slow progress. The team was mired several times, and we had considerable difficulty in getting them out. On in the afternoon of this day, we were confronted with a very bad muskeg. I decided to try and cut a trail around it. Constable Barker, who was assisting to cut the road, had the misfortune to cut his foot with the axe. On examination, I found Constable Barker had severed an artery, which was bleeding profusely. I got Constable Barker to the nearest settler, dressed his wound, and had the settler return to Prince Albert with him, the following morning.

Up to this time, we had only made 34 miles in two days. The trail was gradually getting worse. There were only two other settlers beyond where we camped the second night out. From this place on our trail was nothing more than an old Indian trapline, which followed a chain of sloughs to Candle lake. It was apparent to me that it would be impossible to get to our destination, by either team or pack-horse, as every day the muskegs were thawing out more, and getting softer. I therefore decided to pack a blanket and provisions on our backs and continue the journey on foot. I constructed pack straps out of the circingles we had with us, and on the morning of April 30, myself, Constable Lush and the trapper Webb started on our 70-mile journey on foot. We made caches on the way for the return trip. This helped to lighten our packs a little. I afterwards realized that the course I had taken was the only means at this time of the year to get through to our destination. The walking was very heavy; we were wading through water every day, and I do not think there was 2 miles of the trail that was dry walking. We had a number of small rivers and creeks to cross, and some of these were difficult owing to the swiftness and volume of water in them.

On Sunday, May 3, 1914, we finally arrived at our destination, very exhausted and our feet badly scalded from being almost perpetually in water. My boots had failed to stand the continual ploughing through water, and had given out. I found it necessary to have to take possession of a pair of deceased's rubber over shoes, with which to make our return journey.

After completing our investigation, we made 20 miles the next day. This brought us back to the shore of Candle lake. Our feet did not improve and

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Constable Lush's toes were bleeding from the scalding. I decided to rest here for a day before continuing our homeward journey. Up to this time we had had two or three days heavy rain, and a heavy snowstorm. This, as may be readily imagined, did not improve to any great extent, conditions for our return journey.

Feeling much refreshed by this rest, we once more resumed our homeward walk. Crossing Candle lake on foot, the ice being about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet thick at this time, we reached the farther shore without any mishap. This is a most beautiful lake being 17 miles in length, and 10 miles in width at its widest point. At the south end is a nice sandy beach. This place would be an ideal summer resort but for the unfavourable mode of travel, which one is forced to adopt to reach it. It is surrounded by spruce trees, and the water is very clear.

We found our return journey even more difficult, owing to the fact that the warm rains had thawed the muskegs to a much greater depth. We found our caches undisturbed, and, with extremely thankful hearts, reached our horses again on May 11.

We started out at once for Princee Albert, and were forced to go through the similar performance, of getting mired regularly, and spending considerable time and energy in an effort to get on terra firma once more.

We reached home in the evening of May 12.

Having to carry packs was a serious handicap, as we had to go through so many muskegs. This made the walking difficult. Also, our improvised pack straps only consisted of those which I constructed out of the circingles.

Deceased had property in three different places, which necessitated additional walking.

Mileage: By team, 64 miles; on foot, 200 miles; total, 264 miles; time taken, fifteen days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

C. PRIME, *S. Sergt.*

PART II
STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

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PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"Depôt".	Regina.....	1	1	2	6	1	1	6	11	24	534	13	600	295	....
	Arcola.....							1					1	1	....
	Assiniboia.....									1	1		2	1	....
	Avonlea.....										1		1	1	....
	Balcarres.....									1			1	1	....
	Balgownie.....										1		1	1	....
	Big Muddy.....								1			1	3	5	....
	Broadview.....								1				2	1	....
	Canora.....										2		2	1	....
	Carnduff.....										2		2	1	....
	Craik.....									1			1	1	....
	Elbow.....										1		1	1	....
	Estevan.....									1	1		2	1	....
	Esterhazy.....										1		1	1	....
	Expanse.....										1		1	1	....
	Filmore.....										2		2	1	....
	Fort Qu'Appelle.....										1		1	1	....
	Gravelbourg.....									1	2		3	3	....
	Holdfast.....										1		1	1	....
	Indian Head.....								1		2		3	2	....
	Kamsack.....										1		2	2	....
	Kipling.....								1				1	1	....
	Lampman.....										1		1	1	....
	Langenburg.....										1		1	1	....
	Laingan.....										2		2	1	....
	Melville.....										2		2	1	....
	Milestone.....										1		1	1	....
	Montmartre.....									1			1	1	....
	Mortlach.....										1		1	1	....
	Moosejaw.....							1		1	3	1	6	4	....
	Moosomin.....								1		3		4	2	....
	Nelson House.....										1		1		....
	Neudorf.....								1		1		2	2	....
	Northgate.....									1	1		2	2	....
	North Portal.....									1	1		2	1	....
	Norway House.....								1		1	1	3		....
	Ogema.....										2		2	1	....
	Outlook.....										1		1	1	....
	Ottawa.....				2			4					6		....
	Pelly.....										1		1	1	....
	Punnichy.....										1		1	1	....
	Radville.....										1		1	2	....
	Sheho.....										1		1	1	....
	Split Lake.....										1	1	2		....
	Strassburg.....							1					1	1	....
	Town Station.....									1	2		3	1	....
	Tribune.....										2		2	2	....
	Tugaske.....										2		2	2	....
	Weyburn.....				1						4	1	6	5	....
	Willow Bunch.....									1	1		2	2	....
	Wood Mountain.....				1					1	4	1	7	7	....
	Yellow Grass.....										1		1	1	....
	Yorkton.....				1					1	5		7	4
	On Command.....							2	5				7	
Total "Depôt" Division.		1	1	2	11	1	1	14	21	40	605	19	716	374

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"A"	Maple Creek.....			1	1			2	3	2	14	4	27	33	
	Cabri.....										1		1	1	
	Chaplin.....										1		1	1	
	East End.....										1		1	1	
	Gull Lake.....								1		1		2	2	
	Herbert.....										1		1	2	
	Harlem Trail.....										1		1	2	
	Kelvinhurst.....										1		1	1	
	Neville.....									1			1	2	
	Prussia.....										2		2	2	
	Shaunavon.....									1	1		2	2	
	Swift Current.....				1					1	1		4	5	
	Ten Mile.....								1				1	3	
	Town Station.....										1		1		
	Vanguard.....										2		2	2	
	Wallow Creek.....									1	1	1	3	4	
	Total "A" Division.....			1	2			2	5	6	29	7	52	63	
"B"	Dawson.....			1				2	3	1	11	2	20	13	
	Carcross.....										1		1		
	Dawson Town Station.....									1	3		4		
	Forty Mile.....										1		1		22
	Granville.....							1					1	2	
	Indian River.....										1		1	1	
	Mayo.....										1		1	1	
	Rampart House.....							1					1		
	White Horse Town Station.....							1					1		
	White Horse.....				2			1			13	1	17	6	
	On Command.....										1		1		
	Total "B" Division.....			1	2			3	6	2	32	3	49	23	22
"C"	Battleford.....			1				3	1	2	17	4	28	26	
	Alsask.....										1		1	1	
	Biggar.....								1				1	2	
	Cutknife.....										1		1	1	
	Edam.....										2		2	2	
	Hafford.....								1		1		2	2	
	Ker Robert.....										1		1	2	
	Kindersley.....							1			3		4	2	
	Lloydminster.....										1		1	1	
	Loverna.....										1		1	1	
	Macklin.....								1				1	1	
	Maidstone.....										1		1	1	
	Meota.....								1				1	1	
	Onion Lake.....								1		1		2	3	
	Radison.....										1		1	2	
	Rosetown.....										1		1	2	
	Unity.....										1		1	1	
	Wilkie.....				1						4		5	6	
	On Command.....				1						2		3	2	
	Total "C" Division.....			1	2			4	5	3	39	4	58	59	
"D"	Macleod.....			1	2	1		3	2	3	20	5	37	28	
	Big Bend.....										2	1	3	3	
	Blairmore.....									1	1		2	1	
	Bellevue.....									1	1		2	2	
	Beaver Mines.....										1		1	1	

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"D"—<i>Con</i>	Cardston.....							1			1	1	3	2	
	Claresholm.....				1				1	2			4	3	
	Carmangay.....								1	1			2	1	
	Coleman.....								1	1			2	1	
	Lundbreck.....									1			1	1	
	Monarch.....									1			1	1	
	Nanton.....									1			1	1	
	Peigan.....								1			1	2	1	
	Porcupine.....									1			1	2	
	Pincher Creek.....				1				1		1		3	4	
	Stand Off.....								1			3	5	5	
	Twin Lakes.....										2		2	2	
	Vulcan.....										1		1	1	
	On Command.....							1					1		
	Total "D" Division.....			1	4	1		5	4	9	39	11	74	60	
"E".....	Calgary.....			1	1			2	3		12	4	23	17	
	Banff.....								1		1	1	3	3	
	Bankhead.....										1		1	1	
	Bassano.....								1		1		2	1	
	Brooks.....								1				1	1	
	Canmore.....								1		1		2	1	
	Carbon.....									1			1	1	
	Cochrane.....										1		1	1	
	Crossfield.....										1		1	1	
	Drumheller.....										1		1	1	
	Exshaw.....										1		1	1	
	Gleichen.....								1			2	4	4	
	High River.....										1		1	1	
	Hanna.....										1		1	1	
	Innisfail.....									1			1	1	
	Irricana.....										1		1	1	
	Munson.....										1		1	1	
	Nateby.....								1		1		2	4	
	Nordegg.....										1		1		
	Okotoks.....								1				1	1	
	Olds.....										1		1	1	
	Parvella.....										2		2	4	
	Red Deer.....				1					1			2	1	
	Rocky Mountain House.....									1			1	1	
	Strathmore.....										1		1	1	
	Trochu.....								1		1		2	3	
	Youngstown.....										1		1	1	
	On Leave.....									1			1		
	Total "E" Division.....			1	2			2	9	7	33	7	61	55	
"F".....	Prince Albert.....			1	1			2	2		9	4	19	20	
	Allan.....										1		1	1	
	Asquith.....										1		1	1	
	Beaver Lake.....										1		1		
	Big River.....										1		1		
	Blaine Lake.....									1	1		2		
	Cumberland House.....										1		1		31
	Dinsmore.....										1		1	1	
	Duck Lake.....								1				1	2	
	Hanley.....										1		1	1	
	Hudson Bay Junction.....										1		1		
	Humboldt.....								1		1		2	2	
	Isle a la Crosse.....								1		1		2		3

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"F"— <i>Con.</i>	Melfort							1					1	1	
	Saskatoon				1					2	5		8	5	
	Setting Lake										1		1		
	Shellbrook								1				1	1	
	Tisdale										1		1	1	
	The Pas				1					1	3		5		
	Thicket Portage										1	1	2		
	Vonda										1		1	1	
	Wadena										1		1	1	
	Wakaw										1		1	1	
	Watrous										1		1	1	
	On Command										1		1		
	Total "F" Division			1	3			3	6	4	36	5	58	42	34
"G"	Edmonton			1	1			2	2	5	13	6	30	29	
	Andrew										1		1	1	
	Beaver Crossing									1			1	1	
	Coalspur										1		1	1	
	Camrose									1			2	2	
	Castor										1		1	1	
	Clyde								1	1			2	2	
	Coronation									1			1	1	
	Daysland										1		1	1	
	Edson				1						4		5	4	
	Fort Saskatchewan							1			1		2	2	
	Hardisty										1		1	2	
	Jasper										1		1	1	
	Lacombe								1		1		2	2	
	Lac St. Anne										1		1	1	
	Morinville												2	2	
	Pocahontas								1		1		1	1	
	Provost										1		1	1	
	Stekler				1						1		2	1	
	Stoney Plain								1				1	1	
	St. Paul de Metes										1		1	2	
	Tofield									1			1	1	
	Vegreville							1					1	1	
	Vermilion									1			1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin								1				1	1	
	On Command		1		1			1	1		5		9	1	
	Total "G" Division		1	1	4			4	7	12	39	6	74	65	
"K"	Lethbridge			1	1			1	4	1	17	2	27	18	
	Coutts								1		2		3	4	
	Empress									1	1		2	2	
	Grassy Lake								1		1		2	2	
	Irvine							1					3	3	
	Manyberries										2		1	1	
	Medicine Hat				1				1		3		5	6	
	Medicine Lodge									1		1	2	1	
	Milk River										2		2	3	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1	1	1	3	2	
	Suffield										1		1	1	
	Sundial										2		2	2	
	Stirling										1		1	1	
	Warner										1		1	1	
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	
	Writing on Stone									1			1	1	
	On Command													8	
	Total "K" Division			1	2			2	7	6	35	4	57	58	

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DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1914.—*Con.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary-Surgeons	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
"M".....	Fort Churchill.....			1					1		7		9		32
	Fullerton.....								1		1		2		16
	Fort Nelson.....								1		1		2		1
	On Command.....			1	1			1		1	3		7		
	Total "M" Division..			2	1			1	3	1	12		20		49
"N".....	Athabaska.....			1				1	1	1	5	2	11	9	
	Chipewyan.....								1			1	2		5
	Dunvegan.....										1		1	1	
	Fort Macpherson.....								1		2		3		3
	Fort McMurray.....								1		1		2		3
	Fort Resolution.....									1		1	2		5
	Fort Simpson.....									1	1		2		4
	Fort Vermilion.....								1				1	1	
	Grande Prairie.....										1		1	1	
	Herschell Island.....				1					1	2		4		3
	Lac la Biche.....										1		1	1	
	Lake Saskatoon.....							1			1		2	5	
	Lesser Slave Lake.....				1				1		2	3	7	8	
	Mirror Landing.....													1	
	Peace River Crossing.....							1			2	1	4	5	
	Sawridge.....										1		1	1	
	Smith Landing.....				1						2		3	2	5
	Sturgeon Lake.....										1		1	1	2
	Wabasca.....										1		1		4
	Total "N" Division			1	3			3	6	4	24	8	49	36	34

RECAPITULATION.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Regina District.....	1	1	2	11	1	1	14	21	40	605	19	716	374	
Maple Creek District.....			1	2			2	5	6	29	7	52	63	
Dawson District.....			1	2			3	6	2	32	3	49	23	22
Battleford District.....			1	2			4	5	3	39	4	58	59	
Macleod District.....			1	4	1		5	4	9	39	11	74	60	
Calgary District.....			1	2			2	9	7	33	7	61	55	
Prince Albert District.....			1	3			3	6	4	36	5	58	42	34
Edmonton District.....		1	1	4			4	7	12	39	6	74	65	
Lethbridge District.....			1	2			2	7	6	35	4	57	58	
Hudson Bay District.....			2	1			1	3	1	12		20		49
Athabaska District.....			1	3			3	6	4	24	8	49	36	34
Total strength, Sept. 30, 1914...	1	2	13	36	2	1	43	79	94	923	74	1268	835	139

PART III.
YUKON TERRITORY.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPT. J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING "B"
DIVISION, DAWSON, Y.T.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of "B" division for the year ended 30th September, 1914, as follows:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE TERRITORY.

The large mining companies are working to their full capacity; 1913 was a record year for the length of time the dredges worked, and the working time during the present year will be even longer. Owing to the exceptionally heavy rains which have continued almost daily since June, the season has been an ideal one for the miner who, in previous years, has often suffered from the scarcity of water.

The Threadgold Company is still clearing ground in the vicinity of Granville and Quartz creeks, but no further work has been done.

The Mayo district is booming, a considerable quantity of ore has been mined and sent to smelters outside with extraordinary showing in gold, silver, and lead.

A reported find near Rampart House took a few prospectors to that part of the country, but the result was not encouraging.

There was a stampede to the Sixty-mile, and a large tract was staked. The Yukon Gold Company took options on these and did a considerable quantity of drilling, but without finding sufficient to authorize the expense of putting in a dredge.

The Pueblo Mine struck a very rich vein at 400 feet late this summer.

Business generally throughout the Yukon has been good. Crops, where farming is done, have been good; oats have been ripened in the vicinity of Dawson. At the Hay ranch, at Tagish, 100 tons of hay have been put up; the majority has been sold to an Atlin firm at \$40 a ton.

Owing to the purchase by the White Pass Company of all the steamers formerly belonging to the Northern Commercial Company, and so doing away with all competition, rates have gone back to the old prices, in some instances advancing. This has increased the price of most commodities over that of last year, when the two companies were competing for the transportation business. In spite of this, there has been considerable tourist travel.

Should the present war, in which the Empire is involved, unfortunately be prolonged to next summer, it is likely that this travel will be greatly increased, as European travel will be cut off.

CRIME.

The following is a list of cases, entered and dealt with during the year:—

LIST OF CASES entered and dealt with in Yukon during the year 1913-14.

Classification.	Awaiting from last year.	Cases Entered.	Convic- tions.	Dismissed or with- drawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Against the person:—					
Assault, common.....		23	14	9	
Assault, causing bodily harm.....		5	3	1	*1
Intimidation.....		3		3	
Threatening life.....		2		2	
Threatening to extort money.....		2	1	1	
Murder.....		2	1	1	
Offences against property:—					
Theft.....		11	6	5	
Theft from dwelling.....	1	6	6	1	
False pretenses.....					
Cruelty to animals.....		1	1		
Wilful damage.....		2	2		
Offences against public order:—					
Carrying concealed weapons.....		1	1		
Against religion, morals, etc.:—					
Drunk and disorderly.....	1	52	49	4	
Keeping common gaming house.....		1	1		
Gambling.....		9	9		
Frequenters in gaming house.....		22	8	14	
Vagrancy.....	1		1		
Swearing in public place.....		2	2		
Keeper of bawdy house.....		2	1		*1
Cheating at play.....		2		2	
Living on avails of prostitution.....		1		1	
Offences against the Indian Act:—					
Supplying liquor to Indians.....		10	8	2	
Having liquor in possession.....		8	6	2	
Intoxication.....		13	12	1	
Having liquor in Indian cabin.....		1	1		
Against Yukon ordinances:—					
Selling liquor during prohibited hours.....		2	2		
Selling liquor without license.....		10	10		
Selling liquor to drunken person.....		1	1		
Interdiction.....		1		1	
Drunk while interdicted.....		2	1	1	
Insanity.....		3	2	1	
Having diseased hogs in storage.....		1	1		
Having diseased hogs in possession.....		1	1		
Pollution of streams.....		1	1		
Wages.....		9	8	1	
Unlawful export of foxes.....		1			1
Administration of law and justice:—					
Obstructing peace officer.....		1	1		
Resisting arrest.....		3	3		
Against the Immigration Act.....					
Entering Canada by stealth.....		3	3		
Against the Shipping Act:—					
Stowaways.....		2	2		
Against city by-laws—					
Hawking without license.....		1	1		
Ringling false fire alarms.....		1	1		
Totals.....	3	224	171	53	3

* Out on bail, left the country.

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The following is a brief résumé of the most serious cases, two only really come under that heading:—

On the 11th June a body was found floating in the river at Whitehorse. It was trussed with willow, bound to it lengthwise, three at the back and two in front. The post-mortem showed clearly that it was a case of murder, and at the inquest it came out that the deceased was an Italian named Dominico Melis. A verdict of murder against some person or persons unknown was returned. Warrants were issued for the arrest of George Ganley and Romolo Caesari. They were both arrested near Dawson by Detective Sergeants Mapley and MacBrayne. These men were sent to Whitehorse, and later Caesari was committed for trial on the charge of murder by Police Magistrate Geo. L. Taylor. The case against Ganley was dismissed. A bench warrant was obtained to retain the latter in custody as a witness.

On the 11th June, Alfred Goss was arrested in Whitehorse on a charge of assault inflicting grievous bodily harm. There was a strong suspicion that if not actually implicated in the murder of Melis, he at least knew something about it. On the charge of assault he was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour, together with a fine or further term of imprisonment if not paid. This enables us to hold him for further investigation, and to give evidence at the trial of Caesari if necessary.

On the 14th July, Joseph André was arrested at Forty-mile by Sergeant Thompson charged with stabbing Louis Lavoie in the back with a knife. No defence was made, the accused admitting his guilt. He was sentenced to twelve months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 18th April, Dan Sullivan was arrested by Detective Sergeant Mapley on warrant charging him with assault causing actual bodily harm to Pat Dugan. The latter was struck on the elbow with a draw knife and a piece taken out of the joint. The case was adjourned and accused admitted to bail, himself in \$500, and two sureties of \$250 each. Sullivan jumped his bail and was traced to Eagle City, Alaska, where we lost track of him.

On the 29th September last year, W. A. Fuerst was convicted of theft of gold dust from a dwelling-house at Carmacks and was sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment with hard labour by Police Magistrate Taylor at Whitehorse. The case was appealed on a technicality and a new trial ordered. The prisoner was again tried by Mr. Taylor and pleading guilty, was given the same sentence, the time he had already served to count on new sentence.

On the 20th August, Willie Mellish, a boy of 12 years of age, was arrested for theft from dwelling-house. For some time various sums of money had been stolen from a cabin in Dawson during the absence of the owner. Reg. No. 5586 Constable Campbell, H., was detailed and cached himself in the house. About 7 p.m. he heard some one enter through a window and found this boy standing beside a bureau with money which had been marked and left on top, in his hand. A purse previously stolen was found on him. The boy confessed to having entered the cabin five or six times previously and stolen money. He unscrewed the mosquito netting screen from a window, entered the house, took whatever he could find, and went out by the door, then replacing the window screen. The screw driver used was cached under a plank. He had been convicted of theft from a till in a store about two years ago. There is no reformatory here and the boy was released on suspended sentence, the father guaranteeing to look after him.

About 2 a.m. on the morning of the 21st September, two masked men entered the Boss Bakery, South Dawson, and held up the baker, Alfred Landry, tying his hands and feet and placing a gunny sack over his head. About this time a man named Oril Genest entered the bakery to get a pail of water, and he was assaulted and struck on the head with the butt end of a revolver and rendered unconscious. The two men obtained about \$80 from the till and from Landry's pockets, but they fortun-

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ately overlooked a roll containing \$250 which he had in his vest pocket. Both men were much excited, and could not give a very comprehensive statement of what did take place, nor a good description of the hold-up men.

The trial of Romolo Caesari, for the murder of Dominico Melis commenced on the 24th instant. The jury returned a verdict of guilty and he was sentenced by Mr. Justice Macaulay to be hanged on the 5th February, 1915.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

A large number of letters have been received inquiring for missing relatives. Every effort has been made to obtain the required information, but when inquiries are made for persons who were supposed to come north as far back as eighteen or twenty years ago, it is not to be wondered at if the information cannot always be given.

INDIGENTS.

Any assistance given is charged to the Territorial Government. A number of Russians who were lured north from Vancouver by one of their own countrymen had to be assisted. Unfortunately this man kept just inside the dividing line of fraud and could not be got at.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The Lee-Enfield rifles and Colts revolvers in this division are all in good condition. Those in use are inspected weekly.

There are two 7-pr. muzzle-loading guns and two maxims in the division; all are in good condition, although the 7-prs. are long out of date. One maxim has gun carriage, as well as tripod equipment.

The annual revolver practice was held, and returns forwarded. Some of the ammunition is very poor, a large number of mis-fires being the result.

INDIANS.

Drunkenness amongst the Indians in this vicinity has not been so prevalent as in the past, some stiff sentences of imprisonment without the option of a fine have made them more chary of getting into the hands of the police. Even heavy fines do not deter these people from drinking. At Whitehorse this system is followed, and the cases are more frequent than in Dawson.

The Rev. John Hawksley has been appointed to the charge of the Indians in the territory. This has relieved the police of a considerable amount of work, although in all outlying districts we still deal with them.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, RENEWALS, ETC.

Extensive repairs and improvements have been made in the post this year. Authority was received to paint all the frame buildings and colour those built of logs; to replace the old worn out wooden shingles with steel ones; to line the quarters occupied by the officer commanding, Inspector Tedford and Staff-Sergeant Bell with beaver board, and to re-floor part of officers' quarters where required; to re-floor the down-stairs part of the barracks and canteen building and paint the same throughout inside. With the exception of the inside work in the barrack building, this work has all been completed, and the old town station has been made into one room and lined with beaver board for use as a barrack room, to increase the accommodation. The quarters were also "jacked up," new supports and joists put in some places where the old ones had warped and sunk. The whole of this work was done with police and prison labour. We were fortunate in having a prisoner, who was a painter and decorator, and who had worked in San Francisco after the fire in lining the houses

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with beaver board. He was a skilled artisan, and has done splendid work. The quarters look well, and will be much warmer than formerly. To have hired men at Yukon prices for this work would have cost in the neighbourhood of \$2,000.

There has not been time to paint the inside of the barrack building yet, but this will be done before winter.

Authority was also received for painting the barracks at Whitehorse. This work is not yet completed, and part of it may have to stand over until next year.

The sewerage system authorized to be installed last year was completed late in November and works well. The sanitary arrangements of the post are now excellent. The delay arose through the necessity of getting the water system installed, the same men having to do both.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in good standing. Only a small profit is put upon the goods, but all stock is paid for. It is much appreciated by the men.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

Quality of all articles received has been good. I hope to receive the articles requisitioned for before close of navigation.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been excellent.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments has been diminished by the withdrawal of the men from the White River and Kluahne districts, which I did not consider any longer necessary. One has been established at Rampart House, and one placed at Indian river.

Two more detachments will be placed on the Dawson-Whitehorse trail this winter, in addition to the usual one at Pelly Crossing.

Reg. No. 5529 Constable Pearkes, G.R., was placed at the Summit between Whitehorse and Skagway during part of the summer to assist the immigration officer there, and did excellent work.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The number of men in the post does not admit of drills.

DOGS.

We have now twenty-seven dogs in the division. This is two over strength authorized, but in order to obtain the last four dogs the team of six had to be purchased. Two of these will be sold as soon as possible. All these dogs are large, young, and well broken. Twenty-two (22) are at Forty-mile, and five (5) at Rampart House.

FORAGE.

Local contractors supplied this which was of excellent quality. Price is higher than last year owing to there being no competition now in transportation. The Dawson contractor obtained the contract for Whitehorse also, his prices being considerably lower.

FIRE AND FIRE PROTECTION.

Owing to the Dawson City Water and Power Company raising the price for water supply, and cutting off the supply entirely on the consumers refusing to pay increased

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rate, a system was put in supplying the barracks, Government House, Good Samaritan hospital, administration building, and two private houses on the line. The old rate of \$80 per month was charged, and a hydrant put in the barracks at a rate of \$75 per month. This, with the stand pipes in quarters, to which rubber hose is attached, at all times, gives good fire protection. In addition there are a number of fire extinguishers and fire buckets.

Owing to the continuous wet weather this summer there were practically no forest fires.

In Dawson, forty-seven fire alarms were rung during the year, viz., thirty-eight fire and nine false alarms. Approximate damage done \$5,465, not including the office building.

About 8.20 on the morning of Sunday the 8th of March the headquarters offices here were discovered to be on fire. The fire had apparently started in the coal chute at the back of the building. The offices were log with cotton lining and ceilings and everything was as dry as tinder. The whole inside of the building was a mass of flames when discovered and was a total loss. Quick action in getting the barrack hose out and prompt response of the city fire brigade deluged the interior with water and so soaked some of the records that they were not legible. Contents of safes were practically uninjured.

The fire did not start from the furnace or pipes, as the under part of the floor was not even scorched.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

The coal furnaces installed last year have proved satisfactory. The coal supplied this year on contract is of better quality than last, being mined from a greater depth, and some improvements have also been made in the machinery at the mine.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Since receipt of the new harness requisitioned for, we are well supplied. All harness and saddlery is in good order.

GAME.

Game is very scarce this year. A few caribou were in the hills about 40 miles west of here, but there are almost no grouse or ptarmigan. The cold, wet summer no doubt spoilt the eggs and killed off most of the young birds. Moose are fairly plentiful in the Stewart river district. Ducks and geese are also in fair numbers.

Fox farming is doing well, and a large number of foxes have been caught and sold.

A Territorial Ordinance was passed this year prohibiting the exporting of any live fox not born in captivity, or which had been in captivity for at least two years, and also preventing the hunting, killing, or taking of any fox under one year of age, between the 1st April and 1st June. This will, to a great extent, prevent the depletion of foxes in the territory, which would otherwise have occurred through cubs being captured and sold to fox farmers outside the Yukon.

Tagish Jim, an Indian, sold his foxes for \$1,000, and bought a gasoline launch.

HEALTH.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Lachapelle deals fully with this subject in his report, attached hereto.

I regret to report that Inspector A. E. Acland is in hospital at Whitehorse with typhoid fever. He was admitted on the 28th August. He is progressing favourably.

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HORSES.

There are twenty-three (23) on muster roll. Of these, two are good ponies. All horses are in good conditions and fit for work.

INSPECTIONS.

Detachments have been inspected by an officer as frequently as possible during the year. The headquarters post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

The Dawson-Macpherson patrol was made during the winter of 1913-14. Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W.J.D., was in charge as far as Fort Macpherson, and from there he went on to Rampart House where he has since been. Reg. No. 4212 Corporal. Hocking, W., went with the above patrol, returning from Fort Macpherson to Dawson. Indians with dog trains were hired for this patrol. Quick time was made. The snow was comparatively light last winter. This patrol takes nearly three months on the round trip, including time spent at Macpherson. Corporal Hocking's report is attached hereto.

Frequent patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse during the year.

MINING.

This has been successful during the year. The abundance of water has greatly helped both the companies and the individual miners. A strike was again reported on the Sixty-mile and some good prospects found. The Yukon Gold Company took options on the claims located and did a considerable amount of drilling. The result apparently was not sufficiently good over the whole ground to warrant the expense of putting in a dredge.

The district around Mayo is still progressing. Mr. W. McWhorter has shipped several hundred tons of remarkably rich ore to the smelters, and intends getting about a thousand tons to the Stewart river this winter ready to ship on the opening of navigation next year.

The White river district is without doubt very rich in minerals, but is more for large companies than for individual miners. The Chisana gold fields, just across the line, have been a disappointment. Some good "pockets" have been found, but the metal is not spread over any considerable area.

The Five Fingers Coal Company have made still further improvements in their plant and are mining at a greater depth. The quality of the coal is excellent. About 2,000 tons have been shipped to Whitehorse for use of the railway and mines.

The Lone Star mine paid this year. The Bear Creek Mining Company, Limited, showed satisfactory returns from a small four stamp-mill.

There is but little change in the various mining districts from those reported last year. Numbers of men are scattered through the various creeks and most are making at least good wages. A strike was reported on the Porcupine this summer, but it has not amounted to much up to the present. A number of men who went on the small stampede have come out for winter supplies and are returning there to prospect further. Both the large companies, the Yukon Gold Company and the Canadian Klondike Mining Company have many years before them, before their ground is worked out. A considerable number of miners are still in the White River district and some more are going in after the freeze-up. A number of claims were lately staked on the Snag, a tributary of the White, in consequence of one miner striking good pay.

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Shipped to Alaskan points steers.. . . .	510
sheep.. . . .	180
hogs.. . . .	90

Refrigerated meats—

Arriving in Dawson, steers.. . . .	300
sheep.. . . .	500
hogs.. . . .	110

Attached are reports from Inspector E. Telford, in command of the Whitehorse sub-district during Inspector A. E. Acland's absence through illness; Acting Assistant Surgeon J. O. Lachapelle, and Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking, W., on Macpherson patrol.

On the outbreak of the war with Germany and Austria, recruits were called for for one year's service to strengthen this force. Although good terms were offered they were not sufficient to induce men to throw up good positions in this country to join for ordinary police duty. Only five men joined, and three of these were ex-constables. Had the police been allowed to go on foreign service there would have been no difficulty in getting recruits, both ex-members and others. This division almost to a man volunteered for service immediately on the outbreak of hostilities, and heard with great regret that none of our force were to be allowed to go to the front. Five Imperial reservists: Constable R. Dooley of the Munsters; Greenaway, W., Coldstream Guards; Hull, F., Royal Horse Artillery; Harvey, H. T., Worcesters; and King, H. R., 21st Lancers, were called to the colours and left here on the 21st instant.

Mr. Jos. W. Boyle, general manager of the Canadian Klondike Mining Company is equipping a battery of fifty men with quick-firing guns—Maxims or Colts—for service at the front. They sail in a few days, before navigation closes.

Since the destruction of the office building in March last the "old court-house" just outside the barrack grounds, has been used. It has good accommodations but is rather far away if anyone is required. This building is heated by wood burning furnaces—about 150 cords of wood are likely to be required. The stairway to upper part has been partitioned off and the heating pipes cut off, so possibly a less quantity will suffice.

Under "Mining," I omitted to mention that the "Engineer Mine," although only small, is doing well. It employs about twenty men.

The Treadgold Company has closed the hydraulic work at Granville. Men are now employed widening and strengthening the sluice ditches; about eighty men are employed.

There has been a small stampede to Hunters' Cabin creek; coarse gold was found at a depth of 5 feet on discovery, and twenty-five claims have been staked. The creek is not believed to be rich, although fair wages may be made.

In conclusion, I would bring to your notice the assistance I have received from all ranks. A great deal of work has been done in the post in addition to regular police duties, and all have thrown themselves heartily into and taken an interest in the work.

Inspector E. Telford has given me the greatest assistance at all times, and is now in Whitehorse in command during the illness of Inspector A. E. Acland.

A great deal of extra work has been thrown upon the office staff, more particularly in the case of Reg. No. 3247 Staff-sergeant Bell, A.L., on account of the greater part of the records, etc., having been lost in the fire which destroyed the headquarters office in March last.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.,*
Commanding "B" Division.

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DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
 "B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report for year ending this date, as follows:—

I regret having absolutely no data for my report prior to the 9th March, 1914, as all records, books, etc., were destroyed on the 8th March, 1914, in the fire which destroyed the "B" Division offices.

The health of all ranks during the year has been excellent, no serious cases arising, and no deaths occurring.

Reg. No. 3045 Staff-sergeant Joy, G.B., was in hospital for four days with an attack of tonsilitis. He made a good recovery and was returned to duty.

Since the 9th March I treated thirteen cases, all of which made good recoveries and were returned to duty.

During the same period, with exception of P. P. No. 5 (Smith) I treated seventeen cases in the guard-room. P. P. No. 5 (Smith) was in hospital for forty-five days, suffering from goitre and varicocoele. I operated on him for these ailments, and also cut off a growth from the thumb of the right hand. He made a good recovery. I attach list of cases treated, both in the force and in the guard-room.

The sanitary condition of the barracks and the guard room is good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. O. LACHAPELLE,

Acting Assistant Surgeon.

LIST OF CASES treated in Barracks to 30th September, 1914.

Ailment.	No. of cases.	No. days treatment.	Remarks.
Sprains	2	20	Made good recovery.
Influenza.....	3	11	"
Indigestion.....	1	1	"
Tonsilitis.....	1	7	"
Arthritis.....	1	1	"
Abscess.....	2	5	"
Bronchitis.....	3	5	"
Totals	13	50	"

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LIST OF CASES treated in the Guard-room to 30th September, 1914.

Ailment.	No. of cases.	No. days treatment.	Remarks.
Goitre.....	1	45	Made good recovery.
Infected sores.....	4	4	"
Neuralgia.....	1	1	"
Otorrhoea.....	1	1	"
Metrorrhagy.....	1	3	"
Alcoholism.....	1	5	"
Insomnia.....	1	1	"
Diarrhoea.....	1	1	"
Beucorrhoea.....	1	2	"
Bronchitis.....	1	1	"
Insanity.....	2	30	"
Sprains.....	1	1	"
Varicocele.....	1	30	"
Totals.....	17	125	"

Certified correct,

J. O. LACHAPELLE,

Act. Asst. Surgeon.

ROYAL NORTH WEST MOUNTED POLICE JAIL.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 30, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
 "B" Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
 Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the "B" Division guard-room, used as the common jail and penitentiary for the Yukon Territory, for the year ended 30th September, 1914:

Prisoners in ce'ls midnight, September 30, 1914.....	11
Received during the year, male.....	78
" " female.....	3
Lunatics, male.....	3
" " female.....	..
Total.....	95

Prisoners in cels midnight, September 30, 1914.....	3
Daily average.....	7.285
Maximum in any one day.....	12
Minimum in any one day.....	3
Number of lunatics received.....	3

Of these three lunatics, two after being held for examination for several days failed to show any sign of improvement, and were transferred to the asylum at New Westminster, the other after a short detention recovered and was discharged.

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SYNOPSIS OF PRISONERS CONFINED ON SEPTEMBER 30, 1914.

Offence.	Years.	Months.		Total.
	4	12	3	
Housebreaking and theft	1	1	....
Assault with intent, etc.		1		
Liquor to Indians.			1	
Total.	1	2	1	4

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
English	5	.....	5
American	11	.....	11
French	2	.....	2
French Canadian	3	.....	3
German	3	.....	3
Scandinavian	14	.....	14
Scotch	4	.....	4
Canadian	12	.....	12
Irish	8	.....	8
Japanese	1	.....	1
Indian	9	2	11
Slavonian	1	.....	1
Australian	4	.....	4
Italian	1	.....	1
Belgian	2	.....	2
Hungarian	1	.....	1
Negro		1	1
Total	81	3	84

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

Prisoners conduct has been very good; there were only four minor breaches of discipline, and these were all dealt with by the officer commanding, as warden of the jail and penitentiary. Two penitentiary prisoners were released on the expiration of their sentence; this leaves only one convict, and his sentence will expire in December next. It is gratifying to notice that crime among the native sons is apparently on the decrease; there having been only eleven convictions against the Indians compared with twenty-three in 1913.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail has been up to the standard, being good and ample in quantity. All the cooking is done in the division mess and the food is carried over and distributed in the jail.

The prisoners have, amongst other things, whitewashed and painted the barracks and jail buildings, cleaned and repaired drains, ditches, repaired and built fences and delivered coal, and dug trenches for the new water system.

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JAIL BUILDINGS.

The buildings are in good repair, and their appearance is considerably improved and brightened by the repainting of them this summer. The coal furnaces installed last fall which replaced the old wooden ones, proved their worth last winter, it being no trouble to keep the jail at an even temperature, this being an impossibility before; this and the installation of a water system and flush toilets in the jail, has made it most convenient and as comfortable as it is possible for such a place to be.

PRISON CLOTHING.

The clothing is of good quality and has all been supplied from the quartermaster stores, except underclothing for one prisoner whose girth was abnormal; this was purchased locally.

LUNATICS.

The number of insane patients shows a decrease of one compared with 1913, and eight compared with 1912. One of these was a very old man and suffered from senile decay, and as there did not appear any hope of his recovery he was transferred to New Westminster asylum. The other had had family troubles for several years, and this combined with recent business troubles seemed to have preyed on his mind to such an extent that he broke under the strain, and as he, after being held under medical examination for some time, did not appear to improve in the slightest, the judge deemed it advisable to recommend his removal to the asylum. The third man after being held here for eight days, recovered and was discharged.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

G. B. JOY, *S. Sergt.*

Reg. No. 3045.

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APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR E. TELFORD, COMMANDING WHITE HORSE SUB-DISTRICT.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., 17th September, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
"B" Division R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as annual report of the White Horse Sub-District of "B" Division, for the year ending September 30th, 1914:—

I arrived from Dawson on September 7th and took over command of the Sub-District from Sergt. Head, Inspector Acland having been placed in hospital on August 28th, suffering from Typhoid Fever.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Business has averaged about the same as last year, at one time the Chisana diggings were thought to be going to benefit this district, but any travel into that district has practically ceased, via Whitehorse and Kluahne. The Copper mines having shut down here on account of the war, will make things considerably quieter.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Assistance was rendered to the Immigration Department at the White Pass Summit, one man being stationed there from April 4th to June 21st.

The Customs were assisted at Kluahne by the Constable in charge of that detachment examining goods passing through to the Chisana district between November and June.

The Indian Department have been assisted in the care of the sick and destitute Indians, who have been furnished with provisions, etc. when necessary.

And members of this detachment assisted by a female searcher have performed the duties of searching passengers and baggage, leaving the territory via Whitehorse, in connection with the Ordinance for the exportation of Gold Dust from the Yukon territory.

DETACHMENTS.

The detachments at Kluahne and White Pass were withdrawn, Carcross being the only detachment kept open at the present time.

HORSES.

There are six horses on charge here. One pack horse, Reg. No. 238, mentioned as strayed in last annual report was afterwards found dead and struck off by G.O. 8684. The horses now on charge are well suited to the requirements of this sub-district.

TRANSPORT.

The wheel and sleigh transport is in good repair, minor repairs having been from time to time attended to by our own men.

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STORES.

The stores here are in good order.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract have been satisfactory and economical in every way.

BUILDINGS AND REPAIRS.

The detachment buildings are in good repair, and are all being repainted.

CRIME.

There has been a greater number of criminal cases during the year, owing chiefly in the Indian cases to their being in possession of more money than usual, obtained from disposal of furs and live foxes.

The most serious case, the "Melis murder case,"

On June 11th the body of Dominico Melis was found in the river at Whitehorse. The skull was crushed, arms and ribs broken, and the body trussed up. Cesari Romolo, the dead man's partner and one George Ganley, an associate, were arrested on suspicion and brought before Police Magistrate G. L. Taylor at Whitehorse on July 31st. The charge against Ganley was dismissed and Cesari was sent up for trial. The trial of Cesari has been fixed for the end of September.

Alfred Goss, was arrested on June 14th at Whitehorse, for assault causing actual bodily harm, was tried by Police Magistrate G. L. Taylor on June 15th, convicted, and sentenced to 6 months, hard labour, and a fine of \$95 and costs or in default an additional 6 months, hard labour.

DESTITUTES.

There have been no applications for relief here during the year, other than by Indians.

HEALTH.

During March there was an epidemic of dysentery around here, Inspector Acland being affected more severely than the majority of the other cases. The epidemic was attributed by Acting Assistant Surgeon W. B. Clarke to the use of the river water, which was pumped from an intake in front of the town, but water has since been hauled from above the town.

On the 28th August Inspector Acland was taken to the hospital with typhoid fever, but is now progressing very favourably, there have been no other cases of typhoid fever.

PATROLS.

Patrols have been made whenever practicable to the outlying districts.

MINING.

There has been a fairly good output from the Pueblo copper mine here up to the middle of September when it was shut down for the time being, owing to the war, a small staff being kept to maintain the mine in fit shape to start up again.

The stampede to the Chisana, Alaska, though not a complete failure, has not turned out of any benefit to this part of the territory.

The older placer camps have been very quiet during the past season and no fresh strikes of any consequence have developed.

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GENERAL REMARKS.

The fur catch for the past year, has been good. Several fox farms have been established. Game is fairly plentiful, moose being very numerous. Business men look for a very quiet winter, owing to the effect the war is expected to cause in all trade.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. TELFORD, *Insp.*,

Commanding Whitehorse Sub.-District.

LIST of cases entered and dealt with in the Whitehorse Sub.-District of the Yukon Territory from October 1, 1913, to September 18, 1914.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	2	.....	1	1
Assault, common	6	3	3	
" causing bodily arm	3	2	1	
Intimidation	3	.....	3	
Offences against property—				
Theft from a dwelling	5	4	1	
Wilful damage	2	2	.....
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed weapons .....	*	.....	.....
Offences against morality—				
Drunk and disorderly	11	11	.....
Gambling	4	4	.....
Cheating at play	2	.....	2	
Vagrancy	1	1	.....
Living on avail of prostitution	1	.....	1	
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Indians intoxicated	5	5	.....
Indians in possession of intoxicants	6	4	2	
Supplying intoxicants	9	7	2	
Being in possession of intoxicants in indian house	1	1	.....
Offences against Immigration Act—				
One entering by stealth—Two "Undesirables"	3	3	.....
Offences against Yukon Ordinances—				
Pollution of streams	1	1	.....
Order for payment of wages	9	8	1	
Unlawful export of foxes	1	.....	.....	1
Totals	75	56	17	2

* Pistols found on the persons entering Canada at White Pass Summit confiscated without further proceedings. Awaiting trial, Romeo Casari committed for trial.

Certified correct,

L. McLAUCHLAN, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 3322.

WHITE HORSE, Y.T., 18th. September 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Whitehorse Sub-District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of the Whitehorse Detachment Guard room, a common jail, for the year ending September 30, 1914:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, 30-9-1913.. . . .	1
Received during year, males.. . . .	43
Received during year, females.. . . .	1
Received during year, lunatics.. . . .	2
<hr/>	
Total prisoners confined.. . . .	47
Total number in cells at midnight, 30-9-1914.. . . .	3
Daily average.. . . .	1.282
Maximum in any one day.. . . .	6
Minimum in any one day.. . . .	0

There have been 2 lunatics confined here enroute from Dawson to New Westminster.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Males.	Females.	Total.
White	38		38
Indian	8	1	9
			<hr/> 47
<hr/>			
Nationality.	Males.	Females.	Totals.
American.....	8		8
Canadian.....	7		7
English.....	6		6
Irish.....	2		2
Welsh.....	1		1
Swede.....	6		6
Swiss.....	1		1
German.....	2		2
Indian.....	8	1	9
Russian.....	4		4
Italian.....	1		1
Totals	46	1	47

Number of common jail prisoners confined.. . . .	6
Number of casualse confined.. . . .	41
<hr/>	
Total number confined.. . . .	47

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CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

The general conduct of the prisoners has been good, there has been no breach of discipline.

PRISON FOOD.

The quality of the food supplied the jail has been first-class and the amount is sufficient. There is no kitchen attached to the jail, and the meals have been cooked by the detachment mess cook, this has proved satisfactory.

PRISON LABOUR.

The prisoners have been employed on the general fatigue work around barracks, splitting wood, painting, etc.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. F. HAYES, *Const.*,

Provost.

APPENDIX C.

CORPORAL W. HOCKING, DAWSON TO MACPHERSON AND RETURN.

DAWSON, Y.T., March 6, 1914.

The Officer Commanding

"B" Division R.N.W.M. Police

Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of patrol from Dawson to Fort Macpherson and return, winter of 1914.

In compliance with your instructions I left Dawson about 10 a.m. on January 3, 1914, in company with Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster, W.J.D., and John Martin, Charles River, Andrew Joseph, and Jacob Njcoli (Indians) with four dog teams of five dogs each; Reg. Nos. 5361 and 5541 Constables Clifford G. and Hull F., with team accompanied us to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river, 18 miles out from Dawson.

We carried about 70 pounds of mail newspapers, etc., for Fort Macpherson and Herschell island and also about 40 pounds of customs papers, stationery, etc., for Sergeant Dempster's use at Rampart House.

The route followed was the same as usual excepting we made a portage on the left limit of the Big Wind river leaving the river about 3 miles below Mount Deception and coming out on the river again about a mile below Wind City. This is about six miles shorter than following the river.

We arrived at Fort Macpherson about 3.30 p.m. on the 1st day of February, 1914, having been an even 30 days on the outgoing trip. We remained at Fort Macpherson until February 16th to give the dogs a good rest up and wait for the arrival of the Edmonton Mail Packet, which arrived at Macpherson from Fort Good Hope at 9 p.m. on the 12th of February. On the 16th of February I and the four Indians with dog teams left Fort Macpherson at 8.30 a.m. on the return trip back to Dawson, we carried about 35 pounds of mail on the return trip, Reg. No. 3193 Sergeant Dempster W. J. D. remained at Fort Macpherson making preparations to proceed to Rampart House. We arrived back in Dawson at noon on the 5th of March, having been 17½ days on the return trip.

Indians.—We met quite a number of Indians both going over and also coming back. On the way over 12 Indians with teams travelled with us from the mouth of the Twelve-mile to a point 30 miles down the Blackstone river, these Indians were all in good circumstances, having had an unusually good catch of fur. I was informed that 23 black and silver foxes besides other furs had been caught by them up to Christmas, this amongst a band of about 15 families. On the Big Wind river we came across two families, one on the Big Wind portage and one at the mouth of Hungry creek, numbering 11 all told. These had come from Macpherson along our route, having left Macpherson sometime during the month of November, 1913; they had killed sufficient moose for their needs. One old man was blind, and to him Sergeant Dempster gave a little grub, bacon, flour, etc. On the Peel river about 30 miles from Macpherson we came to five camps, and a few miles farther on there were four more. These two outfits were living chiefly on rabbits, they had left Macpherson only a few days before. On the return trip we met the same Indians on the Peel river, they had got some moose a few days before and were well supplied with meat then, excepting the two families we met just above the mouth of Mountain creek to whom I gave a little grub. We met six families camped near the head of Waugh creek on returning. These had just killed about 30 caribou so were well supplied with meat for some time.

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Trails.—This year we were unusually lucky in having an old trail the greater part of the way. From the mouth of Twelve-mile to the Indian camp on the Blackstone we had a fairly good hard trail, from there on to the mouth of the Little Wind river, there was a trail with only about 6 inches of snow on it. This was the trail of some Indians who had come to Dawson from the Blacksand river. In one day after leaving this we came to a fresh trail about 5 miles from the mouth of the Little Wind river, and the next day we came to the camp of Indians who had come from Macpherson. Along the big portage there was about a foot of snow on the old trail, but this was much better than having to break a new trail.

Weather.—With the exception of the last week on the outgoing trip the weather was fairly mild. The last week it was exceedingly cold, the thermometer registering as low as 60 and 62 below zero some days.

Dogs.—We had twenty (20) dogs all of which were hired, the only good team was that of John Martin. The other Indians had very poor teams. John Martin informed me that he had urged them to feed up their dogs and have them in good condition before starting out, but they did not do so, consequently their dogs were not in condition for the trip, and I feel certain that if we had had to break a new trail and travel through deep snow most of the way, which is generally done, that we should have been very seriously handicapped and would have had to lay over and rest the dogs very often. Indian Jacob had to trade off one of his dogs for a better one at the Indian camp on the Blackstone only about 100 miles out, and on arrival at Trail river 90 miles from Macpherson he had to kill one of his dogs, it being played out and unable to work. On arrival at Fort Macpherson Indian Charlie had to kill two dogs out of his team and Indian Andrew one out of his, and purchase new ones for the return trip.

General.—Mr. V. Steffansson, Commander of the Canadian Arctic Expedition, arrived at Fort Macpherson on the 4th of February. The steamer *Karluk* of that expedition was frozen in off Point Barrow early in August last; for several days before the 22nd of August there was a strong wind which increased to a gale on that date and continued during the 23rd and 24th, during this gale the *Karluk* was carried out with the ice and has not since been heard off, Mr. Stefansson is of the opinion that she has a little better than an even chance of getting out safely, but she may drift with the ice for two or three years.

The gas schooners *Alaska* and *Mary Sachs* of the southern section of this expedition in charge of Dr. Anderson, are frozen in at Collinson Point about 180 miles west of Herschell Island.

The steam whaler *Belvedere*, Capt. Cottle, is frozen in about 80 miles west of Herschell Island, she has the police supplies on board.

The Gas. Schn. *Elvira* is wrecked off Icy Reef and about 10 miles off shore; her cargo was saved and taken aboard the *Polar Bear*.

The Gas. Schn. *Polar Bear* is frozen in about 12 miles west of the *Belvedere*. These boats are all coming in to Herschell Island.

The Gas Schn. *Anna*, *Ogla*, and *North Star*, are frozen in about 40 miles west of Herschell island. These two were going out; apparently no boat could get in to or out from Herschell island last season.

The natives at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island are in the same condition as usual as regards grub.

F. B. Williams and Emil Hebert, trappers, and J. Jacquot, trader, left Fort Macpherson for Dawson with three toboggans loaded with fur on the 5th of February. They were accompanied by one Indian.

Regarding Hubert Darrell, who perished somewhere near the Anderson river some three years ago. It was reported two years ago that some Eskimo had been in that

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district and had seen a stake blazed with some writing on it. They were asked by Mr. Stefansson to cut off the part with the writing on it on their next visit and bring it in with them. I understand that the Eskimos have visited that district since then and have brought in a copy of what was written on the stake and gave it to the missionary at Kittegaryuit, an Eskimo village on the eastern branch of the Mackenzie river. Mr. Young of that mission says that he had the paper but he left it down at the mission and he does not remember anything of what was written on it. Mr. Phillips of the H.B.Co. at that point says that he read the paper and he thinks that Darrell mentions having been frozen twice and giving two dates, which he, Phillips, does not remember. Mr. Darrell's signature was on the stake.

There is very little left at our cache at Hart river. John Martin informed me that A. A. Knorr had been there and had taken some of it and had so reported to you by letter. The cache on Trail river was in good order; we did not touch it on the outgoing trip, but on returning we took on all the dry fish, 280 lbs. that was there, for dog feed, a fresh supply of dry fish will be placed in the cache from Macpherson for next winter.

Our provisions were of good quality and ample for our needs both going and coming. Martin and Andrew shot five Caribou on the divide between Waugh and Forrest creeks; we got these close to the trail and did not lose much time. This gave us plenty of fresh meat and some dog feed. Our dog feed consisted of 500 pounds of King salmon taken from Dawson and 762 pounds of dry caribou meat purchased from John Martin on Michelle creek; this gave us sufficient dog feed for the outgoing trip, and on the return trip our dog feed consisted of 300 pounds of dried white fish taken from Macpherson, 280 pounds picked up at our Trail river cache and 100 pounds of dry caribou meat purchased from Indian Robert on Forrest creek. This gave us sufficient dog feed for the return trip.

Wolf tracks were quite numerous on Michelle and Waugh creeks, and we heard wolves howling one day on Michelle creek. We saw quite a number of caribou on the divide between Waugh and Forrest creeks, and moose tracks were numerous along the Wind river and the Big portage, and ptarmigan were quite plentiful on some of the creeks along the route.

The Following is a Copy of the Diary.

Saturday, January 3, left Dawson at 10 in the morning and proceeded to the mouth of the Twelve-mile river arriving there at 3.30 in the afternoon, and reloaded toboggans, distance 18 miles.

Sunday, January 4, started from Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8 in the morning. Stopped for lunch at 11 in the morning, and camped at 4.30 in the afternoon, about 5 miles above the 10-mile camp. Messrs. Clegg and Wheeler travelled and camped with us and twelve Indians and teams also travelled with us. Trail good, distance 15 miles.

Monday, January 5, started at 7.30 in the morning. Stopped one hour for lunch at the saw-mill and arrived at the power-house at 2.30 in the afternoon. Mr. A. B. Clegg very kindly accommodated us there for the night, good trail. Distance 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 6, 26 below zero in the morning and 10 in the afternoon. Left power-house at 8 in the morning. Lunched at 11 in the morning. Mr. Wheeler caught up with us at lunch time with a phone message from Dawson to request Inspector Phillips to replenish cache on Trail river. Good trail 12 Indian teams ahead of us, camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, about 8 miles above big glacier, distance 20 miles.

Wednesday, January 7, 10 below in the morning, 20 in the afternoon. Cold head wind all day. Left camp at 8 in the morning, lunched at ten in the morning in last shelter below Seela pass, started at 11 in the morning. The glacier in the pass was dry and very slippery excepting one place where it was flooded right across, but we managed to get around it, caught up with the Indians at the foot of the pass, found

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the glaciers on the Blackstone dry, good trail, camped at 4 in the afternoon just above Michelle's cabin on the Blackstone; distance 20 miles.

Thursday, January 8, 23 below zero in the morning and 10 in the afternoon, mild with light snowfall. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Some of the Indians were ahead of us and some behind us. The trail led up to Joseph's cabin some two miles out of our way, but it was better to follow the trail than to break a fresh one. Stopped at Indian camp and had lunch at 11.30 in the morning, and made willow grove and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, distance 18 miles.

Friday, January 9, 10 below in the morning and 2 in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Indian Jacob went back to Indian camp to get a new dog as one of his was played out and of no use for work; we arrived at Poplar grove at 12 noon, lunched and started again, got to first timber on Michelle creek at 5.30 in the afternoon and camped, trail getting a little heavier about 3 inches of snow on the old trail, distance 18 miles.

Saturday, January 10, 27 below in the morning and 8 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, arrived at Martin's camp at 9.30 in the morning. Weighed out 762 pounds of dry meat for dog feed and reloaded the toboggans. Lunched and started again at 1.30 in the afternoon. The teams travelled very slowly this afternoon as the loads were much heavier and the trail was also quite heavy, about 3 inches of snow on the old trail; distance 9 miles.

Sunday, January 11, 12 below in the morning, 17 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Had a fairly good trail with lots of glare ice, but struck water in several places. Nooned at 11.30 in the morning, and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon at the foot of Hart Mountain portage. Indians Andrew and Joseph went on up to the summit to break the trail, distance 15 miles.

Monday, January 12, 4 above in the morning, and afternoon, cloudy and warm. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Reached the summit at 10 in the morning. Reached the Little Hart river at 11.30 in the morning, and stopped for lunch. Reached Martin's cabin on the Big Heart river at 1.30 in the afternoon. Looked through the cache and there is left only 3 slabs bacon, 50 pounds flour and 3 bundles of fish. Reached the mouth of Waugh creek about 2.30 in the afternoon and camped at 4 in the afternoon on Waugh creek about 5 miles from the mouth. Had a fairly good trail most of the day but struck water in two places and lost a little time going around it, distance 14 miles.

Tuesday, January 13, cloudy and warm, 2 above in the morning, clear, 14 below in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning. Lost a little time on account of water below the canyon. Lunched at 11 in the morning at the lower end of the first glacier, had fairly good luck on the first and second glaciers on the creek but struck lots of water on the third, we avoided most of it but lost quite a little time, camped at 4 in the afternoon on the canyon portage, not encountered any deep snow as yet and when not on the glaciers have an old trail with only about 3 inches of snow on it, distance 16 miles.

Wednesday, January 14, clear, 8 below in morning, cloudy, 1 above in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, had no trouble with water on the upper glacier. Had lunch about half-way across the Waugh and Forrest creek divide, saw five caribou on the flat a short time before but they got away, saw another bunch of caribou lower down and John and Andrew went hunting. Started at 1 in the afternoon, and caught up with the hunters at 2.30 in the afternoon. They had shot five caribou, camped, and two teams went out and brought in the game, returning to camp at 4.30 in the afternoon, skinned the caribou and cut them up. Had a fairly good trail most of the day, distance 15 miles.

Thursday, January 15, 5 below in the morning and 14 in the afternoon, snowing all day. Broke camp and started at 8.15 in the morning, before leaving we cached one caribou for use on the return trip. Forrest creek was flooded for about two miles and

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we had to go around but the rest of the way it was fairly good going. Nooned at 11.30 in the morning about 4 miles above the Little Wind river. Reached the Little Wind river at 2.30 in the afternoon, here we encountered a strong head wind with drifting snow on glare ice but not very cold, camped at 3 in the afternoon about 2 miles below mouth of Forrest creek. The strong wind continuing on late into the night, distance 14 miles.

Friday, January 16, 32 below in the morning and 18 in the afternoon. Clear and gale blowing down river all day. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, had good going to the portage and then for about two miles across the portage we found it fairly heavy going, after that we had glare ice nearly all day, with a strong wind blowing behind us and the snow drifting in clouds. Had lunch at 11.30 in the morning and camped at 3.30 in the afternoon, distance 24 miles.

Saturday, January 17, 13 below in the morning; strong wind, 18 in the afternoon, clear and calm. Broke camp and started at 8 in the morning, we have now come to the end of our trail or rather to the point where the trail turns off from our route, and for a while we were breaking trail through fairly deep snow. Lunched at 11 in the morning, in the afternoon we struck a fresh trail about five miles from the Big Wind river, we followed this trail and found that it continued on down the Big Wind river. Camped at 3.30 in the afternoon. Distance 18 miles.

Sunday, January 18, 18 below in the morning, 38 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp at 8 in the morning, arrived at Indian camp on portage at 10 in the morning. There is one family of Indians camped here, 8 all told, one old man is blind and we gave him some grub, there is another camp three in number a little farther on. These Indians have come from Macpherson along our route having left there in November last, we are therefore ensured an old trail all the way, we stopped at this camp until after lunch as these people were relatives of John Martin's whom he had not seen for some time, we passed the other camp at the mouth of Hungry creek and camped for the night about three miles below Mount Deception at 4 in the afternoon. Had a good trail all day, Jacob, Charlie and Andrew with their teams are very slow, sometimes a mile or more behind the rest of the party. Distance 20 miles.

Monday, January 19, 34 below in the morning and in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. we left the river here the trail leading across a portage on the left limit and coming back to the river below Wind City, thus avoiding a big bend in the river and making the trail about 6 miles shorter than following the river, at 11 a.m. we came to an old Indian camp and made lunch there, from here there were two trails, we followed one and after a little over an hour's travel we came to a place where a moose had been killed and the end of the trail, and we then found that we were on the wrong trail, so we went back to the old camp and then followed the other trail, after travelling about two miles we reached a point where there were again two trails so decided to camp and investigate and finally found the right trail. The trail to-day was much heavier than it has been before. Distance 10 miles.

Tuesday January 20, 15 below in the morning, 2 in the afternoon. Light wind and snowing. Broke camp and started down stream at 8 a.m., stopped for lunch at 11.30 a.m. and got to the end of the portage about a mile below Wind City at 1 p.m. Reached the Peel river at 3 p.m. and camped at 4 p.m. three miles down. Along the Wind and Peel rivers the trail was badly drifted over which made it very heavy travelling in places. Distance 15 miles.

Wednesday, January 21, 4 above in the morning. Cloudy and 14 below in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Found trail a little heavier to-day. Lunched at 11 a.m. Found the trail did not lead across the Mountain Creek portage at the usual point but started in about a mile lower down, encountered some water on Mountain creek and had to cut our way through the brush, camped at 4 p.m. Distance 14 miles.

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Thursday January 22, 18 below in the morning and 21 in the afternoon clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. The trail is heavier to-day than it has been anywhere along the route, about a foot of snow on the old trail, and the dogs are getting to travel very slow. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m. about 2 miles below the hill where we branch off from the creek. Distance 14 miles.

Friday, January 23, 20 below and clear in the morning, zero and cloudy in the afternoon. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m., got to the foot of the pass at 9 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped near head of Cadinal creek at 4 p.m. Distance 9 miles.

Saturday January 24, 3 below in the morning and in the afternoon cloudy. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. arrived at Caribou river and had lunch at 11.30 a.m. Followed the river for about three miles and then started up the hill and camped on the timber-line of the Caribou-born Mountain at 3.30 p.m. There is still about a foot of snow on the old trail which makes it fairly heavy going. Distance 14 miles.

Sunday, January 25, 12 below and misty in the morning and 22 below and clear in the afternoon. There was a gale blowing during the night which threatened for a while to blow down our tent. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Reached the top of the mountain at 9 a.m. and turned north. It was very misty all morning and we could not see far but kept a straight course, we got down to the small scrubby spruce at 12 noon and had lunch, after starting in the afternoon we could not locate the old trail which we had lost up on the mountain, but we kept going and we finally picked up the trail again about the middle of the afternoon. Camped at 4 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Monday January 26, 27 below in the morning and 40 in the afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. and travelled in a direction a little to the east of north with Trail river showing on our left all the time when timber would permit us to see it. Trail exceedingly crooked. Lunched at 11 a.m. arrived at Trail river at 1.30 p.m. and camped 5 miles down at 4 p.m., one of Jacob's dogs is played out and he turned it loose. Distance 15 miles.

Tuesday, January 27, 40 below in the morning and 55 in the afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Lunched on the portage at 11.30 a.m., passed the cache on Trail river at 1 p.m. and got to the Peel river about 2 p.m. Camped at 3.30 p.m. about 3 miles down the Peel from the mouth of Trail river. Jacob shot one of his dogs this morning as it was played out and of no use for work. Distance 12 miles.

Wednesday, January 28, 53 below in the morning and 58 in the afternoon, clear and very cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. The trail is so difficult to find on the Peel that we did not trouble to look for it. The snow is only about a foot deep on the ice but is about twice that depth on the bars along the river. Lunched at 11.30 a.m., and camped at 3.30 p.m., owing to the extreme cold weather the dogs travelled very slowly to-day. Distance 12 miles.

Thursday, January 29, 58 below in the morning and 60 in afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 3.30 p.m. near the south end of the Seven-mile portage, found the trail very heavy which together with the exceedingly cold weather makes it very hard travelling. Distance 10 miles.

Friday January 30, 62 below in the morning and 60 in the afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and camped at 4 p.m. just above the north end of the Seven-mile portage, found the trail exceedingly heavy all day we did not go across the portage but followed the river all the way. Distance 14 miles.

Saturday, January 31, 62 below in morning and 53 in afternoon, clear and cold. Broke camp and started at 8 a.m. Struck new snowshoe trail at 10 a.m. and arrived at an Indian camp at 11 a.m. There were five families of Indians there and three families

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a few miles farther down the river. These Indians had just come up from Macpherson a few days before. Stopped for lunch at the Indian camp and made night camp at 4 p.m. about 10 miles farther down. Found good trail from Indian camp on. Distance 17 miles.

Sunday, February 1, 53 below in morning and 45 in afternoon. Weather a little warmer; broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., got to William Huskie's cabin 8 miles from Macpherson at 11 a.m. Two of the dog teams were an hour behind the others in getting in. Had lunch and started again at 1.30 p.m. and arrived at Fort Macpherson at 3.30 p.m. Distance 22 miles.

Monday, February 2 to Sunday, February 15, stopping over at Fort Macpherson to rest up the dogs and waiting for the arrival of the Edmonton mail packet, which arrived on February 12.

Monday, February 16, 20 below in morning and 15 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Reg. No. 4212 Corporal Hocking W. and Indians John Martin, Charlie River, Andrew Joseph and Jacob Njooli with four dog teams of five dogs each left Fort Macpherson at 8.30 a.m. on the return trip back to Dawson, carrying 35 pounds of mail and about 600 pounds of provisions and dog feed. We stopped for lunch at 12 noon, and made camp at 4.30 p.m. on the right limit of the Peel river about 26 miles above Macpherson. Distance 26 miles.

Tuesday, February 17, 10 below in morning and 8 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., arrived at Indian camp at 11 a.m. Had lunch, continued on and made night camp just below Colin's cabin on Peel river, good trail. Distance 30 miles.

Wednesday, February 18, 28 below in morning, and 24 in afternoon, clear with light breeze. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., arrived at Trail River cabin at 11.30 a.m., lunched and reloaded toboggans taking on 280 pounds of dry fish for dog feed, travelled up Trail river in afternoon and made camp at 5.30 p.m. at the foot of the hill. Distance 20 miles..

Thursday, February 19, 4 below in morning and 2 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowstorm in morning. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m., lunched at 12 noon, crossed the Caribou-born mountain and made camp at 6 p.m. about 2 miles from the Caribou river, a little heavy going about 2 inches of new snow on the trail. Distance 28 miles.

Friday, February 20, 2 below in morning and 4 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowfall all day. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made camp about 5 miles down Mountain creek at 5 p.m. Little heavy going, from 2 to 3 inches of new snow on trail. Distance 26 miles.

Saturday, February 21, 4 below in morning and 21 in afternoon, cloudy and snowing in morning and clear in afternoon. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. near mouth of creek, arrived at Indian camp on Peel river, about 3 miles above the mouth of Mountain creek at 2 p.m. Two families of Indians camped here; all the men were out hunting, four women and children in camp; they complained that they did not have much to eat there, as the men had been gone a long time and had not brought in any meat, so I gave them a little provisions that I could spare and continued on up river, and made night camp at 7 p.m. at the north end of the portage on the Big Wind river just below Wind City. Trail heavy and badly drifted in places. Distance 33 miles.

Sunday, February 22, 20 below in morning and 26 in afternoon, cloudy with very light snowfall all day. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and made night camp at 4.30 p.m. at south end of Big portage; trail heavy, about 4 inches of new snow on it; struck water in two places where the trail followed along a small creek, all of us got wet feet and had to stop and change our moccasins. Distance 20 miles.

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Monday, February 23, 24 below in the morning and 22 in the afternoon; still snowing a little with light north wind. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m., and camped at 4.30 p.m. on Big Wind river about a mile below mouth of Little Wind; heavy going, trail almost full of new snow. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, February 24, 22 below in morning and 20 in afternoon, cloudy and still snowing. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 12 noon and made night camp at lower end of big glacier on Little Wind river; had heavy going all day, lots of new snow on trail. Distance 26 miles.

Wednesday, February 25, 22 below in morning and 21 in afternoon, cloudy with light wind. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at 5.30 p.m. about 16 miles up Forrest creek, fairly good going, lots of glare ice on the glaciers, struck water in three places but managed to get around it without losing much time. Distance 30 miles. Joe Taylor, trapper, and Indian Robert's family camped on Forrest creek near where we made night camp; Indian Roberts had left the camp about ten days before and gone to Dawson.

Thursday, February 26, 20 below in morning and 10 in afternoon, clear. Owing to the trail being so heavy with so much fresh snow on it, we are not travelling quite so fast as we expected to on the return trip, and our dog feed is getting short. I purchased 100 pounds of dry meat from Indian woman Mrs. Robert for dog feed and also one bundle of babiche for use in repairing snowshoes, weighed out the dry meat and reloaded toboggans and left camp at 8.30 a.m., arrived at head of Forrest creek at 11 a.m. and stopped for lunch; found our cache of fresh caribou meat all right and loaded some on the toboggans, arrived at Indian camp about 6 miles down Waugh creek at 4 p.m. and camped for the night; trail very heavy in places along the divide between Forrest and Waugh creeks. Distance 15 miles.

Friday, February 27, 18 below in morning and 22 in afternoon, cloudy, light snowfall in morning and clear in afternoon. Left camp at 7.00 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at Martin's cabin on Big Hart river at 4.30 p.m.; trail down Waugh creek fairly good, but lots of water on glaciers. Distance 25 miles.

Saturday, February 28, 26 below in morning and 10 in afternoon, clear. In looking through our cache on Hart river I found that two bundles of dry fish had been taken away since we passed it on the outgoing trip. There is now remaining at the cache, one sack flour, 50 pounds, 3 slabs bacon partly eaten by mice, and one small bundle of dry fish.

Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. Lunched at 11.30 a.m. and made night camp at 5 p.m. about 18 miles up Michelle creek from the Hart Mountain portage; found trail drifted full and very heavy travelling across portage and lots of water on the glaciers on Michelle creek. Distance 28 miles.

Sunday, March 1, 20 below in morning, 5 in afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 7.30 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and camped for the night at J. Martin's cabin on Xmas creek at 4.30 p.m. Trail badly drifted and very heavy going on the divide between Michelle and Xmas creeks. Indian Robert arrived at cabin returning from Dawson at 5 p.m. Distance 15 miles.

Monday, March 2, 8 below in morning and 12 in afternoon, clear. Broke camp and started at 7 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. and camped at 3 p.m. at Michelle's cabin on the Blackstone river. Found trail fairly good to-day but dogs are getting tired out. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, March 3, 10 below in morning and 6 in afternoon, clear. Left camp at 6 a.m., arrived at Seela pass at head of Twelve-mile river at 9 a.m. Lunched at 11 a.m. about 10 miles down and reached the Twelve-mile power-house at 6 p.m., where Mr. A. B. Clegg very kindly accommodated us for the night. Trail fairly good all the way, strong wind blowing through the pass, lots of glare ice and also quite a lot of water on the glaciers along the Twelve-mile river. Distance 40 miles.

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Wednesday, March 4, 5 below in morning and 2 in afternoon, cloudy with light snowfall in morning. Left the power-house at 8 a.m. Had lunch at the Ten-mile camp at 11 a.m. and arrived at the Twelve-mile roadhouse at the mouth of the Twelve-mile at 5 p.m. and remained there over night as the dogs were pretty well tired out. The Yukon Gold Company has about 12 men employed at the power-house and six four-horse teams hauling material and supplies up to the power-house from the mouth of the river. The trail from the power-house down to the mouth of the river is heavy and rough for travelling over with dogs. We met trappers Williams and Hebert, with their dog teams and toboggans loaded with provisions, etc., on their way back to Fort Macpherson, they were about 15 miles up the Twelve-mile river. J. Jacquot the trader with his dog team was still at the roadhouse at the mouth of the river, but he intended to leave the next day and overtake Williams and Hebert. Distance 30 miles.

Thursday, March 5, 6 below in morning, light wind blowing down the Yukon river. Left the Twelve-mile roadhouse at 8 a.m. and arrived in Dawson at 12 noon. Trail good on the Yukon river between the Twelve-mile roadhouse and Dawson. Distance 18 miles.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. HOCKING, *Corpl.*,

Reg. No. 4212, in charge of patrol.

PART IV
HUDSON BAY

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

PART IV.

APPENDIX A.

REPORTS OF SUPERINTENDENT F. J. A. DEMERS, COMMANDING
CHURCHILL, 19th SEPTEMBER, 1913, TO 4th JULY, 1914.

CHURCHILL, December 20, 1913.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period since my last report dated September 19, 1913.

The ss. *Nascopie* returned to Churchill on September 27, after discharging cargo at Moose Factory; on this—her second visit—she picked up all the fur from this district of the Hudson's Bay Company with the exception of their Chesterfield Inlet post.

I forwarded my mail by the kindness of Captain Meikle of the *Nascopie* and the vessel cleared for St. John's, Newfoundland, on September 29.

On September 30, the Hudson's Bay Company sent a coast boat with supplies to Chesterfield Inlet, these being the only supplies shipped to that point since September, 1912. The crew consisted of Eskimo. By courtesy of the manager I was able to send a few supplies to the detachment at Fullerton, but had to confine myself to a total of one ton. Mr. Leden (Norwegian explorer) also secured accommodation on this boat to Chesterfield.

On October 1, the very much overdue auxiliary schooner (Hudson's Bay Company) arrived here. She is a new boat, called *Fort Churchill*, she will carry about 70 tons of freight, and is fitted up for carrying a few passengers. She came direct from England, had a stormy passage, and took 37 days to reach Churchill. This is the boat which the company had intended having here before the arrival of the *Nascopie* and which was to have supplied all the outlying posts as well as take the police supplies to Fullerton.

All these arrangements came to grief, through her late appearance, and on October 4, she left for York Factory, to winter there. The Hudson's Bay Company have, as a result, had a disastrous year, their post at Chesterfield has received nothing, York Factory has only received a small portion of the supplies intended for that place, whilst the stores for Severn, Winisk, and Trout Lake are still at Churchill.

On November 16, Mr. Leden, a Hudson's Bay Company employee (half-breed) and his wife with two Eskimo arrived at Churchill with a sled and 3 dogs. Mr. Leden reports the wrecking of the coast boat, previously mentioned, on October 10, near Egg Island, about 100 miles north of Churchill. The cargo was damaged by water, but safely beached, and the whole party camped on the spot, the weather being as bad as possible and intensely cold.

Later, on October 13, an Eskimo arrived at their camp, he was walking into Churchill for help for the whaleboat party, which left here on September 6 for Chesterfield, the boat having been completely wrecked and all the contents lost on the same date as the coastboat, 10 miles farther north. J. Oman (the half-breed) in charge of this party had a very trying time, he was accompanied by his wife, and was entirely out of food, and if the Eskimo he sent out for help had not fallen in with Mr. Leden's party, I have no doubt that Oman and his wife would both have perished from exposure and starvation. It is thus most providential that the coastboat was wrecked

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south instead of north of the smaller boat. Oman and his party then moved down to Mr. Leden's camp, and here their hardships ceased, for they came across herds of barren land caribou, and killed all that they required.

The weather throughout September and October was terrible, gale after gale was experienced, accompanied towards the end of September by blinding snowstorms. The winter closed down early in October, several weeks earlier than usual. This found me quite unprepared. I sent a party out deer hunting on September 30, they left in a whaleboat and went 20 miles north, here they met with the bad weather, and with ice rapidly forming on the shores, they had to haul the boat above the high-water mark and leave it there until next summer, they having to walk back to barracks. The *Nascopie* was the only steamer to call at Churchill this year. No doubt the harbour works at Nelson accounts for this. I was however instructed that a later steamer would bring in the coal, whaleboats and other supplies. Day after day went by, and I had to keep my launch and boats in readiness for the expected steamer, in spite of the fact that ice was forming in the river and that the navigation of small craft could only be accompanied by some risk. It would be well to send all police supplies by the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer, which is the only boat which can be depended upon to call here.

DETACHMENTS.

As previously reported I received mail from Fullerton on July 11, bringing their reports up to the end of May. I sent mail by both the wrecked whaleboat and coastboat, but this did not reach its destination. On November 26, Mr. Hall (Hudson's Bay Company) of Chesterfield Inlet arrived at Churchill from that place, with one Eskimo and one train of dogs, he reports that his post is almost out of provisions and ammunition, and that it will be necessary to freight supplies to keep his post going.

He returned to Chesterfield on December 2, with 3 trains of dogs, taking a little mail, and also instructions to the detachment at Fullerton. Mr. Hall reports that all the Eskimo with whom he came in contact, are well provided for in the way of food and winter clothing. He did not stop at either of the Police houses at Ranken Inlet and Cape Eskimo, passing them a few miles inland. Sergeant Edgenton, unaware of Mr. Hall's departure for Churchill, not being able to communicate with him from the time navigation closes until the inlet can be crossed on ice in December, wrote a letter to the Acting Quartermaster Sergeant at Churchill, this is dated September 20, in it he states that both members of the detachment are well, but running short of provisions. He reports that an American firm have opened a trading post at Fullerton, and have built a house and store there. Sergeant Edgenton is obtaining provisions from these people. The schooner *A. T. Gifford* (Captain Wing) is wintering at Marble Island off Ranken Inlet and Captain Wing is trading at that point, and as the Hudson's Bay Company are without supplies at Chesterfield, the opposition on both sides of them should have a good winter. The Roman Catholic Mission at Chesterfield also suffered by the general breakdown of arrangements, but have sufficient to carry them on until next summer.

PORT NELSON.

I sent Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C.E., to Port Nelson on November 13, with two natives and two trains of dogs, the distance was covered in five days, this party returned to Churchill on December 4, accompanied by Sergeant Walker, R.H., of the Nelson detachment, whose time expires in February next, but owing to the lack of N.C. officers in this division, and the necessity of keeping an experienced man at Nelson, I sent him back to his detachment, instead of sending him to Regina for his discharge.

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DISCIPLINE.

One case of breach of discipline occurred, otherwise the conduct of N.C. officers and constables is good.

HEALTH.

The health of all members of the division is very satisfactory. One of my employed natives was off duty for a week with an injured hand, but is now returned to duty. Prisoner Will was off work from October 3 to 10, and as his condition gave Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle some cause for anxiety, at the doctor's request, I had Will moved to his quarters, where he had careful attention and speedily recovered.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

Owing to the non-arrival of steamers, I was forced to keep my launch and boats ready for use until the last moment; winter set in remarkably early, and the work of hauling boats up the beach to winter quarters was very hard, the boats, rope and tackle becoming thickly coated with ice, the boats having to be hauled through deep snow drifts; much credit is due to the engineer, Constable Joyce, J. B., upon whom the brunt of this work fell. Employed Native "Joe" also worked splendidly under most trying conditions. My other natives were all away on the abortive hunting trip mentioned above, I was consequently very short of men. Considerable damage was done by a coastboat, the property of the Hudson's Bay Company. I was using this boat for hauling coal from the east side of the river at the time; on the night of October 10 she broke from her moorings during a hurricane, and was washed by the wind and tide on to the spot where my canoes were secured, completely destroying one and carrying the other away, the Coastboat became a total wreck and is now being used for firewood.

BUILDINGS.

The new dog kennel has been completed; it will hold 18 dogs and is a great improvement on the old kennel.

The porch leading to the office has been sealed, and flooring has been put down, and when this work is completed a good room will be available either for use as an office or storeroom.

FUEL.

It was extremely fortunate that I was able to make arrangements with the Hudson's Bay Company for obtaining their coal, as previously reported. This is however, insufficient for the whole winter September to May, and I am economizing in every possible way; I have had wood stoves placed in the office and guard-room. Wood is being hauled to barracks from a gully about 2 miles distant; later on it will be hauled from the east side of the river, as in former years.

FRESH MEAT SUPPLY.

On October 18 I sent two natives out for a seven days' hunt; they returned on the sixth day, having killed 35 deer; on the following day I sent out all my natives, with four trains of dogs to haul in this meat, and to kill more deer if possible. They returned on October 29 after killing 45 more deer. Four trips with three dog trains were made, before this meat was all hauled to barracks. The deer were passing south in large bands, within 15 miles of the Hudson's Bay Company's post; everybody profited by their proximity, Eskimo, Indians, Hudson's Bay Company and police.

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DOGS.

I have no casualties to report amongst my older dogs; I sent a train of six dogs to Nelson for the use of that detachment; this train consists of the pups raised by the police last year, which have turned out splendidly. The young pups mentioned in my last report are not doing well, they developed mange late in the fall, which it was impossible to eradicate, owing to the cold weather setting in; several have died and it is doubtful whether I shall raise more than two.

INDIANS AND ESKIMO.

The Chipewyans are divided into two parties this year, one party being camped northwest of Churchill, about five days' travel, and the other about four days southwest of Churchill. Both parties are doing exceptionally well, they obtained ample deer for meat, using the skins for clothing and tents. The Eskimo are scattered along the coast north of Churchill, and are also doing better than usual. I do not expect to hear of any cases of destitution this year.

FUR.

Indians and Eskimo are having one of the best years on record, obtaining several silver and black foxes, as well as white and coloured foxes in large numbers. In the immediate vicinity of Churchill, the fur season is a complete failure.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C. E., accompanied by Indian "Bluecoat" and employed native "Wilybuck" left for Port Nelson on November 13 with two trains of dogs; on arrival at Nelson "Bluecoat" was afraid of the large number of white men, this was probably assisted by the noise of the engine at work there. "Bluecoat" becoming frightened left Nelson without warning, and came by himself to Churchill, only taking four days to make this journey. Sergeant Walker and Constable Rogers spent several days looking for him, and when they were satisfied that he had returned to Churchill, the patrol, accompanied by Sergeant Walker, returned to Churchill, arriving here on December 4. Sergeant Walker returned to his detachment on December 10, accompanied by natives "Wilybuck" and "Hayward" and two trains of dogs; the two natives will return to Churchill.

A patrol will be leaving for Split lake, on or about December 22. Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J.B. will be in charge, A. C. Will—destitute—will be sent out with this patrol. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, officials of the Manitoba Government will also accompany this patrol, "Bluecoat" again acting as guide.

I am sending an extra train of dogs to the shelter house south of the plains to assist in hauling dog feed to stock that house with emergency supplies and dog feed.

GENERAL REMARKS.

This district is very quiet, there being no crime to report. The weather during September and October was exceptionally bad, the gales and hurricanes being remarkable for their frequency. The principal damage done here was the destruction of the old wooden beacon, north of the ruined Fort Prince of Wales, and quite a landmark. I have reported separately upon this subject for the information of the Marine Department.

The Churchill river was crossed opposite barracks on the ice on November 10, four weeks earlier than last year; November and December have, however, been pleasant months, and milder than October, a few showers of rain were experienced as late as December 2. Mr. Leden—the explorer—is at present boarding with the police, he is

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employed by the Department of the Interior. Vouchers for his expenses will be forwarded monthly for collection. Most of his scientific instruments were either damaged or lost when the coastboat was wrecked, so he will not be able to proceed north until he obtains a further supply from civilization.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS,

Commanding "M" Division.

CHURCHILL, MAN., 16th March, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "M" Division, to cover the period 21st December, 1913 to 15th March, 1914.

The usual mail patrol left for Split Lake on 23rd December, Reg. No. 5309 Constable Joyce, J.B., being in charge, he was accompanied by A. C. Will, a destitute, he being the last of the party of three who arrived at Churchill on 6th January, Constable Joyce, J.B., being in charge, he was accompanied by A. G. Will, a destitute, 1913, with the intention of proceeding north to a supposed copper mine. Messrs. Pritchard and Hope, the Manitoba Government officials, who have been in the district since March, 1913, and who have resided at the barracks for the greater portion of this period, did not avail themselves of the opportunity of travelling with the police patrol. They left the barracks on 22nd December and resided at the Hudson's Bay Company's post, so that they could the better regulate the arrangements the company were making for transporting them to Split Lake, en route for Winnipeg. They eventually left for that destination on 27th December.

The Hudson's Bay Company at York Factory have found it necessary to freight supplies from Churchill to York by dog trains, the latter post are running short of provisions, thus communication between the two places is frequent this winter, the majority of the private mail reaching Churchill through that agency.

I might remark that owing to the police patrol coming direct from Le Pas, and not touching Norway House as in former years, the private mail is consequently delayed at Norway House. The Hudson's Bay Company have yet another misfortune to add to the long list sustained in 1913. The auxilliary schooner *Fort Churchill* which was wintering at York, broke from her moorings and was carried away by the tide and ice, and no trace of her can be found. Parties of Eskimo and Indians are out searching the coast north and south of York, and a reward has been offered to the man who locates her. This is a very serious loss to the company, all their outposts in this district, depending upon her for their very much delayed 1913 supplies, which still remain at Churchill. Inspector French arrived here on 20th January, with official mail and the money for the annual treaty payments, he was accompanied by Reg. No. 4687 Corp. Jones, J.G., returning, off leave; Reg. No. 5532 Constable White, R.J.S., on transfer to "M" Division, and Special Constables Spence, McGillvray and Bancroft, Constable Joyce also returning with this party, which had six trains of dogs.

Inspector French with three special constables left here on February 2 on his return to Le Pas, I sent one "M" Division train of dogs as far as the 2nd Patrol house, south of the plains, thus helping them over the worst part of the trail.

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The district is very quiet and there is no crime to report.

DETACHMENTS.

Fullerton, a Hudson's Bay Company's packet arrived from Chesterfield Inlet on March 9, taking 37 days to make the trip.

Employed Eskimo "Oog-joug" of the Fullerton detachment with one train of dogs accompanied the packet. Reg. No. 4103 Sergeant Edgenton was proceeding to Churchill with them, but one day south of Chesterfield he was taken ill, and had to be taken back to Chesterfield, where he remains and is cared for by the members of the Roman Catholic Mission. Mr. Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company who was in the party, tells me that in his opinion, Sergeant Edgenton was suffering from ague, and for a time was seriously ill, but that he was on the road to recovery when Mr. Hall left for Churchill.

I am forwarding under separate cover all the reports from this detachment.

Both Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Conway will return to Churchill by whale-boat in June.

Port Nelson. Reg. No. 3829 Sergeant Walker, R.H., patrolled to Churchill, arriving here on February 22 with one Indian and the police dog team. I am forwarding report of this detachment under separate cover. Sergeant Walker was time expired on February 25, when he took his discharge.

I left Churchill on March 1 for Port Nelson, accompanied by Corporal Jones, and employed natives "Joe" and "Willybuck" with three trains of dogs, we reached Nelson on March 6.

I left Corporal Jones in charge of the detachment, and on the 10th returned to Churchill with the two natives, arriving there on the 14th.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division is good.

HEALTH.

Most of the members of the division stationed here, have suffered from heavy colds, and have been placed off duty by Acting Assistant Surgeon Doyle, but soon recovered, a few cases of frostbite have also required medical attention.

DOGS.

I have two casualties to report amongst my older dogs, both of which occurred during the patrol to Split Lake, one was accidentally poisoned by strychnine at the Split Lake detachment by the constable in charge there, having occasion to bring some poisoned bait to his detachment, as an exhibit in a case he was investigating. Inspector French, who was at Split Lake at the time, informs me that no blame can be placed on anyone. The other dog died of exhaustion on the return trip, he was in a train being driven by an Indian, and I think must have been injured.

I brought all the police dogs back from Nelson, with the exception of two which have distemper, the dog feed question at Nelson is rather serious, I therefore thought it advisable to keep the dogs at Churchill during the summer.

"Oog-joug" reports that two dogs died during his journey south from Fullerton, I have given him two of the Churchill dogs to return with.

I have been unable to raise any of the pups mentioned in my previous report, they were quite unable to cope with the extremely cold weather, in the condition to which they were reduced by the mange.

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INDIANS AND ESKIMO.

Parties of both are continually arriving at the H.B. Co's post to trade; they are both having a good season, the Eskimo especially obtaining plenty of deer. No cases of destitution having occurred up to the present.

Two Indians "Bluecoat" and "Sandy Ellis" employed by the police to go to Split lake—the former as guide, and the latter as dog driver, were troublesome. They performed their duties well to Split Lake, and all went well on the return trip until the patrol reached Paddle Portage—about half way. "Bluecoat" then disappeared and was not seen again until the patrol reached Churchill. He (Bluecoat) arrived two days ahead of the party. Ellis remained with them a few hours longer, but at the next night camp, he also went ahead and arrived at Churchill a day ahead of the patrol. The patrol was fortunately accompanied by the Split Lake Special Constable, who has frequently been over the trail and able to guide the patrol to Churchill. "Bluecoat" and "Ellis" were charged with deserting their employ; the former pleaded "guilty" and was fined \$5 and costs or in default, 8 days imprisonment; he was released on paying the fine. "Ellis" claimed that he had gone to look for "Bluecoat" and was released on 5 days' suspended sentence.

FUEL.

Wood is being hauled from the Bush Camp, 7 miles from barracks; sufficient is being hauled for my immediate requirements, but it will be necessary to raft wood down the river as soon as the ice breaks. This method will, I think, prove more satisfactory than hauling with dogs in winter, which is hard on both men and dogs.

WEATHER.

Throughout January and February the weather was exceedingly cold, the thermometer frequently registering from 45 to 52 below zero; the wind was less violent than usual, and blizzards were rare. The advent of March brought milder conditions.

GENERAL.

Mr. Leden, the explorer, continues to board with the police; he left here for a few weeks, taking one Eskimo boy with him, camp equipment, and six weeks' rations. He camped in the spruce, about 15 miles northwest of Churchill, and put out a line of traps, but he returned to barracks on 9th February, his expedition not being very successful.

Constable Withers of the Split Lake detachment, in compliance with my instructions patrolled to Churchill, arriving here on March 3, accompanied by Special Constable "Alec Spence" and one Indian. Constable Withers leaves on March 18 for Split Lake, and takes ex-Constable Harris out with him.

It is my intention to leave here during the first week in July, if the weather and ice conditions permit, to pay the annual treaty to the Indians at York Factory. I purpose using the same transport as last year, *i.e.* the whale-boat fitted up with auxiliary power with one ordinary whale-boat. I hope I shall be able to make connections with an incoming patrol from Regina, either at York or Port Nelson.

I should like to recommend that life belts be sent to Churchill this summer, these patrols by water are made without any precautions being taken for a possible accident. Should this suggestion meet with your approval. I would ask that you give the necessary instructions for sending in at least six of these belts.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, Supt.,

Commanding "M" Division.

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CHURCHILL, MANITOBA, 4th July, 1914.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of "M" Division, covering the period 16th March to 4th July, 1914. On April 13 a party of five surveyors (Mr. H. S. Holcroft, in charge) arrived at the police barracks, with four trains of dogs (20). The weather at the time was extremely bad, and they were boarded in barracks, this they continued to do until 20th May. They were in the meantime employed making preparations for their work, which is principally on the opposite side of the river, hauling wood to the site of their future camp being their chief occupation. The provisions, camp equipment, etc. for this party, as previously reported—did not arrive at Churchill by boat as intended, last summer, I had therefore to outfit them almost entirely, vouchers in triplicate are forwarded for all their expenses, under separate cover.

On May 20, the surveyors left barracks for their camp on the eastern peninsula, taking 75 days rations, the weather was still far from good, but the snow on the land had to a great extent disappeared, and they were by this time able to commence their surveying.

Mr. Christian Leden, the explorer, continued boarding with the police until June 16, on which date he moved his camp equipment and effects to the Eskimo camp on the west peninsula, and is now living in his own tent, amongst the natives, and is able to accomplish to a certain extent the work for which he came to the country.

PATROLS.

Constable Withers, D., accompanied by J. H. Harris left for his detachment at Split Lake, on 18th March, by which source I sent out my last packet of mail.

On March 23, Reg. No. 5526 Constable Rogers, C. E., accompanied by Native "Joe" and his son "Harry," with one dog team, left for Egg Island, about 100 miles north of Churchill, Mr. Leden accompanied this party, hiring an Eskimo to go with him, I placed a dog team at his disposal. The object of this patrol was to investigate a complaint made by Mr. Leden, regarding theft of stores by Eskimo, and to examine the condition of the police supplies wrecked there last fall.

A hunting patrol was sent out for seven days on April 9, and returned on the 16th with sixteen deer.

I most strongly recommend the abandoning of the winter patrol to Split Lake from Churchill, I have always great difficulty in obtaining a guide for this trip, last winter the guide was most unsatisfactory. It would be far more convenient to send this patrol to Port Nelson instead, there to connect with the patrol from Regina. It is very important that the Nelson detachment is kept in communication with Churchill as much as possible, and in addition the guide difficulty is done away with.

BUILDINGS.

The office porch has been sealed and painted, so that another room is available for either office or store as desired. I have given a coat of paint to the roofs in barracks, and am having all the log buildings whitewashed.

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LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

A lot of work has had to be done to both launches. Launch *A* received some damage in the storms we experienced last October, the wood work is quite water-logged, and it is continually under repair, it will be serviceable for unloading cargo this summer, but the boat itself will not stand any more repairing, and it is bound to get more or less damaged when unloading ships in rough weather. A new launch will be required for next summer's work. A launch of a different pattern would be of far more use, a sea-going launch in which patrols can be made would be the most satisfactory. The propeller on launch *C* has had to be renewed, this work is now completed, and the launch had a good trial run on July 1, when Constable Joyce, J.B., accompanied by the employed natives left on the morning's tide to recover the whale-boat left on the other side of Button bay last fall. This party returned on the evening's tide, covering about 50 miles in excellent style, and towing back the whale-boat, which was found to be undamaged.

The whale boats, cutter and canoe, have been overhauled, and any necessary repairs attended to, and are now being painted.

FULLERTON.

Detachment.—Native "Oog joug" of this detachment left Churchill on his return on March 17., taking 32 days rations, native "Hayward" a young brother of employed native "Joe" accompanying him. They were unable to take a large load owing to the distance, but I forwarded a few articles which Sergeant Edgenton required.

Both Sergeant Edgenton and Constable Conway should arrive here any day now, the trip south being made by whale boat along the edge of the floe.

PORT NELSON.

The Hudson's Bay Company have been freighting supplies from Churchill to York this spring, communication with this detachment has in consequence been frequent. I am forwarding Reg. No. 4687 Corporal Jones J. G., reports by this mail.

By the courtesy of Mr. Dunn the Marconi operator at Nelson, Corporal Jones has forwarded to Churchill, all the wireless messages received at Nelson up to the middle of April; this kindness is much appreciated by all here.

Health.—The health of all members has been excellent.

Discipline.—Three cases of breach of discipline have occurred and are reported on, under separate cover.

NATIVES.

All the Eskimo wintered well, it is difficult to obtain the vital statistics; two deaths are known to have occurred. There have been 3 or 4 births. The Eskimo are as usual quite independent, and are obtaining seal, white whale, and fish in large quantities. Five of them who were hunting seal on the ice. I had rather an exciting experience a few days ago, the wind was off shore, and the ice on which they were hunting broke off and commenced drifting out to sea, they being without canoes. Their wives luckily noticed their predicament, and sent their children to me for assistance. I sent my Natives out at once in my largest canoe, and they had no difficulty in bringing them safe to land.

A number of Chipewyan Indians arrived towards the end of May. They hunted and trapped much better than in former years, and there is practically no destitution.

I paid treaty to the Indians at present at Churchill on July 2, 89 including the Chief attended, this is not quite half of the Churchill band; the remainder headed by the two councillors have not returned from their winter hunting grounds.

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There have been 5 births—4 boys and 1 girl—and 4 deaths during the past 12 months amongst the families paid on the 2nd.

Accidental Deaths.—Two unfortunate accidents are reported by the Port Nelson detachment, both the deceased are Indians, a child was scalded to death on January 5th at Nelson, and a Split Lake Indian shot himself fatally on the trail between Port Nelson and Split Lake. Full reports are forwarded by this mail.

Dogs.—Three casualties have occurred since my last report, a bitch was found dead in her stall in the kennel, death being caused by strangulation, one dog was destroyed on account of old age, and a small bitch was destroyed owing to debility following distemper. The other dogs, in spite of a long and hard winter's work are all well, I have six pups also, but they are too young to raise any hopes yet.

Dog-feed.—The season has been up to the average for seal, but the Hudson's Bay Company have not only raised the price of seal, but have also supplied most of the Eskimo with canoes, with the hope of obtaining all the seal they kill, they intend shipping 40 barrels to York. I have had to give a higher price to the Natives, to counteract this, and have been able to obtain a good percentage of the number killed, and as the river is full of white whale, I shall have no difficulty in obtaining all the dog-feed I require. Another year it will be necessary to lend canoes to the Eskimo for my employed Natives are unable to kill seal in large enough quantities for my winter's supply.

CRIME.

The district is very quiet, and there is no crime to report.

GAME.

With the advent of spring, geese and ducks were obtained in fairly large quantities, ptarmigan were scarce all winter, but deer were obtainable nearly all winter. Both Indians and Eskimo have had a satisfactory fur catch.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I commenced taking stock of all stores on May 1st, and on completing this held an annual condemning board, reports on both heads are forwarded under separate cover.

The season has been backward, April was a very cold month, May and June were also unseasonable, the river did not break up until June 19, this is about the average for the last three years. I intend to leave for York Factory on Monday, July 6. taking the Constables going out to Regina, and to pay the Annual Treaty to the Indians at York.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. J. A. DEMERS, *Supt.*,

Commanding "M" Division.

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APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON DETACHMENT.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., October 31, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for 5 months ended October 31, 1913.

One mail patrol was made to Chesterfield Inlet with dogs, to connect with the Hudson's Bay Co's packet leaving for Churchill with whale boat in June.

The work of the detachment has consisted of hunting for dog feed along the floe for the winter's supply, painting the buildings and boats and repairing the same. All the buildings have been painted outside, viz., white picked out with ordinance blue, the whale boat being painted the same colour, and the ice boat ordinance blue. The whale-boat was repaired, a new keel consisting of good strong whale bone was put on, a new Cometik sled was made for spring use with whale bone runners 35 feet by 2½ feet.

All the refuse of the past winter, ashes tins, etc., have been cleaned up and disposed of.

The total amount of dog feed procured by hunting and purchase amounted to about six and a half tons, a barrel of oil was rendered down for hunting parties and patrols.

All stores were checked and reports and returns kept up to date awaiting your arrival. Several patrols were made with whale boat during the summer months along the coast to Ranken and Chesterfield Inlets, for the purpose of visiting Natives and trying to obtain news from the south.

My patrol left Chesterfield for the last time on October 1, and no ship had arrived then, so enough supplies were purchased to last over freeze up, when a patrol will leave on the first ice. I did not think it advisable to come down during the summer, as I heard that you had gone to York Factory, and did not know what arrangements had been made. I have only one boat fit for use, and would have had to bring all the employed natives with their families, so thought it advisable to remain here and await the Hudson's Bay Co's ship coming to Chesterfield, but this has not arrived and up to the present we have no news of her.

WHALERS.

The whaling schooner *Albert*, of Peterhead, Scotland (Capt. Murray), left for home in August, having caught one whale. Capt. A. J. Wing, of the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, hailing from New Bedford, U.S.A., arrived here on August 25, for the purpose of whaling and also to establish a trading post at Fullerton. This has been done, a Mr. Cleveland and Mr. Bompas being at Fullerton, Capt. Wing, with the schooner wintering at Marble Island. Mr. Cleveland has built a 24 foot square house, with four rooms, on the point directly opposite the barracks, across the inner harbour. Customs duty was collected on all articles landed for trade, et a report of which I have forwarded.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

GAME.

Close season for musk ox has been well observed, all skins traded for, as far as it is possible to ascertain, have been shot in season, the natives are all acquainted with the regulations. A large number of walrus are killed every year in this district, the Hudson's Bay Company and traders buying the hides, the largest quantity being caught around Marble island. Eiderducks are always plentiful along the floe, but ptarmigan and deer have been very scarce during the year, hunting parties not being very successful.

DISCIPLINE AND HEALTH.

Reg. No. 4217 Constable Conway, P.R., has always proved himself a reliable and willing man and is a good man for the north. The health of all members of the detachment is good.

NATIVES.

The natives have all gone to their winter quarters, viz.: Repulse bay, Baker lake and Ranken inlet, a few are at the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Chesterfield, and one boat's crew with their families are at Marble island. No natives are staying at Fullerton with the exception of the ones employed at the trade store.

All natives are well provided for for the winter as regards clothing and ammunition and appear to be in good health. Employed native "Sullivan" was discharged last July at his own request, and native "Dooley" hired in his place, he appears to be a good man and is quick to comprehend.

DOGS.

One casualty has occurred since my last report, dog (Marki) purchased at Repulse Bay last winter, died of distemper in July. The pups have been raised and are all being worked, another two will be fit to work about next April. The remainder of the dogs are in good condition, "Puck-a-muck" will be too old after this season, and I recommend that he be destroyed.

Number of dogs 14, pups 2.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During the year Mr. Monjo of New York has opened a fur trading post at Fullerton, and expects to bring in supplies next year by schooner, this will make it of more importance for the police to remain here during the summer months to collect duties, licenses, etc.

A patrol leaves here shortly for Chesterfield Inlet to procure provisions if possible and also to make arrangements for our mail going through to Churchill.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

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APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORTS, SERGEANT W. G. EDGENTON, FULLERTON TO CHESTERFIELD INLET; SALMON RIVER, AND MARBLE ISLAND.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., November 28, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a report of a patrol made from this detachment to Chesterfield Inlet, to connect if possible with a mail packet leaving for Churchill. The patrol consisted of Sergeant Edgenton and native "Oou-joug" with one team of dogs and necessary equipment for 10 days. On arrival at Chesterfield, Mr. Ford, manager of the Hudson's Bay Company, informed me that his packet had left on the 21st October; owing to the steamer not arriving there this summer, he had to send as soon as possible to Churchill for a few supplies. Our last patrol by open water was on September 30, but he had not made any arrangements then about his winter packet. The middle of November is the earliest any packet can reach Chesterfield from the north, owing to the inlet not freezing over. Mr. Ford could not let me know, and couldn't possibly wait. I will therefore have to make other arrangements to get our mail through.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Small bands of deer were seen along the coast of Daly bay and amongst the Bailey islands. Natives seen en route were well provided for, and were having a fairly prosperous hunt. Fur is scarce this winter, about 100 foxes only having been sold to the different traders.

DIARY.

Thursday, November 20, 1913, left Fullerton at 7.30 a.m., travelled through the numerous islands adjacent to Fullerton to the point on the north of Daly bay, then across the bay to Walrus island, 5 miles north of Depot island, and here made igloo. Thirty miles.

Friday 21st, left igloo at 7.30 a.m., travelled by Depot island, then took to the land owing to rough ice; met native "Jack" at 1 p.m., hunting deer, and travelled with him to his camp and stayed the night.

Saturday, 22, left camp at 8 a.m., travelled over land to the Bailey Islands, and followed along the coast to Wag island, and then crossed the inlet; this place was not yet frozen over, so we had to make a detour, arriving at the H. B. Co.'s post at 3 p.m.

Sunday, 23. Resting at Chesterfield.

Monday 24, left Chesterfield at 9 a.m., after loading on 300 pounds of biscuit, we then travelled across the inlet to White Whale island, made camp for the night at 3 p.m. Distance 20 miles

Tuesday, 25. Left at 7.30 a.m., travelled the same route as coming and made igloo for the night on point about 8 miles from Depot Island.

Friday, 26. Left camp at 7 a.m. passed Depot Island and crossed Daly bay, camping for the night on the small island south of our old igloo. Distance 30 miles.

Saturday, 27. Left camp at 7.30, travelled through the numerous islands by the Police Beacon and reached Fullerton at 2 p.m. Men and dogs in good shape.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant, .

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 41'

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

FULLERTON, N.W.T., 30th December, 1913.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward report of patrol made from this detachment to Salmon river, about 50 miles north, for the purpose of relieving natives supposed to be destitute. On December 25, Native "Oshukta" arrived at Fullerton in poor condition and reported that he had left his wife, two children and another old woman on Salmon river and that they had had nothing to eat for ten days, "Oshukta" was on his way to join his father here at Fullerton from the Wager River district, but owing to the scarcity of game they became short of food and exhausted, the women and children being unable to travel any farther. Sargeant Edgenton accompanied by employed native "Oog-Joug" left next morning with dog team, and camped about thirty miles to the north. Left next morning and made the mouth of the Salmon river at 10 a.m., and had to hunt up the "igloo," finally finding same about ten miles to the west.

This party was in very bad shape, having lived on sealskin boots for 8 to 10 days, we did everything possible for them in the way of cooking hot soup and cocoa that night, and some more soup in the morning, leaving them enough supplies to last until the husband could get back.

The patrol was away four days in all, and travelled about 100 miles reaching Fullerton in good condition.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

FULLERTON, N.W.T., 21st January, 1914.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W. Mounted Police,
"M" Division, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make a report of a patrol made from this detachment to Marble Island for the purpose of visiting the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, wintering at that place. The patrol consisted of Sergeant Edgenton and employed native "Oog-Joug" with team of dogs and supplies for twenty days. The patrol left Fullerton on the morning of January 1, 1914, and reached its destination at noon on the 9th.

We were made very welcome by Capt. J. Wing, who reports everything in good order.

Owing to the island being so far from the mainland, he had not been able to procure any fresh meat, the natives all being camped on the mainland and unable to go, but they had sent a party of seven (six natives and one white man) out to bring and expect them back at any time.

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Everything was in good order, and the men seemed to be contented in their winter quarters, a few cases of sickness and frostbites easily cured was all the sickness they had.

Capt. Wing informed me that he was not doing well in the fur trade, only having procured 160 foxes up to that time and the prospects were poor. He intends to have three whaleboats out whaling early in May, two belonging to the ship and one to a native he employs. He intends sailing for home some time in August or September, leaving some one in charge of the trading post at Fullerton. The crew consists of Capt. Wing, first and second mates, cook and six men before the mast; with the exception of the two mates the crew are on the usual pay of the American whalers, the mates being from Newfoundland, are on wages.

The patrol stayed over for three days to rest and feed up their dogs and then left for their return trip.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No game of any sort was seen along the route. The weather on the whole was bad, being foggy and snowing nearly all the time. All the Natives seen were fairly well provided for, and had good clothing. These natives nearly all belong to the Iiviliks and hunt the floe for walrus and seal during the winter months.

DIARY.

Thursday January 1, 1914. Left Fullerton at 8 a.m., travelled through the islands to Daly Bay Point, and made igloo. Travelling slow. Distance 20 miles.

Friday January 2. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., travelled across Daly Bay to Depot Island and camped for the night. Distance 22 miles.

Saturday January 3. After leaving igloo had to travel over land owing to the rough ice, to one of the numerous Bailey Islands where we made igloo, travelling slow on the soft snow. Distance 20 miles.

Sunday January 4. Left igloo and travelled through the Bailey group to Wag Island and then across the Inlet to Chesterfield, arriving at the Hudson's Bay Co's post in the evening. Distance 24 miles.

Monday January 5. Resting at Chesterfield.

Tuesday January 6. Left the Hudson's Bay Co's post at 9 a.m., travelled south along the coast until 3 p.m., when we made igloo on the ice. Travelled through rough ice, weather foggy. Distance 20 miles.

Wednesday 7. Left igloo at 7.30 a.m. and travelled south all day but were unable to pick any marks of sleds. Owing to thick mist we camped on the ice at 3 p.m., and thought we must be nearly opposite Marble Island. Distance about 20 miles.

Thursday 8. Left igloo at 8 a.m., travelled west to pick up the land; still very foggy and expected to find a party of natives camped thereabouts, we found an old camp belonging to native "Gilbert" and then picked up his trail, following along this, found them camped at Rabbit Island, where we camped for the night and made arrangements for a guide to take us over to Marble Island.

Friday 9. Left early and travelled east by north, native "Jimmy" being our guide, we met with very rough ice and in places very thin, the guide informing me that it had only frozen over the day before. We reached the ship at noon in good shape.

January 10, 11 and 12. At Marble Island, resting dogs.

Monday 13. Left the ship at 9.30 a.m. with native "Jimmy" as guide, and travelled to Rabbit Island and camped for the night.

5 GEORGE V., A. 1915

Tuesday 14. Left Rabbit Island at 8 a.m. and travelled along the coast, camping at old igloos each night; we reached Chesterfield Inlet on the evening of the 16th. Here we met Mr. Hall of the Hudson's Bay Company lately arrived from Churchill with mail and your instructions to come through to Churchill.

Mr. Hall informed me that he would be leaving for Churchill in about 10 days time, so I made all haste to get to Fullerton and make preparations for my trip south, the dogs only getting 3 days rest before starting again on a long trip.

I reached Fullerton on the evening of the 20th inst, men and dogs in fairly good shape, I found everything in good order on my arrival at the detachment.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*,

Reg. No. 4103.

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